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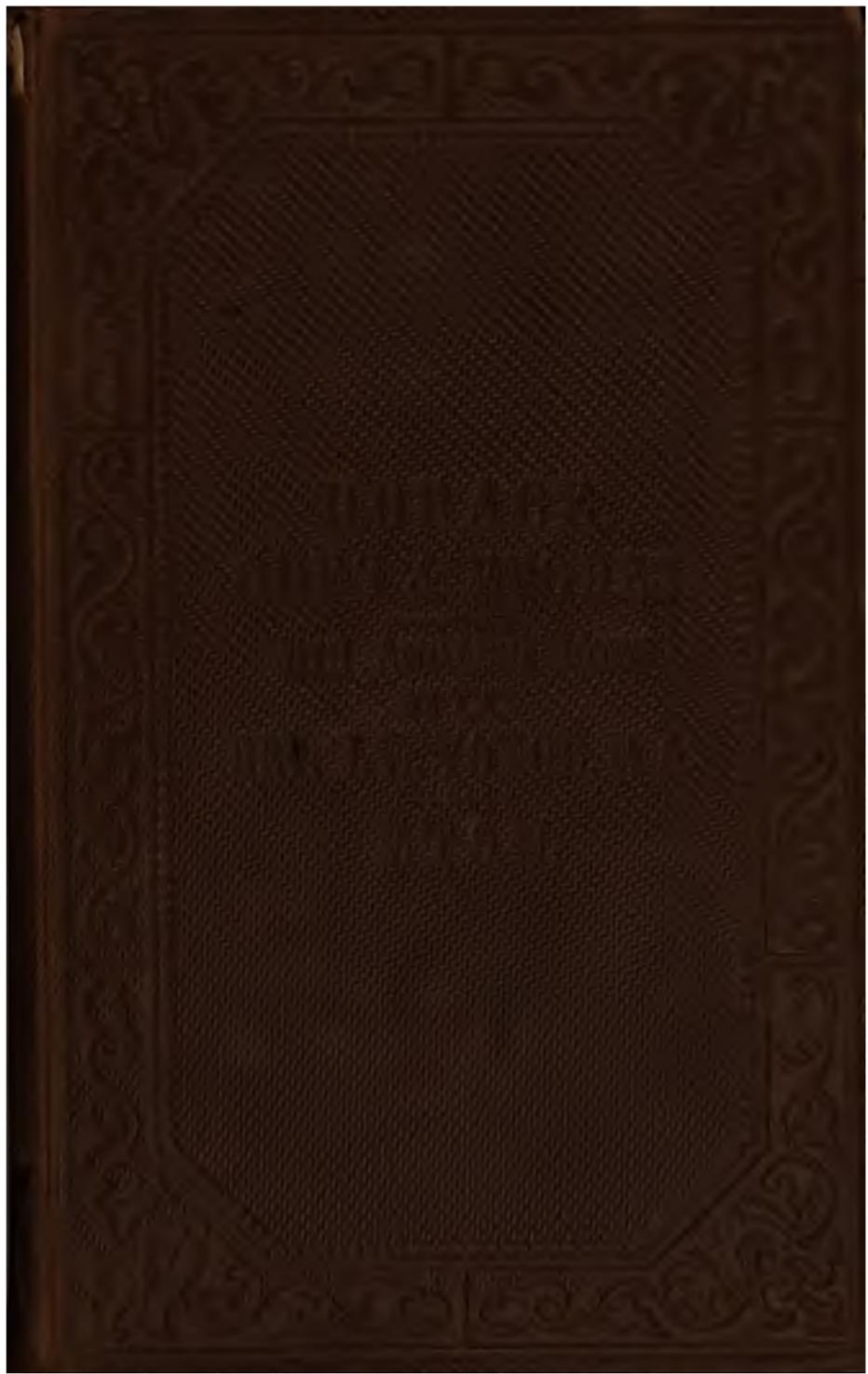
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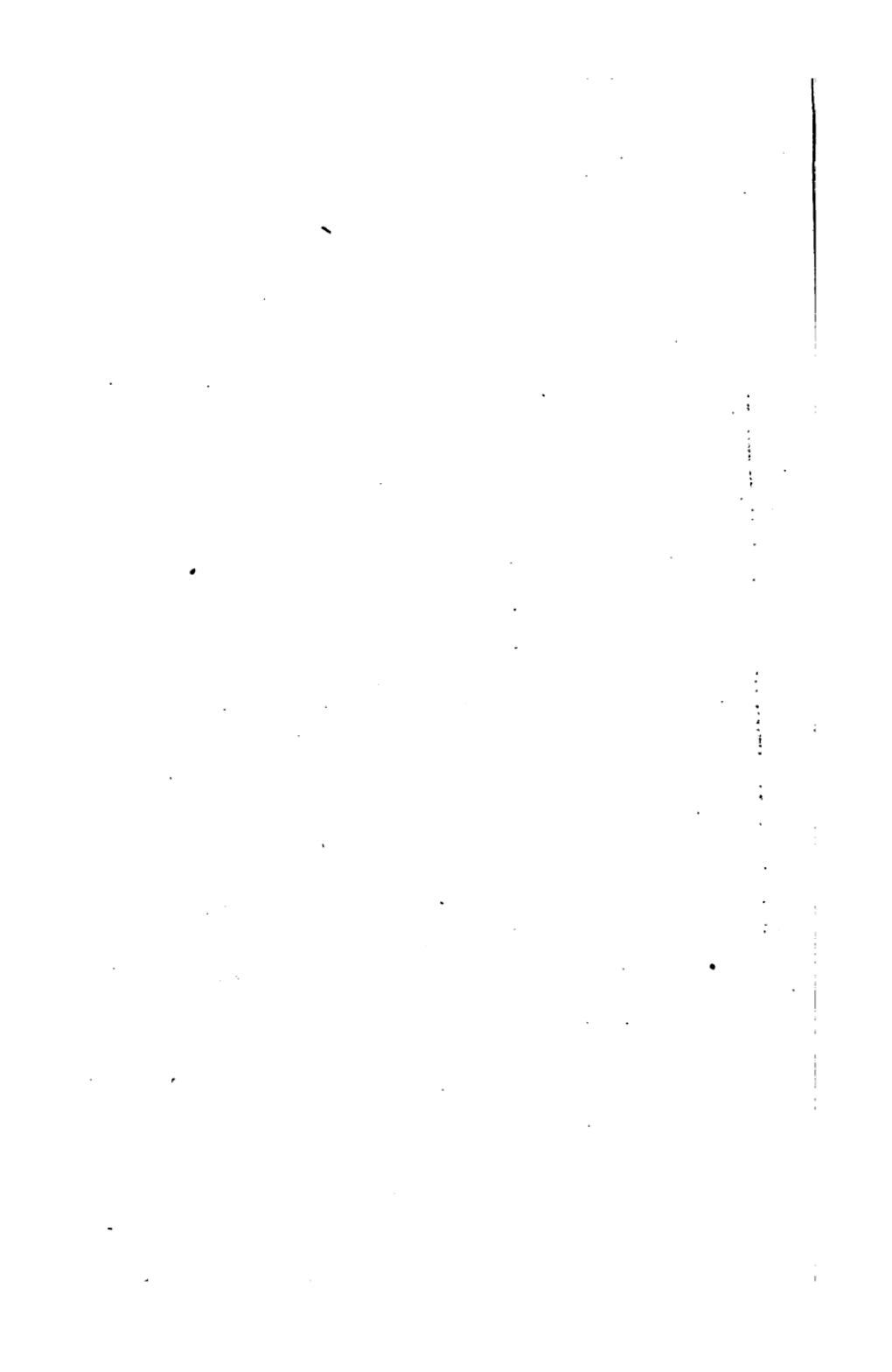




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H O R A C E,

WITH

ENGLISH NOTES.

P A R T I.

CONTAINING

THE ODES AND EPODES.

BY

THE REV. J. E. YONGE,

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

ASSISTANT MASTER AT ETON.

NEW EDITION, WITH AN APPENDIX.



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P R E F A C E.

THE text of Orelli is (with a few exceptions, noticed as they occur) followed in this edition. The references to the Greek dramatists are according to the numbers in Dindorf's "Poetæ Scenici." Those to the Lyric poets follow Bergk's arrangement.

For a detailed account of Horace, and the many questions that connect themselves with it, the student is referred to the copious sources of information in such works as Smith's "Dictionary of Biography," or the splendid edition of Dean Milman. It is not designed in this edition to supply information which is both abundant and accessible elsewhere, or to attempt to redo that which has been sufficiently and admirably done ; but a few words may be expected upon the character and variety of Horace's writings, and a sufficient personal notice to introduce the extracts which are subjoined in a chronological arrangement.

The order in which the works of Horace are usually printed, viz., Odes, Epodes, Satires, Epistles, is apparently different from that of their composition. Their dates, as conjecturally assigned by Bentley, are given below ; and in spite of the difficulty of reconciling them to particular passages in the several books, their principle seems to be acquiesced in. The question has this principal point of interest about it, that it bears upon Horace's character as a man and a poet, since we find, in passing from the Epodes and Satires to the Odes and Epistles, a higher

refinement of feeling and power of poetry : the harsh and objectionable passages of the first works find no place in the later ; and while the gracefulness of his lyrics justify all the claims he makes as "Romanæ fidicen lyræ," there is no less a grace in the soft and mellowed ease of the Epistles of his declining age. Moreover (as is shown in G. Stallbaum's preface to his edition) it may be found that the historical events of the different periods account for the bitternesses and asperities of the earlier books, composed while he was struggling with adversity and pining under a neglect from which his genius soon raised him, but to which, for the time, it must have made him the more sensitive. And the recollection of the miseries arising out of the anarchy and violence of the Civil War — "quæque ipse miserrima vidit, et quorum pars magna fuit" — might well suggest to him the admiration for the Emperor expressed in the joyful and adulatory language which, however excessive to our ears, did not sound so to his cotemporaries.

The Epodes are alluded to (Ep. i. xix. 23.) as "Parii iambi." The name was applied to poems in which each second verse was shorter than the first (as in elegiac poetry), e. g. the 1st Epode,—or in which one of the verses was made up of two metres of distinct character, as in Epode 13.

The Satires are the "Græcis intactum carmen" (Sat. i. x. 66.), according to the Roman boast of Quintilian : "Satira tota nostra est" (x. i. 93.); a kind of poetry first struck out by Ennius ("Ennius noster," Cic. pro Arch. viii. 10.), followed, at some interval, and with a difference in the treatment of the subject, by Lucilius. The name is derived from "satur," the miscellaneous character of the subjects being compared to the "satura lanx," i. e. the dish of various fruits offered as a sacrifice of firstfruits, and then coming to signify any "hash" or "olio." So

Juvenal describes his work as a “farrago,” and “quicquid agunt homines” as its legitimate materials to work up.

The Odes, on the contrary, are formed on the Greek type, and some, no doubt, directly adapted from Greek originals, keeping even the Greek names. From them it is we derive our chief knowledge of the Alcaic and Sapphic metres, for we have but disjointed fragments of their first authors; but as far as we can compare them, Horace seems to have improved upon his models, in point of metrical* harmony as well as precision,—a merit in which he may be contrasted with Ovid, who, however remarkable for the variety of cadence and rhythm in his verse, is far inferior to the Greek elegiasts. The restriction, no doubt suited to the genius of the Latin language, hampers it nevertheless in his poems, and loses all the flexibility and ease, and much of the grace, of his models. We have a few lyric odes from Catullus; but whether they had less circulation, or were less formally published in books, they are not considered to interfere by their simple priority of time with Horace’s claim of being the first introducer into Italy of the Æolian strains.

The Epistles are probably, of all Horace’s works, the most admired; and they are those which seem to place us most at home with the author, and to give the most pleasing reflex of his character. Otherwise they may be classed generally with his Satires, as a sort of continuation of them, but with the softened and easy style befitting inward satisfaction, prosperity, and content. What Niebuhr says of Cicero’s “Pro Murenâ” might perhaps be nearly as applicable to their character. (Lect. 42.)

Of his personal history and fortunes he has left us

* Numerosus Horatius.—*Ov. Trist.* iv. 10.

scattered notices. He was of a plain middle-class family at Venusia (a military colony on the Lucanian frontier, (Sat. II. i. 36.), his father, in rank a libertinus, by occupation a "coactor," or collector of payments made for sales at auction, a man of unblemished character and strong sound sense, with judgment enough to foresee the value of a good education, and to send his son to Rome for it (Sat. I. vi. 64. sqq.). From Rome Horace went to Athens (Ep. II. ii. 43.), until the breaking out of the Civil War, in which, zealously joining the side of his friend Brutus, he held the rank of military tribune, until the rout of Philippi. In the overthrow of his party he suffered the loss of his small estate ; but still had saved enough to purchase a sort of Treasury clerkship, which maintained him while he sought for help and patronage of another kind by the productions of his genius. (Ep. II. ii. 51.)

Then followed his introduction to Mæcenas, which soon ripened into a friendship honourable to both, developing a feeling of esteem on one side, of gratitude on the other, a gratitude never forgotten, but never lessening independence: of that true kind which is not ashamed of having gifts* conferred. He was (Sat. II. vi. 42.) first taken up as an amusing retailer of gossip ; as his qualities developed themselves, he assumed gradually, and was content with so assuming, a more creditable position. He found himself admitted to the intimacy of the greatest, and that on a fair and equal footing. And to maintain him he received the present of a farm in the Sabine district, about thirty-five miles north of Rome.

He is not merely, then, the grateful client, but the attached friend ; and where can we find a truer affection

* Cic. Ep. II. vi. "Animi ingenui cui multum debeas eidem plurimum velle debere."

than that breathed in the first Epode, and the Ode ii. xvii.? to which we may add the pleasure with which he dwells elsewhere on his friend's recovery and the popular acclamation to him (as in Od. i. xx.), while with it we instinctively connect the remembrance that the promise of the Ode was truly spoken, and that the last journey was trodden by the patron and the poet in the same year.

His figure, as well as his temper (to the quickness of which he elsewhere alludes, as in Carm. iii. xiv. 27.), he has described in Ep. i. xx.

The anticipation there expressed, that among the signs of approval of his works would be that of their adoption as a text-book in schools, is confirmed by Juvenal (Sat. vii. 226.). Persius, his admirer and imitator, has characterised his genius in well-known lines, Sat i. 115.:-

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit et admissus circum præcordia ludit
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.

In modern times there may be found a singular testimonial to him, and one which curiously indicates the universal classic taste. It is in Walton's life of Hooker, here he mentions that Edwin Sandys and George Cranmer, taking a journey to see Hooker, "found him with a book in his hand (it was the Odes of Horace), he being then, like humble and innocent Abel, tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field."

Subjoined are references to the markings of time, and notices of cotemporary events, collected from his works, with the dates affixed.

B.C.

- 65. Birth of Horace. Consulship of L. A. Cotta and L. M. Torquatus (Carm. III. xxi. ; Epod. xiii. 8).—Ad Aufidum (Carm. III. xxx. 10., iv. ix. 2.).
- 60. The first Triumvirate (Carm. II. i. 1-4).—The civil war and victories of Julius Cæsar (vv. 20—28.)
- 53. Defeat of Crassus (alluded to, Carm. III. vi. 9.).
- 46. Death of Cato Uticensis (Carm. I. xii. 35.).
- 42. Philippi (Carm. II. vii. 9., III. iv. 26. ; Ep. II. ii. 49.)—Consule Plancus (Carm. III. xiv. 28.).
- 41. Horace's introduction to Mæcenas (Sat. I. vi. 55. and II. vi. 40.).
- 40. War with the Parthians, and defeat of Antony's troops under D. Sæxa (Carm. III. vi. 9.).—Herod is mentioned, Ep. II. ii. 184. ; he received his kingdom in this year.
- 39. A. Pollio's successes in Illyria (Carm. II. i.).
- 39. (? 37.) The journey to Brundisium (Sat. I. v.).*
- 36. Defeat off Naulochus, crushing Sextus Pompeius (Epod. ix. 7.).
- 31. Actium (Ep. I. xviii. 61.).—Wars on the Dacian frontier (Carm. III. vi. 14. ; Sat. II. vi. 53.).
- 30. Death of Antony and Cleopatra (Carm. I. xxxvii., IV. xiv. 35.)
- 29. Temple of Janus shut (Carm. IV. xv. 9.).
- 27. The name of Augustus conferred (Carm. II. ix. 19. The name does not occur in the Satires, Epodes, or 1st Book of Odes).—Augustus in Spain meditates an expedition to Britain (Carm. I. xxxv. 29.).
- 25. Horace marks his 40th year (Carm. II. iv. 23).—Dacian conquests (Carm. III. viii. 18.).

* Milman gives these dates:—Philippi, 42. Horace's return to Rome, 41. His abode there and intimacy with Virgil and Varius. His purchase of the *Scriptus Quæstorius* to support himself, 40. His first presentation to Mæcenas, 39. Journey to Brundisium, 37. Stallbaum and Orelli refer the last event to 37 likewise, and the peace of Tarentum; Heyne, in *Vitæ Virgilii* (qu. vid.), to 39.

B.C.

24. *Æl. Gallus's* march into Arabia (Carm. I. xxix.). — The conquest of N. Spain (Carm. III. viii. 22.). — Augustus returns to Italy (Carm. III. xiv.). — Death of Q. Varus of Cremona (Carm. I. 24.).
23. Augustus, at the point of death, cured by A. Musa; of whom Ep. I. xv. 3.
22. Conspiracy and death of Murena (of whom, Carm. II. x. His brother Proculeius mentioned, Carm. II. ii. 5.).
21. Horace 44 (Epod. I. 20. 28.). — Coss. *Æm. Lepidus M. Lollius.*
20. Tiberius in the East. Pacification of Armenia and Parthia. The standards recovered. (Ep. I. xii. 27., I. xviii. 56. ; Carm. II. ii. 17., II. ix. 20.)
19. *Final* conquest of the Cantabri (Ep. I. xii. 26.). — Death of Virgil (of whom, Carm. I. iii.); of Tibullus (to whom Carm. I. xxxiii. Ep. I. iv.).
17. The Carmen Seculare.
16. Lollius legate in Gaul; his defeat ("Lolliana clades" of Tac. Ann. I. 10.), perhaps alluded to, Carm. IV. xiv. 51. and II. 34.
15. Conquests of Drusus and Tiberius over the Northern and Alpine tribes (Carm. IV. iv. and XIV. ; 15 years after the submission of Alexandria, Ib. XIV. 37.).
13. Augustus returns from the frontier in Gaul (Carm. IV. ii. 43.).
8. (In Nov.) Death of Horace, aged 57, and Mæcenas. C. M. Censorino Cos., to whom Carm. IV. viii..

Bentley's computation of the chronology is as follows: —

	B.C.	Age of Horace.
1st Book of Satires, composed in	40—38.	27—28.
2nd "	35—33.	31—33.
Epodes "	32—31.	33—4.
1st Book of Odes "	30—28.	36—38.
2nd "	26—25.	40—1.
3rd "	24—23.	42—3.
1st Book of Epistles "	20—19.	46—7.
4th Odes and C. Seculare "	17—15.	49—50.

TABLE OF METRES USED BY HORACE.

TEN different metres are found in the first Book, an eleventh is the only variation from the Sapphic and Alcaic systems of the second, a twelfth is found in B. iii. 12., a thirteenth in B. iv. 7.

The first in order, which comprises also the greatest number of varieties is

1. THE ASCLEPIAD (named from the lyric poet Asclepiades).

The lines are all alike

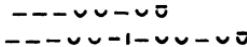


But it is generally allowed now, as a rule, that the system runs (as do the rest) according to stanzas of four lines (*τετράστιχα*).

For its violation of this rule the 8th Ode of the 4th Book is supposed incomplete or interpolated.

In the 1st Ode, B. 1., Stallbaum has printed, with some reason, the first and last complete as the halves of one stanza. This arrangement seems to improve the harmony of sense and metre.

2. A second variety of the Asclepiad is found in Carm. 3.



3. A third Asclepiad, C. 5.



4. A fourth Asclepiad, C. 6.



5. A fifth Asclepiad, C. 11. and 18. A tetrameter choriambic (with a half foot at the beginning and end of the verse) :

--- I - u u - I - u u - I - u u - I - u u

6. The common Sapphic stanza, C. 2.

- u - - - I u u - u - u (ter)

- u u - u

7. Another variety of the Sapphic, C. 8.

- u u - u - u
- u - - - I u u - - - u - u - u

8. The common Alcaic stanza, C. 9.

u - u - - I - u u - u - u (bis)
u - u - - - u - u
- u u - u - u - u

9. The Alcmanic (from Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet), C. 7. A dactylic hexameter verse, followed by a tetrameter.

10. Hipponactean (from Hipponax, more known as the inventor of the Scazon Iambic). A trochaic dimeter catalectic, followed by an iambic trimeter catalectic, C. ii. 18.

- u - u - u - u
u - u - u - u - u - u

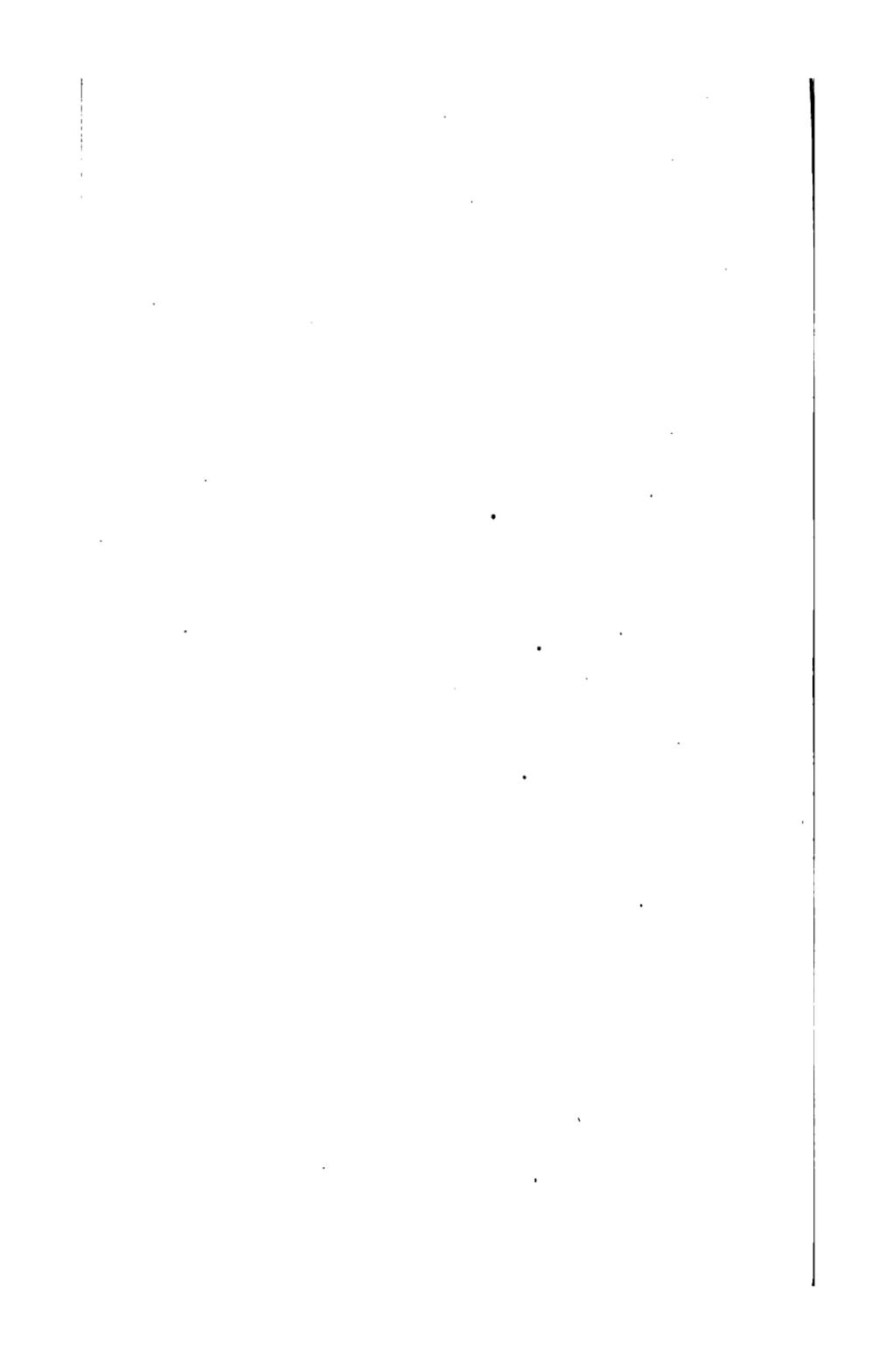
11. The Ionic à minore (u u - -), C. iii. 12. shown by Bentley, in his note, to consist of strophes or periods of ten feet.

The remaining metres are called Archilochian :—

12. One (the *fourth* Arch.) is in C. 4.; the first verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and three trochees, the second of a trimeter iambic catalectic.

13. Another (the *first* Arch.) is in C. iv. 7, consisting of a dactylic hexameter followed by a penthemimer.

Two more varieties of the Archilochian are found in Epod. 11. and 13.; but the principal metre in the Epodes is the Iambic.



Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM LIBER PRIMUS.

CARMEN I.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MÆCENAS atavis edite regibus,
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum,
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis 5
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos ;
Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quid quid de Libycis verritur areis.
10
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros, Attalicis conditionibus

1. **Caius Cilnius Mæcenas.** His
birthday is celebrated, Carm. iv. xi.
18. His ancestry referred to, Carm.
iii. xxix. l. ; Sat. l. vi. l. The Cilnii
were an ancient and leading house at
Arretium : Liv. x. l.

3. Description of the various objects
of men's ambition. 3-6. The chariot
race. 7. Political distinction. 9.
Commercial wealth. 11. Home oc-
cupations. 15. Mercantile enter-

prise. 19. Feasts. 23. War. 25.
Hunting. 29. Poesy. With the
first few lines and their general scope
compare Pindar, Fragn. 139.

8. **tergeminus**, threefold. The of-
fices of **ædile**, **prætor**, **consul**, which
formed the political **decursus hono-**
rum at Rome.

10. **Libya**, the granary of Rome :
cp. Sat. ii. iii. 87.

12. i. e. by unbounded wealth.

Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.
 Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum 15
 Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
 Laudat rura sui ; mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.
 Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ
 Permixtus sonitus, bellaque matribus
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25
 Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor,
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
 Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
 Dñs miscent superis : me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 Secernunt populo, si neque tibias
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.

Attalus III., king of Pergamus, left the kingdom by will to the Romans 133 b. c. Cp. Carm. II. xviii. 5.

14. **Myrtoum**, the sea S. of Eubcea. Plin. iv. 9. and 18.

15. **Icarium mare**, "inter Samum et Myconum." Ibid.

Africum, the S.W. wind: præceps, Carm. iii. 12.; creber procellis, *Æn.* i. 85.

17. **Mox reficit rates**. Cp. Ov. Ex Pont. i. v. 39.

19. **Massici**, wine from Mons Massicus in N. Campania.

20. **partem demere**, comp. II. vii. 6., diem mero frangere, 'to break

in on the day,' "tempestivis convivia," Cic. pro Archiâ, vi. (the context of which corresponds nearly to this ode).

23. **Lituus** used by the cavalry, "acutus est sonus (i.e. "the shrill clarion") tubæ gravis." Schol. The tuba was a straight trumpet: Ov. Met. i. 98.

25. **Sub Jove**, in the open air. *Swd* divo, Carm. III. ii. 5. Comp. Epod. xiii. 2.

29. **Ivy**, the poet's crown. Virg. Ecl. vii. 25; viii. 13., and Persius Prol. vi.

30, 31. Cp. Ep. II. ii. 77.
 34. **Lesboum**. So I. xxvi. 11.; III.

Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

35

CARMEN II.

AD CÆSAREM.

JAM satis terris nivis atque diræ
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,
Terruit urbem,

Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Seculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra questa,
Omne quum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montes,

Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat palumbis
Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
Æquore damæ.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis
Litore Etrusco violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta Regis
Templaque Vestæ.

5

10

15

xxx. 13. *Molium* carmen, referring to Alceus and Sappho as his great lyric models. Some suppose a reference to Terpander (also of Lesbos), to whom the special invention of the *βαθύθερον* is assigned (in a fragment of Pindar, *Scolia*, v.).

36. Ov. Ex Ponto, II. v. 57.

ODE II.

Ad Cæsarem (Augustum C. in an old inscription, the anachronism probably of a copyist). See Chronol. Table, n. c. 27.

1. Jam satis. Great storms fol-

lowed by an inundation of the Tiber, represented as a judgment upon the crimes of the age (ver. 21.); appeal to Augustus finally to show himself the restorer of the Empire.

2. rubente. "His red right hand" Milton, P. L. ii. 174.

6. Seculum Pyrrhæ, the deluge of Deucalion. See Ov. Metam. i. 260.

7. Proteus, Προτεύδηρος ὑποθυμές. Odys. iv. 386. Pascit sub gurgite phocas : Virg. Georg. iv. 395.

15. dejectum, the supine. monuments . . . Vestæ. The old palace of Numa. Regia, or domus

Iliæ dum se nimium querenti
 Jactat ultiorem, vagus et sinistra
 Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, u-
 xorius amnis.

20

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
 Quo graves Persæ melius perirent;
 Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
 Rara, juventus.

Quem vocet Divum populus ruentis
 Imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent
 Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
 Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
 Jupiter? Tandem venias, precamur,

30

regia, was the official residence of the Pontifex Max.; it was close to the Temple of Vesta. (See for an account of both, Cooke's Index, and Map of Rome, pp. 46, 47.)

17. *Ilia*, or *Silvia*. When condemned by Amilius, and thrown into the river, she became the wife of the river god. "Post ex fluvio fortuna resistet." Ennius, quoted by Niebuhr, Hist. of R. vol. i, p. 175., where also see his explanation of *Rhea*, or *Rea*.

18. *sinistra*, 'the south side,' the side of Rome.

19. *Jove*. The Capitoline Jupiter, the tutelar deity. So Carm. III. v. 12, where "incolumi Jove" is interpreted by the Scholiast, "salvo Capitolo."

22. *Persæ*. Again, Carm. I. xxi. 15.:

So *Medos*, ver. 51.; Carm. I. xxix. 4., and *Parthi*, I. xii. 53.

These names are all equivalent. The *Persæ* and *Medi* were included in the great Parthian Empire, which

is identified, in Carm., II. ii. 17., with the old Persian Empire.

The dynasties were these:—Cyrus to Darius Codomanus, B. c. 331, a period of 228 years.

Then the Seleucidae, under the third of whom (Antiochus Theos.) Arsaces formed the nucleus of a new power.

The line of Arsacidæ reigned from 250 B. c. to 229 A. D., a period of 480 years, over 18 kingdoms, from the Euphrates to the Ganges, and from the Caspian to the Arabian Sea.

The Arsacidæ were in their turn succeeded by the Second Persian monarchy, and the line of Sassanidæ, from 229 to 651 A. D.

24. *rara*, 'lessened in number,' i. e. by the havoc of the civil wars.

28. *Vestam*. Virg. Georg. I. 499. minus audientem. i. e. indignant at the death of J. Cæsar. cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 697—707. Cæsar's death is again referred to in ver. 44.

29. *scelus*. Gr. *τὸν ἄγρον*.

Nube cudentes humeros amictus,
Augur Apollo :

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido ;
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicis, auctor, 35

Heu ! nimis longo satiate ludo,
Quem juvat clamor galeæque leves,
Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
Vultus in hostem ; 40

Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris, almæ
Filius Mais, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor :

31. Hom. Il. o. 308.:

Φοῖος Απέλλων
εἰμένος ἄμουι νεφέλην.

“Kerchiefed in a comely cloud.”
Milton, Il Penseroso.

32. Apollo is first invoked (properly so, if Müller is right in the meaning of the name—ἀντρωπώτερος, Dor. vol. i. p. 323.), either as the guardian of the Cæsars (see Heyne on Virg. Ecl. iv. 10.), or as the god of augury, which is his title here ; for the expiation of prodigies, in common with other points of religious ceremonial, belonged to the office of augur.

Ovid (Fast. i. 611.), connects augur both with Augustus and augo, using the verb in the sense of promoting the empire's prosperity.

33. Erycina, Venus, so called from M. Eryx in Sicily. See Virg. Aen. v. 759.

ridens. φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη.

Hom. Il. γ. 424.

37. satiate, ‘you who have in-

dulged to the full...’ nearly as ἀδην
ἔλεξεν αἴματος, in Aesch. Agam. 837.

39. Mauri peditis. Gesn. and Orell suggest that this may mean a Moor fighting on foot after his horse is slain — an emblem of desperate courage (such as Witherington's in “Chevy Chase”), and possibly taken from a picture. Bentley conj. Marsi, an obvious correction, if needed.

41. juvenem : used as in Virg. Ecl. i. 48, Georg. i. 500 : an ascription perhaps of perpetual youth to Augustus as to a divinity. The whole stanza, with its context, is in a strain of most refined adulation (to be compared with the beginning and the end of Virgil's first Georgic), implying that he to whose government they look for redress and remedy of the state's sufferings is really more than man, and but lent to the earth for a time. Perhaps it is as the author of civilisation (Carm. x. 2.) that he is thus identified with Mercury.

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
 Lætus intersis populo Quirini,
 Neve te, nostris vitiis iniquum,
 Ocio aura.

45

Tollat: hic magnos potius triumphos,
 Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps,
 Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 Te duce, Cæsar.

50

CARMEN III.

AD VIRGILIJUM.

Sic te Diva potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
 Ventorumque regat pater,
 Obstrictis aliis præter Iapyga,
 Navis, quæ tibi creditum
 Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis
 Reddas incolumem, precor,
 Et serves animæ dimidium mee.

5

45, 6. Comp. Ov. Metam. xv. 868., Ov. Trist. v. ii. 52.

47. iniquum. i. e. from disgust at the wickedness of the world.

50. pater. Pater urbium, Carm. III. xxiv. 27; patriæ pater, Ov. Fast. ii. 637.

51. A prayer for repression of foreign as well as domestic disturbances.

equitare, as in Carm. II. ix. 24.

ODA III.

1. sic, 'on this condition; ' so may the gods guide your course as you restore him safe.'

Diva potens Cypri. The gen. governed by potens. Venus is in-

voked for a fair passage in Solon, Fr. x.:

αὐτῷ ἐμὲ ξὺν νῆστοι θοῇ κλεινῆς ἀπὸ νήσου

ἀσκηθῆ πέμποις Κύπριος ισοστέφανος.

So Neptune says, Virg. Æn. v. 800: Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis

Unde genus ducias.

Cp. Ov. Epist. xv. 213., xvi. 24.

2. fratres Helenæ, Castor and Pollux. See Carm. I. xii. 27.

4. Iapyx. The wind blowing from Iapygia, the north-west; therefore in this case a favourable wind.

5. creditum. So Catull. lxiv. 213., concrederet.

8. animæ dimidium. See Carm.

Illi robur et æs triplex
 Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci 10
 Commisit pelago ratem
 Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum
 Dercertantem Aquilonibus,
 Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabieim Noti,
 Quo non arbiter Hadriæ 15
 Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
 Quem Mortis timuit gradum,
 Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
 Qui vidit mare turgidum et
 Infames scopulos Acroceraunia? 20
 Nequidquam Deus abscidit
 Prudens Oceano dissociabili
 Terras, si tamen impie
 Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.
 Audax omnia perpeti 25
 Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.

II. xvii. 5., and Ov. Ex Ponto, I. viii. 2.: pars animæ magna, Severe, meæ.

9. Illi robur et æs. Cp. Aesch. P. V. 242: σιδηρόφρων τε κάκ πέτρας είργασμένος; and Ov. Fast. v. xii. 11., Valido pectus mihi robore fultum.

13. dercertantem. So Carm. ix. 11., depreclantes.

14. tristes Hyadas. Ora micant Tauri septem radiantia flammis

Navita quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat. Ov. Fast. v. 165. Virgil, alluding to the same derivation (βέν, pluere), calls them *pluvias*: AEn. iii. 516.

15. arbiter. Carm. III. iii. 5.: Dux Hadriæ.

16. ponere seu tollere. Seu is omitted in the first clause.

18. siccis, i. e. unmoved. So Mil-

ton uses "dry-eyed :" P. L. ii. 494.

20. Acroceraunia. A headland of Epirus, famous for storms. Der. κεραύνος. Alta Ceraunia; Virg. Georg. i. 332. Used proverbially: *hæc Acroceraunia vita*, Ov. Rem. Am. 739.

22. Oceano dissociabili. 'Has separated continents by means of the Ocean, disuniting them.'

dissoo. used actively. So in Lucret. i. 11., *genitabili*; in Ov. Met. xiii. 837., and Virg. Georg. i. 93., *penetrabilis*.

26. Cf. Ov. Am. III. iv. 9.: ipsa potestas

Semina nequitiæ languidiora facit.

Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.

Audax Iapeti genus
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit:
 Post ignem ætheria domo
 Subductum, Macies et nova Februm 30
 Terris incubuit cohors,
 Sémotique prius tarda necessitas
 Leti corripuit gradum.
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
 Pennis non homini datis; 35
 Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
 Nil mortalibus ardui est;
 Coelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
 Per nostrum patimur scelus
 Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina. 40

27. Iapeti g., Prometheus. See
 Æsch. P. V. 252., *πῦρ ἔγα σφιν*
 ἐνασα; and for the benefits and
 inventions assigned to him, see vv.
 250. 457—468. 482. sq. See also
 below, Carm. xvi. 13.: *Προμηθεύς*,
 'possessed of forethought.' Æsch.
 P. V. 86.: his brother, *Εὐμηθεύς*,
 'afterthought.'

28. ignem subductum, 'the with-
 drawal of fire.' See note on Carm.
 ii. iv. 10.

31. incubuit. So Lucret. vi. 1142.
 32. i. e. the duration of man's life
 was shortened.

semoti and prius tarda, express
 the same idea.: 'Death, which
 seemed at a distance and (there-'

fore) slow in its approach, quickened
 its pace.'

necessitas leti, poet. for letum.
 Gr. *ἀναγκαῖον ήμαρ*.

34. Dædalus. Virg. Æn. vi. 14. ;
 Ov. A. A. ii. 21. sqq.

35. non homini, i. e. 'not meant
 for man.'

36. Herculeus labor. Gr. *βίη*
 'Ηρακληΐη, Hom. Od. A. 600. But
 Orell. int. : "Hercules qui omnes
 labores fortiter exantlavit," and
 adds "Haud cogitandum de Greco
 modo."

38. stultitia, 'in our folly.'

40. iracunda. *ἴργεος ζακότοιο*,
 Pind. Nem. vi. 55.

CARMEN IV.

AD L. SESTIUM.

SOLVITUR acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
 Trahuntque siccas machine carinas.
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni;
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminent Luna, 5
 Junctaque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes
 Alterno terram quatiant pede, dum graves Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. 10
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.
 Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
 Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. 15
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
 Nec regna vini sortiere talis,

ODE IV.

Lucius Sestius was consul suffec-
 tus in the room of Augustus, B. C.
 23.

1. veris et Favoni; (ver. 5.) Cy-
 therea. Cp. Lucret. I. 10—13,
 and v. 736: It Ver et Venus et
 Veneris prænuncius, ante Pennatus
 graditur Zephyrus.

2. trahunt, i. e. deducunt, draw
 down and launch.

5. imminent Lunâ, 'by moon-
 light.'

10. Solutæ. So resolvit, Virg.
 Georg. i. 44.

12. immolare agnâ. Orell. cf.
 Virg. Ecl. iii. 77., faciam ritulâ;
 and Cic. de Legg. ii. 12.

15. Spem longam, 'which looks
 far forward,' requires a long time to

mature it.' So Carm. xi. 7.: *Spatio
 brevi spem longam reseces*, i. e.,
 Since time is so short, curtail your
 schemes. Comp. Carm. II. xvi. 17.
 The old man is desc. Ars Poet. 172.,
 as *spe longus*.

16. fabulæ. Subst. in apposition
 to Manes.

17. exilis, 'meagre, thin'; hence,
 as *ἀνεργός*, 'unsubstantial death.'
 Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet, A. 5,
 Sc. 3. Virg. Aen. vi. 269.:
 . . domos Ditis vacuas et inania
 regna.

18. 'When you have once gone
 thither, you shall no more take part
 in feasts.'

regna vini, i. e. the post of rex or
 arbiter bibendi, Carm. II. vii. 25;
 president of the feast.

Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juventus
 Nunc omnis, et mox virgines tepebunt.

20

CARMEN V.

AD PYRRHAM.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro ?
 Cui flavam religas comam

Simplex munditiis ? Heu ! quoties fidem
 Mutatosque Deos fiebit, et aspera
 Nigris æquora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,

Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea ;
 Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
 Sperat, nescius auræ
 Fallacis. Miseri, quibus

Intentata nites ! Me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvida
 Suspendisse potenti
 Vestimenta maris Deo.

5

10

15

ODA V.

1. in rosa. Cicero, de Fin. ii. 20, has, ‘potentem in rosa Thorium,’ i. e. crowned with roses ; but here it is ‘on a bed of roses ;’ and so Milton’s transl. : “Courts thee on roses.”

4. flavam, ξανθός, ‘your fair hair ;’ a beauty in Greek or Italian eyes, by contrast with their naturally dark complexion.

7. Metaphor for change of temper.
 8. insolens, ‘surprised.’

10. *vacuam*, ‘disengaged, ready to receive him.’ Nearly as Epist. ii. ii. 94. Comp. Carm. l. vi. 19. 13. sqq. ‘I have experienced and escaped the snare ; and, like a shipwrecked mariner, have hung up the tokens of my escape in Neptune’s temple.’

For this practice, see on Ars Poet. 20. ; cf. Virg. En. xii. 769.

16. *maris*, gov. by *potenti*, as Carm. l. iii. l., potens Cypri., and l. vi. 10., lyrae potens.

CARMEN VI.

AD AGRIPPAM.

SCRIBERIS Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Mæonii carminis alite,
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles, te duce, gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem 5
Pelidas stomachum cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicitis per mare Ulysei,
Nec sœvam Pelopis domum
Conamur, tenues grandia: dum pudor
Imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat 10
Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas
Culpa deterere ingenî.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
Digne scripserit? aut pulvere Troio
Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis 15
Tydiden Superis parem?

ONK VI.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. The First General and Minister of the Emperor; also his son-in-law.

1. **Vario** M. c. alite, i. e. the great Epic poet. Cp. Sat. l. x. 43. *Scritoris a Vario* might have been expected; but the omission gives it the construction of the abl. absolute; i. e., cum Varius sit insignis poeta. So Orell.

3. **navibus . . . equis**, by sea or land.

5. **neque haec . . . nec gravem**, i. e. 'Achievements such as yours are a subject for Epic or Tragic poetry; as those of Achilles, Ulysses, and the destinies of the house of Pelops.' Orell. supposes an allusion, in ver. 8., to Varius's play of *Thyestes*.

6. **nescii.** Virg. *En.* xii. 527.: *nescia vinci pectora.*

7. **duplicitis**, 'crafty.' οὐ διπλοῦς πέφυκ' *dvph*, Eur. *Rhe.* 395., in converse sign., *simplex*.

Sine fraude dolique innocuum *simplex*. Ov. *Met.* xv. 121.

9. Cp. *Carm.* iii. iii. 69.; *Epist.* ii. i. 257.

11. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* ii. 335.

13. **adamantina**; again *Carm.* iii. xxiv. 5. *Adamas* (fr. δαμάσ), something unconquerable, the hardest iron or steel.

tunica tect. ad., 'in his shirt of mail,' a transl. of the Homeric χαλκοθόρηξ, χαλκοχίτων.

15. **Merionen.** See *Hom. Il.* θ. 264, v. 528.

16. **Tydiden.** *Hom. Il.* η. 335.,

Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum
 Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrīum
 Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
 Non præter solitum leves.

20

CARMEN VII.

AD MUNATIUM PLANOUN.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen ;
 Aut Epheson, bimarisve Corinthi
 Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos
 Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.
 Sunt quibus unum opus est, intactæ Palladis arces 5
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et
 Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam.
 Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,
 Aptum dicet equis Argos, ditesque Mycenæ.
 Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,

10

and 855. : his combat with Venus
 and Mars.

19. *vacui*. *Sive* understood, as in
 Carm. i. iii. 16.

20. *non præter*, i. e. more solito.

ODA VII.

1. Rhodon aut Mytilenen. Men-
 tioned together again in Epist. i. ii.
 17. as unattractive, "incolumi,"
 i. e. to any but an invalid: Gesn.
 cf. Cic. Fam. iv. 7. and vii. 3., to
 show that they were a favourite
 resort of exiles.

2. Ephesus, Ayasaluk.
 bimaris Cor. δίπορος, Eur. Troad.
 1097.; διμφθάλασσος, Pind. Ol. vii.
 33., between the Sinus Corinthiacus
 and Saronicus.

3. Soph. Antig. 153. : δ Θήεας
 δλειχθων Βάρχιος.

Apolline Delphos. Eur. Ion, 5. :
 Δελφῶν τῆνδε γῆν ίν' նմաֆալու

μέσον καθίσων Φοῖβος նմաֆե՛
 Յրօօւն.

4. Tempe. Eur. Troad. 214. :
 τὰς Πηγεων σεμνὰς χάραν κρηπίδ'
 Οὐλάμυτου καλλισταν, where also,
 vv. 218, 219. (as may be implied here
 in 'unum opus est'), the first place
 is given to Attica : Θησέως Ζαθέαν
 χάραν . . .

5. The pride of others is in a set
 poem to celebrate Athens (or At-
 tica), and to gain an olive-wreath
 from every part of it, i. e. from every
 legend to gain poetic fame.

7. fronti. Carm. i. i. 29.

8. Pind. Nem. x. 2. : Ἡρας δῶμα
 Θεοπεπτές; comp. Hom. Il. δ. 51,
 52.

9. aptum equin: ἵππόθοτον, Hom.
 Il. β. 287.

Mycenæ dites: παλυχρύσους,
 Hom. Il. η. 180., and Soph. Elect. 9.
 10. patiens Lacedæmon: Pueri

Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
 Quam domus Albuneæ resonantis,
 Et præceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
 15
 Albus ut obscuræ deterget nubila cœlo
 Sæpe Notus, neque parturit imbræ
 Perpetuo : sic tu sapiens finire memento
 Tristitiam vitæque labores
 Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis
 Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit
 Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
 20
 Quum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo
 Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes affatus amicos :
 Quo nos cunque feret melior Fortuna parente,
 25
 Ibimus, o socii comitesque.
 Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro ;
 Certus enim promisit Apollo
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 O fortæ, pejoraque passi
 30

Spartiate non ingemiscunt . . . la-
 niati : Cic. Tusc. v. 27.

11. *percussit*, 'charma.'

Larissæ opimæ. ἐρεβάλακα, Hom. Il. β. 841.

12. **Albuneæ**. The Sibyl Albunea had a temple, grove, and well sacred to her, close to Tibur.

13. **Anio**, Teverone.
 lucus. i. e. Tibur (Tivoli, 20 miles from Rome, Mart. iv. lvii. 4.).

Not all these places of legendary or historic fame equal it in the poet's eyes : cf. Carm. ii. vi. 5.

Tiburnus, with his brothers (Carm. i. xviii. 2.; Virg. Æn. vii. 671.), founded it.

15. **albus**. See Il. λ. 306. : Ζέφυρος νέφεα στυφελίῃ Ἀργέσταος Νότοος, which marks the epithet as

expressive of the white fleecy clouds, which accompany westerly or N.W. winds.

21. **Teucer**. See his exile and its reasons anticipated in Soph. Ajax. 1006—1019. Eurip. Hel. 90. Cf. Virg. Æn. i. 620.

28. Eurip. Hel. 148. : Κύπρον οὗ μ' ἔθεσκισεν οἰκεῖν Ἀπόλλων ὑπομανῆσικὸν Σαλαμῖνα θέμενον.

29. i. e. that the new Salamis shall so rival the old as to make it doubtful, in mentioning the name, which is meant. Cf. proleam ambiguam, Virg. Æn. iii. 180.

30. Cf. Odyss. ε. 223. : οὐδη γὰρ μάλα πόλλα ἔπαθον, imitated in Sat. π. v. 21. ; Virg. Æn. i. 199., O passi graviora.

Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas;
 Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.

CARMEN VIII.

AD LYDIAM.

LYDIA, dic, per omnes
 Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando
 Perdere? cur apricum
 Oderit Campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?
 Cur neque militaris 5
 Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
 Temperat ora frenis?
 Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
 Sanguine viperino
 Cautius vitat, neque jam livida gestat armis 10
 Brachia, saepe disco,
 Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?
 Quid latet, ut marinæ
 Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojæ
 Funera, ne virilis 15
 Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

ODR VIII.

4. Campum. The Campus Martius. See Cooke's Map of Rome, and Index, and the Dictionary of Antiquities.

patiens solis. Cf. Eur. Bacch. 458.

6. lupatis, adj. of lupus, a sharp bit. Ov. Trist. iv. vi. 4.

14. Ov. Art. Am. i. 689.

CARMEN IX.

AD THALIARCHUM.

VIDES, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus
Silvæ laborantes, geluque
Flumina constiterint acuto?

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco
Large reponens; atque benignius
Deprome quadrum Sabina,
O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte Divis cetera, qui simul
Stravere ventos æquore fervido
Deprciantes, nec cupressi
Nec veteres agitantur orni.

Quid sit futurum eras, fuge quærere, st
Quem Fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro
Appone, nec dulces amores
Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,

Donec virenti canities abest
Morosa. Nunc et Campus et areæ,
Lenesque sub noctem susurri
Composita repetantur hora:

ODE IX.

Thaliarchus, θαλιάρχος=arbiter
bibendi; so Dillenb. The ode is
an imitation of Alceus, Fr. 34.:
"Τει μὲν δὲ θεὺς ἐκ δ' δρυῶν μέγας

χειμῶν, sqq.

2. **Soracte.** Sancti Soractis, Virg.
Æn. ii. 785. About 25 miles N.
of Rome, in the Faliscan territory,
now M. St. Oreste. It stands out
(*stet*), esp. in the atmosphere of
winter, sharply and prominently to
view from either of the northern
gates. So Orell.

4. constiterint. Cf. ter frigore
constitit Ister, Ov. Triat. v. x. 1.

7. Sabina. i. e. the wine was
Sabine. So Carm. i. xxxi. 9.

8. diota, a vessel with two
handles (*δύτα*).

14. quem dierum. A partitive
construction, emphasizing the idea of
portions of time, day by day, doled
out to men.

luoro appone, 'set it down as so
much gain.'

16. puerædum puer ea. V. Schol.

18. areæ, 'public places,' the
pleasures of society.

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
 Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo,
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

CARMEN X.

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
 Voce formasti catus, et decoræ
 More palæstræ,

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum
 Nuntium, curvæque lyræ parentem ; 5
 Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocosο
 Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
 Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
 Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
 Risit Apollo. 10

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos,
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto

21. latentis proditor. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 65. : Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.

24. male pertinaci, ' feebly resisting.'

ODE X.

1—4. Cf. Ov. Fast. v. 663—8. palæstræ. Chishull cf. Pind. Isth. i. 60. δύναμις 'Ερυξ. 6. Nuntium. διάκτορος 'Αργει-

φόντης, Hom. Od. ε. 43. ; Interpres Divum, Virg. Aen. iv. 356., cf. v. 238. sqq.

lyra parentem.

δος χέλινν 'Ερυδων, κιθάραν ως αὐτὸς 'Απόλλων Bion. Id. iii. 5.

9. Te, boves olim. Taken from Homer's hymn to Mercury.

9. nisi reddidisses. The constr. is dependent on *terret*, used of past time.

13. Hom. Il. ο. 384. sqq.

Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ Castra fecellit.	15
Tu pias lætis animas reponis Sedibus, virgaque levem coerces Aurea turbam, superis deorum Gratus et imis.	20

CARMEN XI.

AD LEUCONOËN.

Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem dî dederint, Leuconoë; nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,

15. Trojæ. Dat. c.

16. *fecellit*, 'passed unnoticed through the watchfires of the Myrmidona.'17. This alludes to Mercury's office as *ψυχοδύτης*, *ψωμάτως*, *χθόνιος*, Soph. Ajax, 832.18. *virga aurea*. The caduceus (*βδεῖος*). Hence his title *χρυσόπατης*, Hom. Od. 4. 87.; Pind. Pyth. iv. 178.leven=exilem in Carm. I. iv. 17., 'shadowy'; *leves populos*, Ov. Met. x. 14.20. *superis . . . et imis*. Observe *imis* used for *inoris*. As a rule, adjectives of different degrees of comparison should not be placed in connection or antithesis. But *imis* seems to differ from ordinary superlatives. (See another instance in Carm. III. i. 15.) Perhaps *summus* also: cf. *multis ac summis viris*, Cic. Cat. i. 10. There is an exception (which seems to prove the general rule) in Cic. Rh. ad Her. iv. 44.

Ode XI.

1. ne quæsieris. The following are phrases of prohibition nearly synonymous: *ne quare*, (in poetry) *ne quæsieris*; *noti querere*, as Epist. I. xviii. 28.; *fuge querere*, Carm. I. ix. 13.; *parce querere*, Carm. III. viii. 26.; *remitte querere*, Carm. II. xi. 3., and *omittre querere*, Carm. III. xxix. 11., in the sense of 'discontinuing.' *Cave queras* or *querere* may be used.

2. *Babylonios numeros*. The calculations of Chaldean astrologers. Cf. Chaldeorum promissa, Cic. Tusc. Qu. i. 40. Juv. vi. 553.: Chaldeis sed major erit fiducia; quidquid

Dixerit astrologus credent a fonte re-latum

Hammonia,

ver. 373.:

. . . in manibus, ceu pinguisa sucina,
tritas

Cernis ephemeridas.

ver. 576.:

. . . non ibit numeris revocata
Thrasylli.

Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5
 Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Ætas. Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

CARMEN XII.

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUEM virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio?
 Quem deum? cujus recinet jocosa
 Nomen imago,
 Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?
 Unde vocalem temere insecutæ
 Orphea silvæ,
 Arte materna rapidos morantem
 Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos, 10
 Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
 Ducere quercus.

5. debilitat, 'breaks its waves.'
 6. liques, 'strain off.'
 7. spem longam. See on Carm. i. iv. 15.

fugerit, 'it will have fled,' i.e. it is almost gone. Orell. cf. Lucret. iii. 927.:

Brevis hic est fructus homullis;
 Jam fuerit, neque post unquam re-
 vocare licebit.

ODS XII.

1—3. Pind. Olymp. ii. 1.: 'Αγαξι-
 φόρμιγγες δυνοι τίνα θεύν, τίν' ήρωα,
 τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελαδήσουμεν;

4. imago. i. e. vocis, as in Virg. Georg. iv. 50, Echo: cf. Carm. i. xx. 8., Montis imago. In the Greek epigram:

'Ηχει περφέσσαν
 παντοίων στομάτων λάλον εἰκόνα.
 5. Helicon, in Bœotia, now Zægora.

6. Pindus, running from north to south, from the Cambunian range to that of Parnassus.

Hæmus. The great northern boundary of Thrace, the Balkan.

9. arte maternâ, taught by his mother Calliope. Virg. Ecl. iv. 56.

11. blandum ducere. The inf. after adjectives (a Greek construction) is common with Horace. With similar license, ver. 2., celebrare is for celebrandum.

auritas, i. e. listening. Cf. Carm. i. xxiv. 13, 14.

Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis
 Laudibus? qui res hominum ac deorum,
 Qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum
 Temperat horis:

Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
 Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum:
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores.

Præliis audax, neque te silebo,
 Liber, et saevis inimica Virgo
 Belluis: nec te, metuende certa
 Phœbe sagitta.

Dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledæ,
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 Nobilem: quorum simul alba nautis
 Stella refulxit,

Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
 Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes,
 Et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 Unda recumbit

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos

14. Virg. Æn. i. 230.

16. horis, seasons.

17. Unde= ex quo, as in Carm. II. xii. 7. ; a quo, Sat. I. vi. 12., Carm. I. xxviii. 28.

19. proximos. Secundus implies nearness, not so proximus. Orell. cf. Virg. Æn. v. 320., longo sed proximus intervallo. Cic. Brut. 47.; Quintil. x. i. 53. But a secundus is found, ver. 51.

21. Bacchus was famous for his conquests in India. Ov. Met. iv. 20. ; Fast. iii. 465.

26. Κάστροπά θ' ἵπποδαμον, καὶ πῦξ

ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα. Hom. Il. γ.

237.; Ov. Met. viii. 301.; F. v. 700. pugnis. From nom. pugnus.

28. sq. Theoc. xxii. 17.; Eurip. Elect. 1347.

30. concidunt. Cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor: Virg. Æn. i. 154.

32. unda recumbit. πόντος ἐρ μεσημερινῶις κοίταις διέμενον τηνέ-
μοις εἴδοι πεσάν: Esch. Ag. 566.

33. Romulus. Numa. Tar-
quinius. Virg. Æn. vi. 782. 811. 818. The two first: ille bello hic
pace civitatem auxerunt, Liv. i. 21.

Tarquinī fasces, dubito, an Catonis Nobile letum.	35
Regulum, et Scauros, animæque magnæ Prodigum Paullum, superante Poeno, Gratus insigni referam Camena, Fabriciumque.	40
Hunc, et incomptis Curium capillis, Utilem bello tulit, et Camillum, Sæva paupertas et avitus apto Cum lare fundus.	
Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores.	45

35. **Cato**, of Utica. *Atrox animus*; deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, Carm. II. i. 24. five times dictator. Died in 365 B.C.

37. **M. Atilius Regulus**. Carm. III. v. 10. sqq. Consul iterum B.C. 256, sent back to Rome 250 B.C. **Scauros**. An old patrician family of the gens *Æmilia*. The most distinguished of the name was censor B.C. 109, and *princeps senatus*.

38. **L. Mum. Paullus**. Slain at Cannæ B.C. 216. *Animæ prodige*: Ov. Am. III. ix. 64. **40. C. Fabricius Luscinus**. Par-voque potenter Fabricium: Virg. En. vi. 844. Consul B.C. 278, in the war with Pyrrhus.

41. **Manius Curius Dentatus**. Consul B.C. 275, and conqueror of Pyrrhus at Beneventum. *incomptis*. . . . So, Carm. II. xv. 11., *intonsi*. A sign of the old régime, as vv. 43, 44. expressing the ancient hardihood and simplicity, celebrated in Virg. Georg. ii. 533.

42. **M. Furius Camillus**. Mentioned again with Curius: *maribus Curiis et decantata Camilia*, Ep. I. i. 64. The captor of Veii, the

45—48. **M. Claud. Marcellus**. Virg. En. vi. 856. Five times consul, victorious at Nola, conqueror of Syracuse.

‘His fame (crescit) is sustained still.’ An esp. compliment to the young Marcellus, husband of Julia (see the well-known En. vi. 870. 884.), to whom by some the phrase *Julium sidus* is thought to refer, on account of his marriage with Julia. Others refer it to the whole gens *Julia*, but most to Julius Caesar.

Perhaps the phrase was chosen as designedly equivocal, and capable of various or wider application. It is observed by Orelli how rarely there is mention in Horace or Virgil of Julius Cæsar, as if such mention might give umbrage to Augustus.

sidus. Cf. Virg. Ecl. ix. 47. ; Ov. Trist. ii. 167. ; Ov. Pont. III. iii. 2.

48. **Sappho**, Fragm. 3.: *ἀστέρες μὲν ἀμφὶ καλὰ σελάναν
ἀψικρόπτωσι φαενὸν εἴδος
ἐπικόταν πλήθοισα μάλιστα λάμπει*.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,	
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni	50
Cæsaris fatis data ; tu secundo	
Cæsare regnes.	
Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes	
Egerit justo domitos triumpho,	
Sive subjectos Orientis oræ	55
Seras et Indos,	
Te minor latum regat æquus orbem ;	
Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,	
Tu parum castis inimica mittes	
Fulmina lucis.	60

CARMEN XIII.

AD LYDIAM.

QUUM tu, Lydia, Telephi	
Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi	
Laudas brachia, vœ, meum	
Fervens difficulti bile tumet jecur.	
Tunc nec mens mihi nec color	5
Certa sede manet; humor et in genas	

55. *subjectos oræ*, 'under the edge or extremity of the East.' Cf. Ov. Trist. I. iii. 19. : *Libycis aberrat diversa sub oræ*.

Seras et Indos. Virg. Georg. ii. 122-4. : *Extremi sinus orbis.*

57. *te minor*, 'inferior to you alone.' : Carm. III. vi. 5. ; Ov. Fast. ii. 131. : *Hoc tu per terras, quod in æthere Jupiter alto, Nomen habes; hominum tu pater, ille Deum.*

ODE XIII.

2. *cerea*, 'smooth, delicate;' or it may be 'waxen in colour;' cf. the use of wax as a cosmetic. *Inducta*

candorem quærere cerâ: Ov. A. A. iii. 199.

4. Hom. Il. 4. 642. : *οἰδάνεται κραδίη χόλη.*

6. *manet*. Orell. supports the reading *manent*, inconsistently with his own remark on Carm. I. xxiv.

8. Bentley considers it a mere copyist's correction, and shows that the Latin usage does not admit a plural verb after nouns coupled by negativea. Madvig quotes (Lat. Gr. s. 213.) an exception, from Terence Ad. I. ii. 23., where the nominatives are of different persons. His quotation of Cicero is at least

Furtim labitur, arguens	
Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.	
Uror, seu tibi candidos	
Turparunt humeros immodice mero	10
Rixæ, sive puer furens	
Impressit memorem dente labris notam.	
Non, si me satis audias,	
Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare	
Lædentem oscula, quæ Venus	15
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.	
Felices ter et amplius,	
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis	
Divulsus querimoniis	
Suprema citius solvet amor die.	20

CARMEN XIV.

AD REM PUBLICAM.

O NAVIS, referunt in mare te novi
Fluctus! O quid agis? fortiter occupa

doubtful. An instance of the construction in Greek may be found in Eur. Alcest. 360.

8. *macero*. Used again, Epod. xiv. 16. Prop. 'to soften by steeping'; hence, 'to waste or wear away.'

12. Cf. Ov. Am. I. vii. 41.

15. *osculum*. Diminutive of *os*, and so used here for labrum.

16. *quintâ parte*, 'the largest share, quintessence.'

17. *ter et amplius*, for the more common *terque* *quaterque*, as in Virg. *Æn.* i. 94.

ODE XIV.

In Sextum Pompeium civile belum renovantem.

That this is an allegory is clear; and it is quoted as such by Quintilian, VIII. vi. 44. That it is (in part) an imitation of Alcæus, Fragm. 18. is also clear; but whether it is rightly referred to Pompeius (as in the title), or to what conjuncture of events it does belong, is and must be doubtful.

1. *O navis*. Obs. that *O* is not ordinarily, in Latin as in Greek, the mere sign of a vocative case, but has an emphasis of its own.

2. *fortiter occupa*, 'make every effort to get into port while you can.' In Epist. I. vi. 32., 'take care to get in first.' *Occupo* is simply = φέρω in Carm. II. xii. 28.

Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,

Et malus celeri sauciis Africo
Antennæque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius

Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra linteæ,
Non dī, quos iterum pressa voces malo :
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus et nomen inutile ;
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,
Nunc desiderium, curaque non levis,
Interfusa nitentes
Vites æquora Cycladas.

6. *funibus*, used for “undergirding the ship,” as in the Acts of the Apost. ch. xxvii. 17.

10. ‘You will have no fresh deities to invoke, if again overtaken by calamity.’

11. *Pontica*. Pontus was famous for its ship-timber. Our “Baltic,” Catull. iv. 9.

16. *debes ludibrium*. A phrase founded on the Gr. δολοῖς γέλεσα, Eurip. Med. 408.

‘If you are not destined to be-

come the sport of the winds, beware.’

Orellius expl. nisi debes as equivalent to ne debetas, in which case debere is exactly δολοσκάρνειν.

17, 18. i. e. I have borne my part in the civil war, and mourn for the friends I have lost, and their losses, quorum pars magna fui.

20. i. e. dangerous seas full of straits and shoals.

Cycladas, the islands (δύο κύκλοι) round Delos.

CARMEN XV.

NEREI VATICINUM DE EXCIDIO TROJÆ.

PASTOR quum traheret per freta navibus
 Idæis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
 Ingrato celeres obruit otio
 Ventos, ut caneret fera

Nereus fata : Mala ducis avi domum, 5
 Quam multo repetet Græcia milite,
 Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,
 Et regnum Priami vetus.

Heu, heu ! quantus equis, quantus adest viris
 Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ 10
 Genti ! Jam galeam Pallas et ægida
 Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequidquam, Veneris præsidio ferox,
 Pectes cæsariem, grataque feminis
 Imbelli cithara carmina divides ; 15
 Nequidquam thalamo graves

Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
 Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi

ODE XV.

5. malâ avi, 'with evil auspices.' Cf. Epop. x.1., and δύσοπρις ἔπειτα, Eur. Hippol. 760.; bonis avibus, Ov. Fast. i. 513.

6. quam, 'one whom.'

9. Cf. Hom. Il. B. 388. 390; ἰδράσει μέν τεν τελαμὸν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι.

10. moves. Movere is to set in motion, to give occasion for, to begin. Ov. Fast. iv. 820., inde movetur opus; Id. i. 19., pagina ... movetur. See below C. III. vii. 20.; IV. i. 2.

quanta moves. Cf. Eur. Hec. 629. sq., ἐμὸν χρῆν συμφοράν, κ.

τ. λ. 11. Ægida, Carm. III. iii. 57. See Hom. Il. e. 738., and Eur. Ion, 996. 13. Cf. Hom. Il. γ. 54. : οὐκ ἔν τοι χραίσμη κιθαρίς τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης Ήτε κόμη τό τε εῖδος ὅτ' ἐν κονίροι μηγείης.

15. carmina divides. i. e. accompany your harp with singing. See Add. Note at the end.

18. celerem. This epithet suits Ajax Oileus, not Telamonius. Hom. Il. B. 527.

Ajacem ; tamen, heu, serus adulteros
Crines pulvere collines. 20

Non Laërtiadē, exitium tuæ
Genti, non Pylium Nestora respicis ?
Urgent impavidi te Salaminius
Teucer et Sthenelus sciens

Pugnæ, sive opus est imperitare equis, 25
Non auriga piger ; Merionen quoque
Nosces. Ecce furit te reperiere atrox
Tydides, melior patre :

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
Visum parte lupum graminis immemor, 30
Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio
Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei ;
Post certas hiemes uret Achaius
Ignis Iliacas domos. 35

20. *pulvere collines*. Hom. Il. *w.* 795 : μάνθησαν δὲ θερπαὶ αἴματι
καὶ κονῖτσι. Cp. Virg. *AEn.* xii. 99.,
fedare in pulvere crines.

24. *Teucer et* I have followed Orelli's reading, but doubtfully. There seems equal authority for *te*, if it had not the appearance of being a correction. Bentley's reading, *Teucerque et*, is still more open to this objection ; yet it corresponds closely with Carm. iv. xiv. 45., though he does not allege the passage in support of it.

24. *Sthenelus*. Hom. Il. *B.* 564.,
e. 108.

sciens pugnæ : μάχης εὖ εἰδότε
εἴσοντς, Hom. Il. *e.* 549.

27. *atrox* : δρυπος αἰχμήτης, Hom. Il. *C.* 97.

28. *πατέρων μέγ' ἀμελετορες*, Hom. Il. *B.* 405.

31. *Sublimi*, 'with deep-drawn pant.'
“in altum erecta cervice et ore
sublatu.”

“μετεάρῳ πνεύματι,” Orell.

32. Hom. Il. *γ.* 430.
tuæ. i. e. tuæ dominæ ; as tuam in Ov. Rem. Am. 573.; tuo in Carm. I. xxv. 7.

33. *iracunda classis*. Poet. for iracundia.

proferet, 'shall defer the day of ruin,' or, it might be, 'prolong its allotted time,' as Virg. *AEn.* xii. 395.

Additional Note on v. 15.

..... grataque feminis
Imbelli cithara carmina divides.
The dative *feminis* is thought by many to be governed by *divides* as well as by *grata* ; and the phrase

CARMEN XVI.

PALINODIA AD TYNDARIDEM.

O MATER pulchra filia pulchrior,
 Quem criminosis cunque voles modum
 Pones iambia, sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Adriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
 Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber æque, non acuta
 Sic geminant Corybantes sera,

is compared with Carm. l. xxxvi. 6.,
dividit oculæ, i. e. gives now to
 one, now to another.

But it seems preferable to understand the verb in a strictly musical sense; and so our old English authors, by their imitations, evidently understood it. So Spenser, F. Qu. i. v. 17.:

“And all the while most heavenly
 melody
 About the bed sweet music did
 divide.”

Again (with more precision of phrase):—

“sweet Music did divide
 Her looser notes with Lydian
 harmony.”

Milton, Ode on the Passion, st. 1.,
 has:

“My muse with angels did divide
 to sing.”

where perhaps the word means simply *took part*.

The noun *division* is used in Shakespeare (Rom. and Jul., act iii. sc. 5., Hen. IV. Pt. I. act iii. sc. 1.) as a purely musical term for “singing many notes on one syllable; a kind of warbling.” (See the note in Knight’s or in Malone’s edition.) Orelli’s note is: “Cantus vocalis et

citharae soni inter se conjuncti totam efficiunt symphoniam; jam singulatim spectatis his partibus, *ἀοιδὴν* dividit citharae cantus, *ἀοιδὴν* citharae sonos; i. e. altera utra dimidia totius symphonie pars est.”

ODE XVI.

The title “Ad Tyndaridem” is doubtful. It is perhaps borrowed from the next Ode, ver. 10.; if genuine, it implies a Greek original. The poem is called, by the Scholar and Gesner, an imitation of Steaichorus, of whose palinode see mention at Epop. xvii. 42.

1. *pulchra pulchrior*. Ov. Her. xvi. 85., and Virg. *Æn.* vii. 657.

3. *iambia*. ‘satiric verse.’ Ov. Rem. Am. 377.:

Liber in adversos hostes stringatur iambus. [ille pedem.

Seu celer, extremum seu trahat
 5. *Dindymene*. Cybele, worshipped in Phrygia, especially on M. Dindymus.

For Cybele and her rites, see Cattull. C. 63.

adytum, Gr. *ἀδυτον*, ‘not to be entered,’ a sanctuary.

8. *sera*, ‘their cymbals.’ Ov. Fast. iv. 209—213.

Tristes ut iræ ; quas neque Noricus Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum, Nec sævus ignis, nec tremendo Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.	10
Fertur Prometheus, addere principi Limo coactus particulam undique Desectam, et insani leonis Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.	15
Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimæ Stetere causæ, cur perirent Funditus, imprimeretque muris	20
Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens. Compesce mentem : me quoque pectoris Tentavit in dulci juventa Fervor, et in celeres iambos	
Misit furentem : nunc ego mitibus Mutare quæro tristia ; dum mihi Fias recantatis amica Opprobriis, animumque reddas.	25

9. **Noricus.** Noricum, E. of Rhætia, famous for its iron and steel.

9—13. i. e. 'which no power can quell, whether human or natural.' In Soph. Antig. 953. the resistless power of fate is expressed under similar images :

οὐτ' ἄν νιν δημερος οὐτ' Ἀρης
οὐ πήργος οὐχ ἀλίκιτοι
κελαναν νᾶες ἐκφύγοιεν.

Cp. Eur. Alc. 980. [198.]

13. **Geen.** cp. Plato, Protag., p.

14. **principi limo,** 'his first or chief material, clay.' Soph. Fragn.

432. (Pandora) :

καὶ πρῶτον ἀρχὴν πηλὸν δργάσειν
χεροῖν. [add.]

coactus addere, 'when forced to

15. et. Adverbially used, as etiam : 'to have added in particular the lion's fury.'

16. Hence *stomachus* is used for anger, Carm. 1. vi. 6, esp. in Cicero : "iracundia et stomachus . . . stomachum erumpere."

Stomacheris. Epist. L iv. 104.

17. **Thyestes,** whose children his brother Atreus murdered and dressed their flesh for eating. See *cena Thyestæ*, Ars P. 91.

18. **ultimæ**, 'the ultimate or original cause.'

24. **celeres.** "Pec cito," Ars P. 252., cf. Ovid, quoted on ver. 3.; but here, more probably, 'hasty, impetuous,' as in E. L xviii. 90.

CARMEN XVII.

AD TYNDARIDEM.

VELOX amœnum sape Lucretilem
Mutat Lycœo Faunus, et igneam
Defendit æstatem capellis
Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos
Quærunt latentes et thyma deviæ
Olentis uxores mariti :
Nec virides metuunt colubras,
Nec Martiales Hædilæ lupos :
Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
Valles et Usticæ cubantis
Levia personuere saxa.

Dī me tuentur : dīs pietas mea
Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia

ODE XVII.

“ Amicam in Sabinum suum invitat: ” Orell., see ver. 10.

1. **Lucretilem.** A hill in the Sabine territory, near Horace's estate.

2. **Lycœo.** In Arcadia, whence Faunus is called Lycæus: Ov. Fast. ii. 424.

muto, ‘to exchange,’ or ‘take in exchange;’ commonly the latter in Horace: e. g. Carm. ii. xii. 23., iii. i. 47.

A contrary instance in the last Ode, ver. 26. As used of quitting place for place, cp. Carm. ii. xvi. 19.; and Gr. *διελθω*, as Eurip. Bacch. 65.

3. **defendit**, ‘keeps off.’ So Sat. i. iii. 14.; Virg. Ecl. vii. 47., from *de-fendo*, *obsol.* Offendo is another compound, and infensus another, in the participial form.

7. **mariti.** The he-goat. ὁ τράγος τῶν λευκῶν αἰγῶν ἀνερ: Theocr. viii. 49. Vir gregis: Virg. Ecl. vii. 7.

9. **Hædilæ.** A hill or wood in the neighbourhood. So Orell. explains and defends the MS. reading which Bentley altered into *hædulee*, a dimin. formed from *hædus*, a kid.

10. **Tyndaria.** “ Quasi altera Helena.” Orell.

11. **Usticæ.** A valley (still Val d'Ustica). Others, “ minus recte,” a mountain; and *cubantis*, ‘sloping.’ So Orell., who quotes Theocr. xiii. 40., ἡμέρα ἐπ τῷ χώρῳ; and Lucret. iv. 518., *cubantia tecta*.

15. **ad plenum.** Virg. Georg. ii. 244.

‘ Plenty shall flow forth to you rich with all the produce of the country.’ Cf. Carm. Sec. 60.

The *Cornu copiae*, the fabled horn

Manabit ad plenum benigno
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

15

Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ
Vitabis æstus, et fide Tela
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

20

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
Duces sub umbra; nec Semeleïus
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
Prælia, nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
Incontinentes injiciat manus,
Et scindat hærentem coronam
Crinibus, immeritamque vestem

25

of the goat which fostered Jupiter, broken off and filled with fruits; then, the emblem of plenty. Ov. Fast. v. 123.

17. *reducta*, 'retired, winding'; Epod. ii. 11.

18. *fide Tela*, 'with the string (i. e. lyre) of Anacreon of Teos.' He flourished B. C. 530; fragments only of his poetry remain. The Odes which pass under his name are spurious.

19. *laborantes*. In love with the same hero.

20. *vitream*. Epithet of the sea, transferred to the sea-goddess.

23. *Semeleïus Thyoneus*. Thyoneus was another name for Semele, mother of Bacchus. For a list of the names of Bacchus, see Ovid, Metam. iv. 11.

Two occur in the next ode. *Evius*, from the cry *Evoi*, Gr. εὐοῖ; and *Bassareus*, from the wolf-skin (*βασταρός*) worn by the Thracian Bacchanalians, whence *βασταρέω*, Anacr. Frag. 63.

26. *incontinentes*. So Spenser's description of Wrath; "For of his hands he had no government." F. Qu. l. iv. 34.

CARMEN XVIII.

AD VARUM.

NULLAM, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili.
 Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
 Mordaces aliter diffugint sollicitudines.
 Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat? 5
 Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
 At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
 Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euius,
 Quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum
 Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
 Invitum quatiam: nec variis obsita frondibus
 Sub divum rapiam. Sæva tene cum Berecyntio
 Cornu tympana, quæ subsequitur cæcus Amor sui, 10

ODE XVIII.

Varus. Perhaps Quintilius Varus of Cremona, whose death (in a.c. 24) is lamented in Carm. xxiv. Heyne's Second Excursus ad Bucolica Virg. distinguishes the persons of this name.

1. From Alcæna, Fr. 44: Μηθὲν
 ἄλλο φυτεύοντο πρότερον δένδριον
 διπτέλων.

2. See on Carm. i. vii. 13. Catilina, another form for Catillus.

3. *siccis*, 'the abstemious;' Carm. iv. v. 39., the converse of *uvidus*.

8. Carm. ii. xii. 5.

The battle at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia: Ov. Met. xii. 210. sqq.

9. Sithoniis, 'the Thracians,' whose excess was proverbial. Cp. Carm. i. xxvii. 1.

10. *exiguo fine*, 'by the slight boundary' (or line of separation), which their passions allow them to observe; i. e. when their passion bursts over all limits of right and wrong.

12. *non quatiam*. τὰ νομισθέντα . . . ὅμησεν: Eur. Bacch. 71.

obsita frondibus, i. e. mysteries. Cf. Catull. lxiv. 261.

13. *sub divum*, i. e. in lucem.

Berecyntio. The rites of Cybele (celebrated on M. Berecyntus in Phrygia) nearly resembled those of Bacchus. Hence they are often mentioned in connection or contrast. So above, Carm. i. xvi. 7, 8.; so Eurip. Bacch. 75—79.

14. The effects (metaph. 'the attendants') of excess are selfishness, empty vaunting, betrayal of trust.

Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem,
Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

15

CARMEN XIX.

DE GLYCERA.

MATER sœva Cupidinum,
Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer.
Et lasciva Licentia,
Finitis animum reddere amoribus.
Urit me Glyceræ nitor 5
Splendentis Pario marmore purius:
Urit grata protervitas,
Et vultus nimium lubricus adspici.
In me tota ruens Venus
Cyprum deseruit; nec patitur Scythas,
Et versis animosum equis 10
Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attinent.
Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic
Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque
Bimi cum patera meri: 15
Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

15. *plus nimio*. The common phrase is *plus sequo*; but see Carm. I. xxxiii. 1., Epist. I. x. 30.

16. Cf. Epist. I. v. 16.

ODA XIX.

Glycera, a Greek name; again in Carm. I. xxx. 3. Its diminutive, Glycerium, is in Terence's *Andria*.

8. *lubricus*. Properly used of slippery ground; hence, 'unsafe,' i. e. of dangerous power or fascination.

9. *tota ruens*, i. e. with all her power. Eur. Hipp. 443., *ὅτι πολλὴ
ρύγη*.

14. *verbenas*, herbs torn up with their roots and earth from some sacred place. See the word *sagmina* in the Dict. of Antiquities.

15. *Bimi meri*. Above, Carm. I. ix. 7., *quadrimum*.

16. On sacrifices to Venus, Orell. quotes Tac. Hist. ii. 8.

CARMEN XX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

VILE potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Quum tibi plausus,
 Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni
 Fluminis ripæ, simul et jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago.

Cæcubam et prelo domitam Caleno
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ
 Temperant vites, neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

5

10

CARMEN XXI.

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

DIANAM teneræ dicite virgines :
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium :
 Latonamque supremo
 Dilectam penitus Jovi.

ODE XX.

2. Græca, 'which had held Greek
 wine before.'

3. levi, 'smear'd,' i. e. sealed :
 Carm. III. viii. 10.

4. After a dangerous illness, on his
 first appearance in the theatre, Mæ-
 cenas was received with a round of
 applause, a mark of popularity
 again alluded to, Carm. II. xvii. 25.

8. Carm. I. xii. 4.

9. Cæcubam wine came from a dis-
 trict in Latium.

Cales was in Campania, as was
Falernus ager.

Formia, on the Liris (its founder
 mentioned, Carm. III. xvii. 6.).

ODE XXI.

A festal hymn (as entitled), or
 rather an address to the chorus em-
 ployed to sing at the rites. This
 is an example of the class of
 poems referred to, Epist. II. i. 132.
 2. intonsum. i. e. the beardless
 youthful deity: Tibull. I. iv. 38.,
 Gr. ἀκερσεκόμητος.

Vos lætam fluvii et nemorum coma,
Quæcumque aut gelido prominet Algido,

Nigris aut Erymanthi

Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,

Insignemque pharetra

Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque a populo, et principe Cæsare, in

Persas atque Britannos

Vestra motus aget prece.

10

15

CARMEN XXII.

AD ARISTIUM FUSCUM.

INTEGER vitæ scelerisque purus

Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,

Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra :

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,

Sive facturus per inhospitalem

5

6. *Algidus*, a mountain of Latium mentioned as sacred to Diana, Car. Sec. 69.

Erymanthus, in Arcadia.

Cragus, in Lycia.

10. *vos . . . mares*. The youths celebrate Apollo, as the virgins Diana. Compare Soph. Trach. 207—214.

12. Carm. I. x. 6. The lyre is said to have been the invention of Mercury, and his gift to Apollo.

13. These deities are invoked together against the pestilence, as *ἀλεποποιοι*, Soph. Ed. Tyr. 164.

ODE XXII.

Aristius Fuscus, a poet and friend of Horace, mentioned again in Sat. I. ix. 61., I. x. 83., and Epist. i. 10.

5. See Carm. II. vi. 3.

æstuosas. Carm. II. vii. 16. Orell. prefers the sense of 'burning,' quoting Carm. I. xxxi. 5., Cic. ad Att. v. xiv. 1., Catull. vii. 4.

6, 7. *Caucasum*, the great range between the Black and the Caspian Sea, rising to, the height of 9600 feet.

inhospitalem. Orell. cf. Aesch.

Caucasum, vel quae loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum curis vigor expeditis,
Fugit inermem. 10

Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit *seculetis*,
Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum
Arida nutrix. 15

Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor *sestiva* recreatur aura;
Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Jupiter urget: 20

Pone sub curru nimium propinquui
Solis, in terra domibus negata:
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

P. V. 20. : διαφέρει τάχη; also ver. 2. δέστες ἔρημιαν.

7. *fabulosus*, 'famous in story.' So Carm. III. iv. 9.; comp. *fabulae*, Carm. i. iv. 16.

8. *Hydaspe*, now the Jhulum, the westernmost of the five rivers of the Punjab.

11. *curis expeditis*; for the more usual or prose constr., *expeditus*. Orell. cf. Catal. xxxi. 7.: O quid solutis est beatius curia.

14. *Daunias*, a Greek adjective form, *Daunias tellus* for *Daunia*, a part of *Apulia*.

seculetis. *Æsculus*, Gr. φηγός. Nemorum que maxima frondet: Virg. Georg. ii. 16. 291. The

tallest species of oak, the Italian oak with edible acorns.

15. *Jubæ tellus*, i. e. Africa.

17. 'Place me in the most uninhabitable (*domibus negata*) corners of the earth, in the frigid or the torrid zone, still shall I love Lalage.' Of the zones, see Virg. Georg. i. 233.

pigris, 'sluggish from cold.'

Jupiter, as Carm. i. i. 25., xvi. 12.

23. *Dulce ridentem . . . loquentem*. Imitation of Sappho, Fragm. ii. 3.:

καὶ πλεῖστος ἀδὲ φανεῖσθαι ἐπανούει,
καὶ γελάσθαι ἴμπρειν.

CARMEN XXIII.

AD CHLOËN.

VITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis
Matrem, non sine vano
Aurarum et siluae metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertæ,
Et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera
Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor :
Tandem desine matrem
Tempestiva sequi viro.

5

10

CARMEN XXIV.

AD VIRGILIUM.

QUIS desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capit is? Præcipe lugubres

Ode XXIII.

In part an imitation of Anacreon,
Fr. 49.

4. siluae. Epod. xiii. 2. So Catul.
lxvi. 38., dissoluö ; Ov. Her. xii. 4.,
evolutiisse.

5. veris inhorruit adventus.
'The early spring rustles in the
leaves.' Orell. cf. the description of
the winds, as "Veris comites." Carm.
iv. xii. 1; but the mention
of the time has perhaps more to do
with the first growth of the leaf.
Bentley's alteration (*vepris . . . ad
tentum*) is worth noticing for its
elegance.

10. frangere. Hom. Il. λ. 113.,
συνέαε λαβόν.

12. Tempestiva viro, 'marriage-
able.' Virg. Æn. vii. 53. : matura
viro.

Ode XXIV.

Publius Virgilius Maro. Five
years older than Horace . . . men-
tioned in Sat. i. v. as having intro-
duced him to Maecenas: and see
above, Carm. i. iii. 8.

2. capit is. So Epod. v. 74.; S. n.
i. 27. A phrase less common in
Latin than in Greek:
Τευκρὲ φίλη κεφαλή : Hom.
Ίσαμήνης κάρα : Soph.
præcipe, 'lead off;' Εξαρχε, as
in Hom. Il. σ. 51.

Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam Pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor
Urget! cui Pudor, et Justitiae soror,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit:
Nulli flebilius, quam tibi, Virgili.
Tu frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum
Poscis Quinctilium deos.

Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida,

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
Durum! Sed levius fit patientia,
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

5

10

15

20

5. Quinctilium, sc. Varum. See Carm. I. xviii.
perpetuus . . . urget. Virg. Æn. x. 745, 6.

6, 7. Pudor et Fides. Carm. Sec. 57. Veritas. Siccis rustica veritas capillis: Mart. x. Ixxii. 11.

11. frustra pius. Ov. Am. III. ix. 37.:
Vive pius, morire piua.
Comp. Carm. II. xiv. 2, nec pietas
moram, etc.

15. vanæ imagini, 'the lifeless shade.' See on Carm. I. iv. 17.

19. levius fit patientia.
Cp. (out of many passages) Æsch. P. V. 104.; Eurip. Fragn. Antig. 15; Soph. Thyest. Fr. 236.; Pind. Pyth. ii. 93., φέρειν ἀλαφρώς . . . ζύγδον ἀρήγει; Archil. Fr. viii. 6. Θεοί γάρ ἀπρέστοισι κακοῖσι, δὲ φύλ', ἐπὶ κρατερήν τλημοσύνην φεσαν φαρμακόν.

CARMEN XXV.

AD LYDIAM.

PARCIUS junctas quatiant fenestras
 Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi,
 Nec tibi somnos adimunt : amatque
 Janus limen,

Quæ prius multum facilis movebat 5
 Cardines. Audis minus et minus jam,
 “ Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
 Lydia, dormis ? ”

Invicem moechos anus arrogantes
 Flebis in solo levis angiportu ; 10
 Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
 lunia vento,

Quum tibi flagrans amor, et libido,
 Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,
 Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum ; 15
 Non sine questu,

Læta quod pubes hedera virenti
 Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
 Aridas frondes Hiemis sodali
 Dedicet Hebro. 20

ODA XXV.

1. An invective against Lydia, whom, in her decay of youth and beauty, her lovers are leaving.

4. limen amat, ‘opens not.’ Orell.; cf. Virg. Æn. v. 163, *litus ama*, ‘hug the shore.’

10. angiportu, ‘a narrow alley.’

11. ‘When the wind is raging more fiercely during the changes (hidings) of the moon.’ An image of dark and dreary desolation; as is also the metaphor *hiemis sodali*,

ver. 19., which adds, however, the idea of a sweeping destruction.

14. Cp. Virg. Georg. iii. 280., hippomanes.

16. non sine questu . . . quod, i. e. ‘you complain that they prefer the young ivy and dark green myrtle to the sear leaf, which they let float down the stream.’ *Virentis aridas* are similarly opposed in Carn. iv. xiii.

20. dedicet Hebro. This part of the idea is the germ of Moore’s

CARMEN XXVI

DE *ÆLIO LAMIA.*

MUSIS amicus, tristitiam et metus
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
 Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,

 Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
 Securus. O, quæ fontibus integris
 Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
 Necte meo Lamiae coronam,

 Pimplea dulcis; nil sine te mei
 Possunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro,
 Teque tuasque decet sorores. 10

2nd National Air ("Flow on thou shining river"), and receives its clearest illustration from it:

"Tell her this, when youth is o'er,
 Her lone and loveless charms
 shall be
 Thrown by upon life's weedy
 shore,
 Like those sweet flowers from
 thee."

Hebro, the Thracian river, now Maritsa; proverbial (esp. in Horace, with his Greek models) for coldness and rapidity: e. g. Virg. *Æn.* i. 317.

ODS XXVI.

Lucius Ælius Lamia. See Carm. III. xvii., addressed to him.

1. *Musis amicus.* Virg. *Æn.* ix. 774.

2. *tradam ventis.* (Cp. above the various reading *dedicet Euro.*) Anacreon, Od. xxxix. 13.:

τὸ δ' ἄχος πέφενγε μιχθέν
 ἀνεμοτρόφῳ θυέλλῃ.

Apoll. R. i. 1334. :
 ἀλλ' ἀνέμοισι δάσομεν ἀμπλακίην.
 Ventis et verba et vela dedisti.

Ov. Her. ii. 25.
 4. i. e. the Scythian aid proffered to Phraates. See the note on Carm. II. ii. 17. ; cp. Carm. III. viii. 18.

5. *unice securus.* Theogn. 764.
 6—8. *integris flores coronam.* Cp. (though differently applied) the lines of Lucret. i. 927. :

juvat integros accedere fontes
 Atque haurire; juvatque novos de-
 cerpere flores,
 Insignemque meo capiti petere inde
 coronam,

Unde prius nulli velarint tempora
 Musæ.

7. *necte.* Pind. Ol. vi. 86. : πλέ-
 κεν δινον. Nem. vii. 77. : εἵρειν
 στεφάνους.

10. *mei honores,* 'my efforts to
 honour him.'

CARMEN XXVII.

AD SODALES.

NATIS in usum lœtitiæ scyphis
Pugnare, Thracum est : tollite barbarum
Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces 5
Immane quantum discrepat : impium
Lenite clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

Vultis severi me quoque sumere
Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntiæ 10
Frater Megillæ, quo beatus
Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

Cessat voluntas? non alia bibam
Mercede. Quæ te cunque domat Venus,
Non erubescendis adurit 15
Ignibus, ingenuoque semper

Amore peccas. Quidquid habes, age,
Depone tutis auribus—Ah miser,

ODS XXVII.

1. From Anacreon, Fr. 63. Cp. Ov. Met. xii. 242. :
... primâ pocula pugnâ
Missa volant, ...
Res epulis quondam nunc bello et
cædibus aptæ.
2. Thracum. Carm. I. xviii. 9.
5. acinaces, scimitar.
6. immane quantum. Gr. οὐρανὸν δύον (as Aristoph. Ran. 781.). Cp. the sim. usages ἀπήχανον δύον, μυρία δύον, and in fem. g. θαυμαστὴν δύον, as in Plat. Alc. 2d, p. 125.
Engl. : 'It is totally (lit. monstrously) at variance with.' The phrase occurs in Tacit. Hist. iv. 34.

8. cubito presso. i. e. 'recline undisturbed ? recumbens... bibit, Carm. III. iii. 11. ; cp. Sat. II. iv. 39.

11. frater Megillæ. A fictitious name.

12. i. e. with whom he is in love. Ov. Her. xvi. 275. :

Non mea sunt summâ leviter de-
stricta sagittâ
Pectora : descendit vulnus ad ossa
meum.

17. Quare quicquid habes boni malique
Dic nobis

Catul. vi. 15.

Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
Digne puer meliore flamma!

20

Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
Magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
Vix illigatum te triformi
Pegasus expediet Chimæra.

CARMEN XXVIII.

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archytas,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodest

19. *laborabas*. The imperfect is used of present time to express surprise at something unexpected; an idiom common in Greek, but generally with the addition of the particle *τιπα*.

So Hom. Il. σ. 358., γ. 147.; Eur. Med. 1279.; Arist. Equit. 138. 382.

In all these instances we transl. the imperfect by the present. Our common phrase, "You are! I did not know you were," seems to point out the origin of the construction.

19. i.e. 'such a passion is an abyss from which no skill nor strength can rescue you.'

21. *Thessalis*. Thessalian sorcerers were famous. Cf. Epop. v. 45.; Epist. II. ii. 208.

24. *Chimæra*. Hom. Il. ζ. 181.: πρόσθ λέων ἔπιθεν δὲ δράκων μέσον δὲ χίμαιρα. *χίμαιρα*, properly a goat; the fabled monster of Lycia destroyed by Bellerophon mounted on his winged horse *Pegasus*.

ODE XXVIII.

This Ode appears to be a dialogue between the shade of Archytas and a sailor, who, finding the philoso-

pher's corpse on the shore, after shipwreck (a story the origin or authority for which is not known), commiserates him (down to ver. 16., or ver. 20.), and is then implored to bury him. The penalty of lying unburied is expressed in Virg. Æn. vi. 325.; the slightness of the rite necessary (*injecto ter pulvere*), in Soph. Antig. 256. and 429. sq.

2. *Archytas*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer of Tarentum, fl. b. c. 400. See Cic. de Senect. 12.: magni in primis et præclaris viris.

cohibent. This term seems inconsistent with the notion of an unburied corpse. It seems to be used instead of sustinent, or some similar word, as really expressing the first idea associated with death, the idea in Shakesp. Hen. IV. act v. sc. 4. (used moreover of a body *on the ground*):

"When that this body did contain a spirit
A kingdom for it was too small a bound."

But now, two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough."

Aërias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum 5
 Percurrisse polum, morituro.
 Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
 Tithonusque remotus in auras,
 Et Jovis arcanais Minos admissus, habentque
 Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco 10
 Demissum ; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo
 Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
 Nervos atque cutem Morti concesserat atræ,
 Judice te non sordidus auctor
 Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox, 15
 Et calcanda semel via leti.
 Dant alias Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti ;
 Exitio est avidum mare nautis ;
 Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, nullum
 Sæva caput Proserpina fugit. 20
 Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
 At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato
 Particulam dare: sic quodcunque minabitur Eurus 25
 Fluctibus Hesperiis, Venusinae
 Plectantur silvæ, te sospite, multaque merces,
 Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo

3. **litus Matinum.** In Apulia.

6. **morituro.** Cp. Carm. II. iii. 4.

‘Avails not to prevent your death.’
 Cp. for the sentiment, and the following instances, Hom. Il. σ. 117. :
 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ βίη Ἡρακλῆος φύγε
 Κῆρα,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ Μοῦρ’ ἐδμασσε... .

7. i. e. Tantalus. For his fate and its cause, see Eur. Orest. 5—
 10. ; Hom. Od. λ. 581.

8. **Tithonus,** married to Aurora, and borne by her to heaven. Mentioned again, Carm. II. xvi. 30.

9. **Minos.** Hom. Od. τ. 179.

For his office after death see Virg. AEn. vi. 432.

10. See Ov. Met. xv. 160-164. These lines refer to the doctrine of metempsychosis and the assertion of Pythagoras that he remembered the Trojan War, and had then been Euphorbus.

11. **figo**, ‘to fix;’ **refigo**, ‘to unfix, to take down.’ So Epist. L. xviii. 56.

21. **devexus**, ‘sloping downwards;’ here, ‘setting,’ as pronus, Carm. III. xxvii. 18., cp. Virg. AEn. vii. 719.

25. **sic.** Carm. I. iii. 1.

Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 Negligis immeritis nocitaram 30
 Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
 Debita jura vicesque superbae
 Te maneant ipsum: precibus non linquar inultis,
 Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
 Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa; licebit 35
 Injecto ter pulvere curras.

CARMEN XXIX.

AD ICCIUM.

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 Gazis, et acrem militiam paras
 Non ante devictis Sabææ
 Regibus, horribilique Medo
 Nectis catenas? Quæ tibi virginum, 5
 Sponso necato, barbara serviet?
 Puer quis ex aula capillis
 Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 Arcu paterno? Quis neget arduis 10

30. *negligis.* i. e. 'do you think lightly of committing a crime that will hereafter have to be atoned for by your guiltless descendants?'

32. *vices superbae*, 'a terrible retribution, one that will scorn your suffering, as you scorn mine.' So Orell.

ODÆ XXIX.

Iocius. Epist. I. xii. is addressed to him.
 1. The expedition intended here,

and which Iocius is represented as being about to share, was that of *Aelius Gallus*, afterwards prefect of Egypt, b. c. 25—24. See Merivale's Hist. Rome, ch. 34.

4. *Medo.* Used, with great latitude, of the Oriental nations generally. See on Carm. I. ii. 22.; cf. *Medus Hydaspes* in Virg. Georg. iv. 211.

8. *ad cyathum*, i. e. as cupbearer.

9. *Sericas.* The Seres are mentioned above, Carm. I. xii. 56.

Pronos relabi posse rivos
 Montibus, et Tiberim reverti ;
 Quum tu coëmtoſ undique nobilis
 Libros Panætî, Socraticam et domum,
 Mutare loricis Iberis,
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis ?

15

CARMEN XXX.

AD VENEREM.

O VENUS, regina Cnidi Paphique,
 Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
 Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram
 Transfer in ædem.

Fervidus tecum Puer, et solutis
 Gratiaæ zonis, præperentque Nymphæ,
 Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
 Mercuriusque.

5

11. i. e. 'what can now be thought impossible?' So Ov. Her. v. 29. sq.; Trist. i. viii. l. So Eur. Med. 410. (but rather of that which is an unnatural reversal of truth and equity): *λίω ποταμῶν λεπόν χωροῦσι παραι.* Cic. ad Att. xv. iv. 1.

14. Panætius of Rhodes, the Stoic, Cicero's model in his work *De Officiis.*

Socraticam. Cic. de Orat. iii. 16. (59—61.): "omnes se philosophi Socraticos se et dici vellent, et esse

arbitrarentur ;" and Proem. Cic. Qu. i. 1. : "philosophiam veterem illam a Socrate ortam."

15. mutare loricis. Cp. Shakesp. Hen. IV. Pt. II. act iv. sc. 1. : "Turning your books to greaves" (which is Steevens's reading).

ODA XXX.

1. Cnidus, in Caria.
2. Paphus. Hom. Odyss. θ. 362.; Virg. Aen. i. 415.
2. Cypron. So Carm. L xix. 9.

CARMEN XXXI.

AD APOLLINEM.

QUID dedicatum poscit Apollinem
Vates? quid orat, de patera novum
Fundens liquorem? Non opimæ
Sardiniae segetes feraces,

Non æstuosæ grata Calabriæ
Armenta, non aurum, aut ebur Indicum, 5
Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit
Fortuna, vitem: dives et aureis
Mercator exsiccat culullis
Vina Syra reparata merce,

Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum
Impune. Me pascant olivæ, 15
Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.

ODE XXXI.

An Ode exemplifying contentment.

“Vatis avarus

“Non temere est animus.”

Epist. II. i. 119.

1. **dedicatum.** As the name of a deity is often used for the statue or temple consecrated to him, so it has the participle or verb *dedico* applied to itself. Orell. cp. Cic. de N. D. ii. 23. Ov. Fast. vi. 637.:

Te quoque magnifica, Concordia,
dedicat æde.

4. **Sardiniae.** Sicily and Sardinia are called “benignissimæ urbis Romæ nutrices,” by Valer. Max. VII. vi. 1.

6. **Indicum.** Virg. Georg. i. 57. In an earlier age this epithet was used of gold. See Soph. Antig. 1038.

7. **Liris.** Carm. III. xvii. 8., the Garigliano, in the south of Latium.

9. **premant falce,** ‘prune,’ as in Virg. Georg. i. 157.

Calena poetically joined with *falce* instead of *vitem*, as, Carm. I. ix. 7., Sabinæ is joined with diotâ, not with merum. So, Carm. III. vi. 38., Sabellis ligonibus shows the mascula proles there eulogised are the veteres Sabelli of Virgil.

15. **impune,** ‘in safety.’

16. **leves malvæ.** Cp. Epod. ii. 58.

Frui paratis et valido mihi,
 Latoē, dones, et, precor, integra
 Cum mente; nec turpem senectam
 Degere, nec cithara carentem.

20

CARMEN XXXII.

AD LYRAM.

POSCIMUR. Si quid vacui sub umbra
 Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum
 Vivat et plures; age, dic Latinum,
 Barbite, carmen,

Lesbio primum modulate civi,
 Qui, ferox bello, tamen inter arma,
 Sive jactatam religarat udo
 Litore navim,

Liberum et Musas, Veneremque, et illi
 Semper harentem Puerum canebat,
 Et Lycum, nigris oculis nigroque
 Crine decorum.

O decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi
 Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum
 Dulce lenimen, mihi cunque salve
 Rite vocanti.

17. Epist. i. ii. 49. : *Valeat pos-*
essor oportet. 'Let me have the
 temper and the health to enjoy
 what I have.'

18. *et, precor, integrā cum mente.*
 Juven. Sat. x. 356. : Orandum est
 ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

ODA XXXII.

1. *Poscimur*, 'I am called on for
 an ode.' Orell. cp. Ov. Fast. iv. 721.
 2. *Lusimus*. Used of light poetry.

Virg. Ecl. i. 10. : *Ludere quæ vellem*
calamo permisit agresti. Sat. i. iv.
 139., illudo; Carm. iv. ix. 9., lusit.
 1—4. *si quid . . . quod vivat.*
 Refer quod to siquid, not to carmen.
 5. *Alesus*. See note on Carm. II.
 xiii. 24.

7. Comp. Eur. Hippol. 761—2.
 13, 14. Orell. cp. Tibul. iv. ii. 22.,
 Et testudineā Phœbe superbe lyrā;
 and Hom. Il. a. 602.
 15. *cunque vocanti*, 'whosoever
 I call.'

CARMEN XXXIII.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

ALBI, ne doleas plus nimio, memor
Immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior
Læsa prænitezat fide;

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
Declinat Pholoën; sed prius Apulis
Jungentur capreæ lupis,

Quam turpi Pholoë peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares
Formas atque animos sub juga aënea
Sævo mittere cum joco.

Ipsum me melior quum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit compede Myrtale
Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriæ
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

5

10

15

ODS XXXIII.

Albius Tibullus, see Epist. I. iv., addressed to him, and Ovid's beautiful elegy upon his death, Am. III. ix., and the epitaph of Domitius Marsus.—Te quoque Virgilio comitem non aqua, Tibule,

Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.

Ne foret aut elegis molles qui fleret amores,

Aut caneret forti regia bella pede.
He died B. C. 18, in less than a year after Virgil.

3. cur, 'because.' So in Epist. I.

viii. 10.; accounted for by Orell. as a mixture of two constructions: "1. ne dolens dicas, Cur mihi præfertur? 2. noli dolere quod præferatur."

5. Lycoris. Cyrus. Pholoë. Fictional examples of the love described by Callim. Epigr. 32., τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα διάκειν οὐδε . . . cp. Mosch. Idyll. vi. 1.

6. Cf. Virg. Ecl. viii. 27. : Jungentur jam gryphes equis.

15. acrior Hadriæ. Carm. III. ix. 23. : αἰθαλεστέρα θαλασσαν.

Eur. Hipp. 304.

CARMEN XXXIV.

AD SE IPSUM.

PARCUS deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiae

Consultus ero, nunc retrorsum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus

Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter,
Igni corusco nubila dividens

Plerumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos volucremque currum;

Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,

Quo Styx et invisi horrida Tænari

Sedes, Atlanteusque finis

Concutitur. Valet ima summis

Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus,

Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax

ODI XXXIV.

2. *insanientis*. The Epicurean error of referring all things to secondary, and denying providential causes.

Horace represents himself as an Epicurean. Epist. I. iv. 16. ; Sat. I. v. 101. His impulsiveness and inconsistency as to doctrines he declares, Epist. I. i. 14—19.

3. *consultus*, 'a professor,' as in the phrase *juris consultus*.

5. *Diespiter*. "Varro, L. L. v. 66. : Antiquius Jovis nomen; nam olim Dijovis et Diespiter dictus, id est dies (gen. ant.) pater," quoted by Orell., who adds "nunc constat . . . nihil differre a Gr. Ζεὺς πατήρ."

7. Cp. the "cœlo sereno fulgura" of Virg. Geor. i. 487., and Hom. Odysa. v. 114.

9. *bruta*, 'senseless.' "The *brute earth*:" Milton, in Comus. Cp. intertem, Carm. III. iv. 45.

10. *Tænarus*, the south headland of Laconia, C. Matapan. A legendary entrance to Oroua. Virg. Geor. iv. 467. : Tænarias fauces alta ostia Ditis.

invisi. Hom. Il. v. 66. :

τά τε στρυγέοντι θεοί περ.

11. Eurip. Hipp. 3. : τέμπονες Ατλαντικοί.

14. *Obscura*. The neuter, though used of persons, and in connection with the masc. *insignem*.

14. *apicem*, 'a point;' then (as here) used for the high-peaked Oriental tiara.

Carm. III. xxi. 20. : regum apices. Virg. Æn. x. 270.

Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

15

CARMEN XXXV.

AD FORTUNAM.

O DIVA, gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel superbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos;

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Ruris colonus; te dominam sequoris,
Quicunque Bithyna lacescit
Carpathium pelagus carina.

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,
Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox,
Regumque matres barbarorum, et
Purpurei metuunt tyranni,

5

10

15. i.e. swooping with the dash of
an eagle. ἀρά κλέψεως εἰερὸς ἐς
γῆς (ἐς) ἑρέπερρα; Soph. Ant.
113. Cp. the account of Tarquin in
Cic. Legg. i. 1.

16. sustulit. Used like the Gr.
sorist.

ODE XXXV.

1. Cp. the invocation to Fortune
in Pind. Ol. xii. 1.

Antium, Torre d'Anzo, the capi-
tal of the Volsci. Its Temple of
Fortune was celebrated; histori-
cally it is famous for having sup-
plied (after the final conquest of
Latium in 338 B.C.) the Rostra at
Rome.

2. præsens occurs nowhere else
with an infinitive, but is not a more
strained constr. than "blandus du-
care," or "leuis aperire." It is

equivalent to (though of wider
meaning than) "valens."

6. ruris colonus. i.e. ruricola.
"You are honoured by the dwellers
on land and sea."

7. Bithynia, 'of Bithynian tim-
ber,' as Pontica above, Carm. i. xiv.

11. This traffic with Bithynia is
also alluded to in Carm. iii. vii. 3.

8. Carpathium, part of the Ae-
gean, near Carpathus (Scarpanto),
north of Crete.

9. Dacæ, the tribes bordering
on the Danube. The frequency of
their incursions is implied in Virg.
Georg. ii. 497.

Add Carm. iii. viii. 18.
profugi. Nearly as campestres,
Carm. iii. xxiv. 9.: wandering, no-
mad tribes.

12. Hence Gray's "purple tyrants
vainly green;" Ode to Adversity.

Injurioso ne pede proruas
 Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 Ad arma cessantes ad arma 15
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Te semper anteit sœva Necessitas,
 Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 Gestans aëna; nec severus
 Uncus abest, liquidumque plumbum. 20

Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
 Ut cinque mutata potentes
 Veste domos inimica linquis.

At vulgus infidum et meretrix retro 25
 Perjura cedit; diffugint cadis
 Cum fæce siccatis amici,
 Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
 Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens 30
 Examen Eois timendum
 Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.

Eheu! cicatricum et sceleris pudet
 Fratrumque—Quid nos dura refugimus

14. *columnam*, their power and prosperity.

18. This has been supposed to be taken from a picture. The symbols aptly represent the grasp and strength of Destiny. Cp. Carm. III. xxiv. 5.

clavos, 'nails,' as in Pind. Pyth. iv. 71.

cuneos, 'wedges' to tighten the masonry.

uncus, 'rivets or cramps' to hold it together.

plumbum, molten 'lead' to set them more firmly: used prover-

bially in Eur. Andr. 267.: *εἰ πέριξ οὐ ξεῖ τηκτὸς μόλυβδος.*

22. *nec comitem (ee) abnegat.* 'Nor scruples to be your companion still, though in altered and gloomy guise you retire from scenes of prosperity.'

27. *cum fæce*, i.e. utterly drained.

29. *ultimos*. Virg. Ecl. i. 67.

30. *recens examen*. The expedition referred to above, Carm. xxix.

33. *sceleris fratrumque* (a species of hendiadys), the slaughter of our brethren in civil war. Cp. above, Carm. L ii.

<i>Ætas? quid intactum nefasti</i>	35
<i>Liquimus? unde manum juvenus</i>	
<i>Metu deorum continuit? quibus</i>	
<i>Pepercit aris? O utinam nova</i>	
<i>Incude diffingas retusum in</i>	
<i>Massagetas Arabasque ferrum.</i>	40

CARMEN XXXVI.

AD PLOTIUM NUMIDAM.

<i>Et thure et fidibus juvat</i>	
<i>Placare et vituli sanguine debito</i>	
<i>Custodes Numidæ deos,</i>	
<i>Qui nunc, Hesperia sospes ab ultima,</i>	
<i>Caris multa sodalibus,</i>	5
<i>Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula</i>	
<i>Quam dulci Lamiæ, memor</i>	
<i>Actæ non alio rege puertæ,</i>	
<i>Mutatæque simul togæ.</i>	
<i>Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota:</i>	10

35. *dura refugimus setas.* Cp. Epod. xvi. 9., and a like constr. in Livy, xxvii. 51.: *Tum omnis setas currere obvii.*

35. 37. Solon, Frag.: *οὗτοι ἵερῶν κτεάδων οὐτε τι δημοσίων φειδόμενοι.*

39. *diffingas*, 'fashion anew and differently, for a different purpose.'

40. *Massagetas*, a Tartar tribe of Scythia intra Imaum.

ODE XXXVI.

An Ode of welcome to Plotius Numida upon his return (with Augustus it is supposed) from the Cantabrian war.

2. *sanguine debito.* Cp. Epist. i. iii. 36.

7. *dulci*, 'dear.' *Amicus dulcis*, Sat. i. iii. 69.

8. *non alio*, 'the same.' Orell. cp. Tac. Germ. v.: "They had been boys together under the same teacher."

9. *mutatae togæ*. The young Romans upon "coming of age" changed the *toga prætexta* for the *toga virilia*. This change, which was accompanied with marked rejoicing, might take place any time after the age of fifteen. (See Becker's *Gallus*, Exc. ii. sc. 1.)

Toga libera, and *liberior* in Ov. Fast. iii. 771., and Trist. iv. x. 28., express the independence then attained, with a reference also to the *Liberalia* (March 17.) as the usual day for the ceremony.

10. *cressa*. Adj. from *creta*, chalk.

Neu promptæ modus amphora,
 Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
 Neu multi Damalis meri
 Bassum Threicia vincat amystide,
 Neu desint epulis rosæ,
 Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
 Omnes in Damalin putres
 Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
 Divelletur adultero,
 Lascivis hederis ambitiousior. 20

CARMEN XXXVII.

AD SODALES.

**NUNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus : nunc Salaribus**

Cressus and Cressius are common as adjectives, from *Creta*, the proper name; not, as here, from *creta* the substance.

A white mark, or white stone, distinguished lucky events or days. See Sat. II. iii. 246.: *cretā an carbōne*; cf. Pers. Sat. II. 1., and "dies ater." in Ov. Fast. I. 58.

So λευκὸν ἥμαρ, in Æsch. Pers. 301. : a natural metaphor.

11, 12. 'Let there be no limit to the wine, no check to the dances.'

12. **Salium.** Generally understood to be for *Saliorum*, and so Orell.; but in his note on C. iv. i. 28. he takes it as an adj., from *Salius*, a word used by Varro.

The Salii were the priests of Mars. "A saltu nomina dicta," Ov. Fast. iii. 387. See mention of them in

Virg. *Aen.* viii. 285. ; and again, 663.,
" *exultantes Salios.*"

13. multi meri. i.e. a noted drinker.
The sense is, 'Let even Damalis be
surpassed in deep drinking.'

14. *amystide*, Gr. ἀμυστίς: Eur.
Rhes 419. Cycl 417.

Threiciâ. Carm. I. xviii. 9.
16. *hexa* 'short lived' contracted

16. *breve*, short-lived, contrasted with *vivax*. So Carm. II. iii. 13.

17. *putres*, 'melting, languishing.'

91. (much the same as Spenser's (F. Qu. i. iv. 24.) "whally eyes, the sign of jealousy," a word said to be derived from Sax. *'huelan*, 'to wither,' in allusion to the "faded colour and unnatural appearance of such eyes."

18. *nec* = non tamen. The sense is 'Damalis before all the guests shall cling to and welcome Numida.'

20. *ambitiosior*, used in the primary sense as derived from *ambio*, 'clinging to.'

Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.	
Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas, Funus et imperio parabat	5
Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens Sperare, fortunaque dulci Ebria. Sed minuit furorem	10
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus; Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico Redegit in veros timores Cæsar, ab Italia volantem	15

ODE XXXVII.

A congratulatory ode on occasion of the deathe of M. Antony and Cleopatra. The opening of it is from Alcæus, Fr. 20. :
 Νῦν χρή μεθύσθην καὶ χθόνα πρὸς
 Βλαν
 παῖνον ἐπειδὴ κάτθανε Μύρσιλος.
 (I quote Gaisford's and Porson's reading.)

3. *pulvinar Deorum*. See the Dict. of Antiq., art. *Lectisternium*. Images of the gods were placed on couches (*pulvinaria*) with offerings and viands set before them, nearly as Theocritus, Idyll. xv. 111—127, describes the *Ἄδενα*.

4. *tempus erat*, 'it were time,' i. e. we ought. Cp. Ov. Am. III. i. 23., Trist. iv. viii. 25.

Tempus, ἥρα, as in Soph. Aj. 245., Ed. Tyr. 466.

9. 'With her degraded crew of infamous followers.' " *Turpium ut contaminato imprimis ad animum refertur* : " Orell. With this description may be compared, in a general

way, what Livy (ix. 17.) says of Darius's army and Alexander's march.

13. i. e. the loss of all her fleet. See, for the constr., the note on Carm. II. iv. 10.

14. *lymphatam*, 'panic-stricken,' Gr. *νυμφάληπτον*. The superstition is expressed in Ov. Heroid. iv. 50. :

Dryaden Faunique bicornes
Numine contactas attonuere suo.
lymphata is in Virg. Aen. vii. 377.
lymphaticus pavor, 'a panic' : Liv. x. 28.

14. *Mareotico*. Cleopatra's mind is said to be *overset*, not by a deity's (e. g. Pan or Apollo's) intervention, but by wine ; a reflection on her luxury and its effects.

The *Lacus Mareotis* supplied Alexandria with its southern port, and a communication with the Nile. The surrounding country was celebrated for its wines.

Mareotides Albae are amongst the vines mentioned, Virg. Georg. ii. 91.

Remis adurgens, accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Hæmoniæ, daret ut catenis	20
Fatale monstrum ; quæ generosius Perire quærens, nec muliebriter Expatit ensem, nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras :	
Ausg et jacentem visere regiam Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum ;	25
Deliberata morte ferocior, Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho.	30

21. *fatale monstrum*. Orell. quotes Lucan, x. 58. : Latii feralis Erinnys.

24. *reparavit*. ‘Nor did she attempt to gain other realms in place of those which she had lost.’ A sense of *reparo* not found elsewhere, but in agreement with the derivation; *paro* is to provide, and *re* in compounds has often the sense of diversion or substitution. So above, v. 15. *redegit*, and see note on Carm. II. i. 37.

It has been observed of Horace, that he is fond of recurring to the primary or elementary meanings of words.

27. *serpentes*, the “geminos angues” of Virg. En. viii. 697. See Shakespeare’s Antony and Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

29. *ferocior*, ‘animated by the thought of death.’ *ferox* is constantly used in a good sense, as ‘spirited, high-couraged.’

30. *invidens*, ‘disdaining to be led in triumph;’ more literally, ‘grudging them the glory of her being so led.’

Liburnis. See the Dict. of Antiq. The Liburnæ naves were light canoes, properly, used by the Liburni of the Illyrian coast.

31. *privata*. i. e. despoiled of her royal dignity.

ver. 21. sqq. Marvell’s ode on Cromwell’s return from Ireland ends with an evident and a fine imitation of this ode :

“He (Charles I.) nothing common
did or mean,
Upon that memorable scene,
But with his keener eye
The axe’s edge did try ;
Nor call’d the gods with vulgar
spite
To vindicate his helpless right ;
But bow’d his comely head
Down, as upon a bed.”

CARMEN XXXVIII.

AD PUERUM.

PERSICOS odi, puer, apparatus ;
 Displacent nexæ philyra coronæ ;
 Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
 Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil allabores
 Sedulus curo ; neque te ministrum
 Dedeceat myrtus, neque me sub arta
 Vite bibentem.

5

ODE XXXVIII.

1. puer. i. e. cupbearer. Puer, à cyatho (or, ad cyathum, as in C. l. xxix. 8).

2. philyra, Gr. φιλύρα, the lime or linden tree ; also the inner rind of it used for binding chaplets.

3. mitte. i. e. omitte, noli. See on Carn. l. xi. 1.

5. allabores. i. e. cum labore adjicias, 'take pains to add.' A compound used by Horace only.

7. arta, 'close, thick, embowering.'

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM LIBER SECUNDUS.

CARMEN I.

AD ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

MOTUM ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et arma

Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosa plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

ODE I.

Caius Asinius Pollio. See Sat. I. x. 42.; Virg. Ed. viii. 6—13. Historian, poet, orator, general, founder of the first public library at Rome, Ov. Trist. III. i. 71.

1. motum civicum, 'the civil war.' Their origin is traced here to the year of the first Triumvirate, B.C. 60.

2. et vitia et modos, 'the errors and operations of the war;' or, in a wider sense and with a hendiadys, 'unprincipled and ambitious schemes ending in war.' (This interpretation suits the context as well as the temper of Horace, whose regrets are not wont to dwell upon the down-

fall of persons or parties, but upon the demoralization of his country and the general distress.)

3. ludum, i. e. reverse. Cp. Carm. III. xxix. 50.

5. nondum expiatia. Cp. Carm. I. ii. 29.

6. aleæ... per ignes. Two metaphors expressing hazard, and that twofold—first, of error in facts; then of political animosity.

per ignes. Propertius, I. v. 5.: Miser ignotos vestigia ferre per ignes. Nearly in this s. Call. Ep. xlvi. 2.: *ἔστι τι ναὶ τὸν Πάνα κεκρυμμένον* *ἔστι . . . κύριον ὑπὸ τῷ σποδιῇ,* where see Blomf. note. The literal

Paullum severæ Musa tragediæ
 Desit theatris: mox, ubi publicas 10
 Res ordinariæ, grande munus
 Cecropio repetes cothurno,

 Insigne moestis præsidium reis
 Et consulenti Pollio curiæ,
 Cui laurus æternos honores 15
 Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

 Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
 Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,
 Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
 Terret equos equitumque vultus. 20

 Audire magnos jam videor duces
 Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
 Et cuncta terrarum subacta
 Præter atrocem animum Catonia.

 Juno, et deorum quisquis amicior 25
 Afris inulta cesserat impotens
 Tellure, victorum nepotes
 Retulit inferias Jugurthæ.

 Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
 Campus sepulcris impia proelia 30

expr. ὅπος στοῦδος ἀκάματον πῦρ is in
 Theocr. xi. 51.
 9. paullum = paullisper.
 11. ordinaveris = ordine nar-
 veris.
 13. Cp. trepidis reis: Ov. Fast.
 i. 22.; Ex Pont. II. ii. 52.
 16. Dalmatico, the conquest of
 the Parthini in Illyria, B.C. 39.
 17. i. e. Pollio's graphic style
 transports his readers or hearers
 into the very scenes of war.
 18. *perstringis*, 'strike upon,
 deafen,' in a kindred sign. 'to daz-
 zle,' as Quintil. x. i. 30.: Fulgor quo
 mens simul visusque perstringitur.
 litui. Carm. I. i. 23.
 24. Carm. I. xii. 36. Cæsar at
 Pharsalia, B.C. 48, then in Egypt;
 in Africa, 46, battle of Thapsus in
 April; in Spain, 45; B. of Munda,
 killed in the senate-house, March
 15, B.C. 44.
 25. Juno, as in Virg. Aen. i. 15
 —18.
 28. Cp. Jugurthino bello, Epod.
 ix. 23., B.C. 111—106.
 29—36. Epod. vii.

Testatur, auditumque Medis
Hesperiæ sonitum ruinæ?

Qui gurges, aut quæ flumina lugubris
Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniæ

Non decoloravere cædes?

Quæ caret ora cruento nostro?

Sed ne, relictis, Musa procax, jocis,
Cæs retractes munera næniæ:

Mecum Dionæo sub antro

Quære modos leviore plectro.

35

40

CARMEN II.

AD SALLUSTIUM CRISPUM.

NULLUS argento color est avaris
Abdito terris, inimice lamnæ,
Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo

5

38. Cæs næniæ. Carm. iv. ix.
7. Simonides of Ceos, the great
lyric poet, one of the literary circle
at the court of Hipparchus (not to
be confounded with the Iambic
poet of Amorgos).

retractes, 'go out of your way
to treat of mournful subjects.' On
re in composition, see note on
Carm. L. xxxvii. 24.

Revooco is not only to recall, but
to call into a fresh direction, Cæs.
B. G. iii. 17. (where see Long's
note).

Cp. redemissam, Cic. ad Fam. ii.
16.: 'I would gladly divert to my-
self.'

procax...jocis. Cp. Carm. iii.
iii. 69.

39. Dionæo... 'in the cave of Ve-
nus.' Dione, the name of the mother

of Venus, is sometimes a syn. for
Venus herself. Cp. Virg. Æn. iii. 19

ODE II.

Caius Sallustius Crispus, great
nephew of the historian.

1—4. Observe the double oppo-
sition:

(a) nullus color, (B) abdito.
(a) inimice lamnæ, (B) nisi
splendeat.

color, 'beauty, excellence.'

2. lamnæ, contr. for lamineæ, any
thin sheet of metal; here perhaps
a contemptuous term. Cp. Ov. Fast.
i. 208.

5. Proculeius, a model of true
liberality, quoted as such in Juv.
vii. 94. Caius Proculeius Varro
Murena, brother of the Murena who
was implicated in Cæpio's con-

Notus in fratres animi paterni:
Illum aget penna metuente solvi
Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni. 16

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor. 15

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti 20

Vocibus; regnum et diadema tutum
Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
Spectat acervos.

spiracy, b. c. 22., and brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas.

6. notus animi. A similar constr. in Carm. iv. xiii. 21.

7. metuente solvi, 'untiring.' The same class of phrase as *cedere neasii*, Carm. l. vi. 6. (*Culpari metuit*, iv. v. 20.; *metuentes tungi*, Virg. G. i. 246., are phrases not quite analogous perhaps; for they are used of things personified.)

11. jungas, i. e., under your dominion.

uterque Pœnus. i. e. Spain and Africa, alluding to the Carthaginian colonies in Spain.

13. Cp. Ov. Fast. i. 215.

17. Cyri solio. See above, on Carm. l. ii. 51. Phraates IV. (==Ar-saces XV.) succeeded his father Orodes I. (whom he murdered), b. c. 38.

In consequence of his crimes, many Parthian nobles fled to M. Antony, who marched (b. c. 36) into Parthia, but without any success; and his plans of re-invasion were checked by the civil war between himself and Octavianus. Meanwhile Phraates, provoking a revolution, was driven out, and Tiridates, one of the royal family, was set up. Phraates was restored by Scythian aid. Tiridates fled to Augustus with Phraates's youngest son. This led to treaties, and the "signa recepta" in b. c. 20.

22. Cp. Epist. l. i. 60.:

... pueri ludentes Rex eris aiunt
Si recte facies.

propriam. i. e. which none can take away. Ep. II. ii. 172.

23. irretorto, 'unaverted' eye, undazzled by the glare.

CARMEN III.

AD DELLIUM.

ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis
 Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
 Ab insolenti temperatam
 Lætitia, moriture Delli,

Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris, 5
 Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
 Festos reclinatum bearis
 Interiore nota Falerni.

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
 Umbra hospitalem consociare amant 10
 Ramis? quid obliquo laborat
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
 Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,
 Dum res et ætas et Sororum 15
 Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes coëmptis saltibus, et domo,
 Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit;

ODE II.

Quintus Dellius, principally notorious as “desulor bellorum civilium,” a man of all parties in turn.

4. moriture. i. e. mortal, as Carm. I. xxviii. 6.

6. in remoto, ‘in a retired spot.’

8. interiore. i. e. the choicest, the oldest cask.

notæ, ‘the seal,’ i. e. the sealed cask.

9. quo. The old reading may be taken as=quorsum, interrogatively.

11. Read with Orelli and the best MSS. *quid?*

‘To what purpose is this hospitable shade, why is this hurrying stream here, but to welcome us, to tempt us to enjoyment?’

Cp. ἡ πίναξ, εἰρήνη, τήνα “Α ωραῖς πορεύεται μελισσεῖται. Theocr. Id. i. 2.

Cp. also Virg. Geor. iv. 23. :
 Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,
 Obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos.

Where, too, observe the correspondence of *hospitiis frondentibus* with *hospitalem umbram*.

17. coëmptis saltibus, ‘bought

Cedes, et exstructis in altum
Divitiis potietur hæres.

20

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
Nil interest, an pauper et infima
De gente sub divo moreris,
Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur ; omnium
Versatur urna serius ocios
Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
Exsilia impositura cymbe.

25

CARMEN IV.

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu ! Prius insolentem
Serva Briseis niveo colore
Movit Achillem :

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :

5

up, extensive properties added together.' 'Calabria saltibus adjecti Lucani : ' Ep. II. ii. 178.
cedes, etc. Cp. Shakesp. Hen. VI. Pt. 3. act. v. sc. 2. : ' My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me ; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length.'
21. Inachus, the most ancient hero of Argos.
23. gente, 'house or clan, family.' Sine gente. : Sat. II. v. 15.
sub divo. As sub Jove, Carm. I. i. 25.

moreris. Cic. de Senect. 23. : *Commorandi* natura diversiorum nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. sub. d. m. Simply—vivas, 'you live ;' or perh. 'you linger, wish to protract your life, but in vain,' nec pietas *moram afferet*, as Carm. II. xiv. 2.

26. urnæ. This metaphor supposes Fate to hold an urn, in which are placed the names of men, and as each several lot is shaken out, the man's sentence of death takes effect. Carm. III. i. 16.

28. cymbæ. Dat. c. The boat of Charon, which must convey us to an endless exile.

**Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 Virgine rapta,**

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graias.

10

Nescias, an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes :
Regium certe genus et Penates
 Mæret iniquos.

15

Crede non illam tibi de scelestæ
Plebe delectam ; neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam, potuisse nasci
 Matre pudenda.

20

Brachia et vultum teretesque suras
Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
 Claudere lustrum.

CARMEN V.

NONDUM subacta ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
 Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
In Venerem tolerare pondus.

ODIUM IV.

10. **ademptus Hector**, 'the death of Hector (the fact of Hector's having been slain).'

Cp. Cethegus deprehensus = the arrest of Cethegus : Sallust, Cat. 48. See more instances in Madvig, Gr. 426. ; and esp. one in Thucyd. iii. 36., where the usage accounts for the connection of a singular verb with a plural noun.

22. **fuge suspicari**. Carm. L ix. 13. ; fuge quærere. See on Carm. L xi. 1.

24. **lustrum**. A period of five years. 'Suspect not me who am just forty years old.' Ov. Trist. iv. x. 78. : novemque Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.

i. e. was ninety years old. So Fast. iv. 702. ; see Carm. iv. i. 6.

Circa virentes est animus tuæ
Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem

Solantis æstum, nunc in udo
Ludere cum vitulis salieto

Prægestientis. Tolle cupidinem

Immitis uvæ: jam tibi lividos

Distingue Auctumnus racemos

Purpureo varius colore.

Jam te sequetur : currit enim ferox

Ætas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit,

Apponet annos: jam proterva

Fronte petet Lalage maritum:

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,
Non Chloris albo sic humero nitens,

Ut pura nocturno rependet

Luna mari. Cnidiusve

Luna Mar, Chandrasekhar,

Quem si paenarum insceres chore,
Mira sagaces falleret hospites

MIRE sagaces falleret hospites Diagonian obscurum soliti

Discrimen obscurum solutis Graecibus ambiguaque cultis

Crinibus ambiguoque Vultu.

Ode V.

6. *juvencæ*. i. e. *paellæ*. So again, Carm. II. viii. 21., *juvencis*. So in Eur. Hecub. 52.: *σκέπτημα* *ιεσχον* *σῆς*.

10. The first stanzas compare the youth of Lalage to that of an untamed heifer. Here is a change of metaphor—‘the unripe grape.’

Compare the "tender autumn," and the "fruits ready to drop," of *Æsch.* *Suppl.* 998, 1001.:

τέρειν δέ πάρα δὲ εὐφύλακτος οὐδα-
μῶς.
καρφώματα στάζοντα κηρύσσει
Κύπρις.

12. *varius* may include the transitive a.: 'tinting the uncoloured clusters.'

13. *jam*, 'already,' i. e. 'soon,' as in ver. 10. Carm. I. iv. 16.

18. sic. Join with *wt.* 'Chloris
bright as the moonbeams on the
waters.'

22. i.e. 'a visitor's or spectator's eye could hardly distinguish him from the rest.'

23. *solutis*. It was customary for the Roman boys to wear their hair long. cp. *Juv.* xv. 186., *puellares capilli*; and *Carm.* iv. x. 3., *humeris involuntar comeæ*. *Epod.* xi. 28

CARMEN VI.

AD SEPTIMIUM.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum et
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
Æstuat unda,

Tibur, Argeo positum colono,
Sit meæ sedes utinam senectæ,
Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
Militiæque.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
Mella decadunt, viridique certat
Bacca Venafro.

ODE VI.

Septimius. A Roman equæ, to whom is addressed Ep. l. ix., by some styled Titius S.; a confusion arising from the old comm. on Ep. i. iii. 9.

1. **Gades** aditure, 'ready to accompany me to the world's end, and through every danger.'

Gades. "Remotis," Carm. ii. ii. 10.; Juv. x. 1.

2. **Cantabrum.** Ep. l. xviii. 55., xii. 26.; Carm. iii. viii. 22., iv. xiv. 41. The Cantabri dwelt in Asturias and Biscay. They were conquered by Augustus, 24 B. C. They revolted again, and finally submitted to Agrippa 19 B. C.

Syrtes. From σύρτες. S. Major and Minor, the Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes,

on the African coast from Tripoli to Tunisia.

4. **æstuat.** So æstuosas, Carm. l. xxii. 5.

5. **Argeo colono.** i.e. Tiburno. See Carm. l. vii. 13. 'Let Tibur be my home; or if that be too great a happiness, Tarentum.'

10. **pellitis**, 'clothed in skins,' to protect their rich fleeces. Cp. Martial, quoted on ver. 18.

11. **regnata.** So used in Virg. Æn. iii. 14., vi. 794.

12. **Phalanto**, the leader of the emigrant Partheniæ to Tarentum, after the first Messenian war.

15. 'Rivalling Hymettus for its honey; Venafrum (in N. Campania) for its olives.'

Ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet
 Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
 Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 Invidet uiris.

20

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
 Postulant arces : ibi tu calentem
 Debita sparges lacrima favillam
 Vatis amici.

CARMEN VII.

AD POMPEIUM.

O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum
 Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem
 Dis patriis Italoque cælo,
 Pompei meorum prime sodalium ?
 Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
 Fregi coronatus nitentes
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.

5

18. **Aulon**, perh. *αὐλάσην*. A hollow
 near Tarentum. So Gesner, who
 quotes Martial, xiii. 125. :
Nobilis et lania, et felix vitibus
 Aulon
Dat pretiosa tibi vellera, vina mihi.

ODE VII.

Pompeius Varus. An old comrade
 of Horace, at Philippi, supposed then
 to have fled to Sextus Pompey, then
 to have been included in an amnesty
 and returned.

1. **tempus ultimum**, 'extremity
 of danger.' Cp. Cicero's constant
 usage of *tempus* for danger and
 distress.

3. **redono**. A rare word, used
 again in Carm. III. iii. 33., and
 nearly in the same sign., if Pompeius
 came back under pardon ;
 but Orelli explains it here by *reddo*,
 there by *condono*.

Quiritem (used only in the poets
 as a singular noun). i. e. *in full*
citizenship. So Orelli. Compare
 Pers. v. 75. : "una Quiritem ver-
 tigo facit." Or 'no longer a sol-
 dier,' as in Tac. Ann. i. 42. So
 Gesner.

6. See Carm. I. i. 20.

8. **malobathro**. The oil of the
μαλόβαθρον, an aromatic Indian
 plant.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi. relicta non bene parvula : 10

Quum fracta virtus, et minaces

Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes **Mercurius** celer
Denso paventem sustulit aëre :

Te rursus in bellum resorbens

Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
Longaque fessum militia latus

Depone sub lauru mea, nec

Parce cadis tibi destinatis.

Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple : funde capacibus

Unguenta de conchis. Quis us

Despreparare apio coronas

Curative myrto? quem Venus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi? Non ego sapius. 25

Bacchabor Edonis: recepto

Dulce mihi furere est amico.

12. Hom, Il. B. 418., πρηνέες ἐν
κονίησιν ὀδὰς λαζοίσατο γαῖαν;

Il. λ. 749., ὅδας ἔλον οὐδας.
Virg. Aen. x. 349. : fronte ferit
terram.

Id. xi. 418.: humum ore momordit.

13. *Mercurius*, patron of poets. See *Carm.* II. xvii. 29. Of Horace esp.; see *Sat.* II. vi. 5. 15. The interposition here ascribed to him is an imitation of the rescue of *Paris* by *Venus*, II. 7. 380; of *Aeneas* by *Apollo*, II. c. 344.

21. Massico. Carm. l. i. 19.

22. *ciboria*. A large cup, κιβώριον, like *ciboria* the Egyptian bean (or made of the material).

23. *conchis*, 'vases.' In Sat. I.
iii. 14., 'a saltcellar.'

udo, 'moist' and 'fresh,' or, as ὑγρός, 'pliant;' Orell. Cp. Theocr. vii. 68. : πολυγράπτῳ τε σελίνῳ.

26. non sanius Edonis. Carm.
L. xvii. 9., xxvii. 2.

CARMEN VIII.

AD BARINEN.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati
 Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
 Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
 Turpior ungui,

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
 Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
 Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos
 Fallere, et toto tacitura noctis
 Signa cum cœlo, gelidaque divos
 Morte carentes.

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
 Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido,
 Semper ardentes acuens sagittas
 Cote cruenta.

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
 Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
 Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt
 Sæpe minati.

5

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ODE VIII.

1. juris pejerati, 'perjury,' the converse of *jus-jurandum*, 'an oath.' In these two phrases the pt. in *-dus* accords with the idea of something to be maintained, the past part. is required to express the breach of it; *pejerandi* would be improper to signify that which has been broken. For the sentiment, cp. Ov. Amor. III. iii. l. 1.:

Esse Deos i crede, fidem jurata
fecellit,
Et (sc. tamen) facies illi, quæ fuit
ante, manet.

8. *publica cura*, 'the general admiration of all.'

"The cynosure of neighbouring eyes."

Milton, L'Allegro, 80.

predis, from *prodeo*.

10. *fallere*. Orell. quotes *Æn.* vi. 324.

toto cum cœlo. Ovid. *I. a. ver.*

41. : *toti facio convicia cœlo.*

15. *ardentes*. Cp. Moschus, in

Epops δραμέτης :

τὰ γὰρ πυρὶ τάντα βέβαιται.

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis,
 Te senes parci, miseræque nuper
 Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
 Aura maritos.

CARMEN IX.

AD VALGIUM.

Non semper imbræ nubibus hispido
 Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
 Vexant inæquales procellæ
 Usque; nec Armenis in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners 5
 Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
 Querceta Gargani laborant,
 Et foliis viduantur orni.

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero 10
 Surgente deceidunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.

At non ter sevo functus amabilem

ODE IX.

Caius Valgius Rufus. Mentioned again Sat. i. x. 81. Nothing is known for certain of him. He appears to have been of consular rank, and a poet.

1. Ov. Ex Ponto, iv. iv. 1.
3. *inæqualis*, 'roughening.' Used actively, as prob. *varius*, Carm. II. v. 12; as *informes*, Carm. II. x. 15.
7. *Garganus*, a mountain and promontory of Apulia.
9. *flebilibus modis*. i. e. elegies.
10. *Mysten*. Acc. to some a favourite son; more prob. a friend of Valgius. Orelli compares the mention of Cicero's grief, *Ad Att.* i. 12.

11. 'Neither at evening nor morning.' So Virg. *Georg.* iv. 466. :
 Te veniente die te decadente ca-
 nebat.

Vesper. The morning as well as the evening star. *Cic. de Nat. D.* ii. 20. ; *Ov. Her.* xviii. 112.

13. *ter sevo functus*, Nestor.
 τῷ δ' ἡδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων
 ἀνθρώπων
 ἐφθιστο . . .
 . . μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἔναστεν.

Hom. Il. a. 250. 252.
 By later poets the 3 generations were lengthened into 3 centuries, as in *Ov. Met.* xii. 188. :
 Vixi
 Annos bis centum, nunc tertia
 vivitur aetas.
 Cp. *Juv. Sat.* x. 246.

Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
Annos; nec impubem parentes
Troilon, aut Phrygiæ sorores
Flevere semper. Desine mollium
Tandem querelarum, et potius nova
Cantemus Augusti tropæa
Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten,
Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
Victis, minores volvere vortices,
Intraque præscriptum Gelonus
Exquis equitare campis.

CARMEN X.

AD LICINIUM.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas

14. *Ov. Heroïd. i. 15.*:
Antilocum narrabat ab Hectore
victum.
Acc. to Hom. Od. 3. 187., and Pin-
dar, Pyth. vi. 32., slain by Memnon.
16. *Troilus*. Son of Priam. Cp.
Virg. Aen. i. 474.
15. *impubem. ἀνδρόπαιδα*. Soph.
Troilus (fragn. quoted by Orellius).
17. *desino* commonly has an in-
finitive following it. Here it has the
construction which in Greek belongs
generally to verbs of removal or se-
paration from.
In *Virg. Ecl. v. 19.*, viii. 61. *desino*
governs an accusative. So in *Ov.*
Met. vi. 215.
In *Carm. iii. xxvii. 70.* *abstineo*
gov. *irarum.*
In *Virg. Aen. i. 37.* *desisto* gov.
acepto, abl.; cp. *Ces. B. G. v. 11.*
In *Aen. x. 441.*, *pugnæ.*
λῆγε γέων. *Bion*, in *Adonid. ad fin.*
18. *nova tropæa*. See the Table
of Chronology, b. c. 20.
Cp. the descr. of Augustus's victo-
ries in *Virg. Georg. iii. 27. 29.*
20. *Niphates*, now *Barema*.
21. *Medium fl. Euphrates*: ibat
jam mollior undis, *Virg. Aen. viii.*
726.
22. *minores*. i. e. humbled.
23. *Gelonus*, a Sarmatian tribe.
Pictos Gelonus, *V. Georg. ii. 115.* ;
sagittiferos, *Aen. viii. 725.*
volvere. *equitare*. *Oba*, the
construction changed from a simple
accusative to an acc. with infinitive.
equitare. Cf. *Carm. i. ii. 51.*
exiguia, 'narrowed,' as having
now a limit (*præscriptum*) set to
them.

Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.

Sepius ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene preparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit
Jupiter, idem

Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam cithara tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo.

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare; sapienter idem

The ode is a warning (in his case ineffectual) to throw away ambition.

6. *obsoleti*. Prop. 'overgrown, incrusted with filth.' *Obsoleta sordibus*, *Epod. xvii. 46.*: so, *Cic. pro Sest. 28*. *obs* for *ob* in composition is found in *ostendo*.

There is a double antithesis here: *tutus, sobrius, sordibus, aulā*, as in *Carm. ii. st. 1.*

9. Cp. *Hdt. vii. 10.*; *Juv. Sat. x. 104—108.*; and *Shakesp. Rich. III. act i. sc. 3.*:

"They that stand high have many blasts to shake them."

12. *Ov. Rem. Am. 370.*:

... perfiant altissima venti,
Summa petunt dextrā fulmina missa
Jovia.

13. *infestis*, sc. *rebus*. poet. for *adversis*, as in *Carm. ii. iii. 1.* *arduis*; and below, *angustis*.

So, *Carm. iii. ii. 5.* *trepidis rebus*, 'danger'; *rebus egenis* (*Virg. Aen. viii. 365.*), 'poverty.'

infestis, secundis, may be abl. *absol.*, or datives after *sperat, metuit*; as *corporibus*, in *Carm. ii. xiv. 16.*, may depend upon *metuemus* as well as upon *nocentem*.

15—17. *Theocr. iv. 44.*

22. *sapienter idem*. 'Again, you will do well to shorten sail,' i.e. control yourself, 'when in a prosperous course.'

idem. Used idiomatically for an adverb.

23. *contraho*. Gr. *συστέλλω*.

Contra hæs vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

CARMEN XL.

AD QUINTIUM.

QUID bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Adria
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quærerere: nec trepidæ in usum

Poscentis ævi pauca. Fugit retro
Levis Juventas, et Decor; arida
Pellente lascivos Amores
Canitie facilemque Somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honor
Vernis; neque uno Luna rubens nitet
Vultu: quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas?

Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa

5

10

Odz XI.

Quintius Hirpinus. Perhaps the same intimate friend addressed in Ep. i. 16.

1. Cantaber. Carm. ii. vi. 2.
Scythes. The tribes on the north of the Danube.

3. 'Shut off from us by the barrier of the Adriatic.'

objecto = interposito.
remittas quærerere. See on Carm. l. xi. l. 'Leave off thinking.'

4. usum ævi, 'the supply of what life needs'

usus, 'the use or possession of things'; then, the things themselves.

Hence the phrase *purpurarum usus* for *purpureæ*, Carm. III. i. 42.; *usus olivi* for *olivum*, Virg. *Georg.* ii. 466.; *usus equi*, Ov. *Fast.* v. 592.

5. poscentis pauca.
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina (in *Vicar of Wakefield*).

Cp. *Lucret.* ii. 20.

6. levis = imberbis.

11. minorem, 'unequal to them.'

14. Eurip. *Erechth.* *Frag.* 13.:

ἀείδομι δὲ στεφάνοις κάρα
πολὺν στεφανώσας.

So in *Herc.* F. 676.

Canos odorati capillos,
Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo

15

Potamus uncti? Dissipat Evius
Curas edaces. Quis puer ocios
Restinguet ardantis Falerni
Pocula prætereunte lympha?

20

Quis devium scortum elicit domo
Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra
Maturet, in comptum Lacænæ
More comas religata nodum.

CARMEN XII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiae,
Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Pœno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharæ modis,

Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero
Hylæum, domitosve Herculea manu

5

16. *Assyriæ nardo.* So Carm. II. vii. 8.

18. *quis.* A question to express a command. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 592.; in Gr. Soph. *Antig.* 885. So, to express a wish, v. *Georg.* ii. 488.

21. *devium*, 'living retired.'

Orelli quotes *Liv.* iii. 13.; and *Ov. Heroid.* ii. 118., *devia avis*, 'the lonely owl.'

23. 'Binding her hair simply, not waiting for further ornament.'

Lacænæ. The Laconian simplicity of dress is well-known. For the nodus, as a mark of it, see the description of the Tegean huntress (*Atalanta*):

Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum.

Ov. Met. viii. 319.

ODE XII.

1. *Numantia*, on the Durius. Longa bella, from 143-133, b.c.

2. *Siculum mare.* In the first Punic war there were four naval battles, that of Duilius, near Myla Portus; that of At. Régulus (Serranus) off the same coast, three years later; that of Manlius and Regulus, in the next year, off Ecnomus; and that of Lut. Catulus, near the *Ægates* Insulae, which closed the war.

5. See Carm. I. xviii. 8.

Telluris juvenes, unde periculum
 Fulgens contremuit domus
 Saturni veteris : tuque pedestribus
 Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris, 10
 Mæcenas, melius, ductaque per vias
 Regum colla minacium.
 Me dulces dominæ Musa Lycymniæ
 Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
 Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis 15
 Fidum pectus amoribus :
 Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
 Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia
 Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro
 Diana celebris die. 20
 Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,
 Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes,
 Permutare velis crine Lycymniæ,
 Plenas aut Arabum domos ?
 Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula 25
 Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat,
 Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
 Interdum rapere occupet.

6. *Hylæum*, a Centaur. *Georg.* ii. 457.

7. *unde periculum*, 'danger from whom.'

9. *pedestribus*. Prosaic orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant: Quintil. x. i. 81. Orelli quotes Plato, Soph. p. 237. A.: *τεῖγῇ τε . . . καὶ μετὰ μέτρων.*

9—11. *tuque . . . Mæcenas, melius.* Servius, on *Georg.* ii. 42., asserts that Mæcenas wrote a history of Augustus's life. Orelli understands the words in a general sense, 'any one would celebrate,' and takes no account of the emphasis on *tu* and *Mæcenas*.

13. *Lycymniæ*. Probably a poetical disguise for Liciniæ; i. e. Terentia, Mæcenas's bride, who was of the Licinia gens, and sister of L. Murena and Proculeius.

14. *lucidum*, adv., as *turbidum*, *Carm.* ii. xix. 6.

21. *Achæmenes*. Herod. vii. 11. *Mygdonias*. Hom. Il. γ. 185, 186.

23. *permutare*. See *Carm.* i. xvii. 2.

27. *poscente . . . magis*, 'more eager than you yourself who ask.' *occupet*, Gr. φέρειν, 'anticipates you in snatching them.'

CARMEN XIII.

IN ARBOREM,

CUJUS CASU PÆNE OPPRESSUS FUERAT.

ILLE et nefasto te posuit die,
 Quicunque primum, et sacrilega manu
 Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
 Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui
 Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
 Sparsisse nocturno cruento
 Hospitis ; ille venena Colcha,
 Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
 Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
 Te triste lignum, te caducum
 In domini caput immerentis.

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
 Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum

Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra
 Cæca timet aliunde fata ;
 Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
 Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
 Robur ; sed improvisa leti
 Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.

ODE XIII.

1. **nefasto.** Ov. Fast. i. 47.
 5—10. 'I could believe him guilty
 of the greatest crimes.'

8. **Colcha.** i. e. from Colchis, now
 Mingrelia, E. of the Euxine; Me-
 dea's country, looked upon as a
 land of sorcery. See Epod. iii. 12,
 13., v. 24., xvii. 35. Medea is
 called Colchis, Epod. xvi. 58.

14. **Bosporum . . . insanientem,**
 Carm. ii. iv. 30.; the Str. of Con-
 stantinople.

15. **Pœnus navita**, 'the Phœnician
 mariner.' *Pœnus*, the name of the
 race, is not to be confounded with
 its adj. *Punicus*.

17. **sagittas et fugam.** Virg.
 Georg. iii. 31.; Ov. Art. Am. i.
 209—212.

19. **Robur**, the dungeon of death
 at Rome; Liv. xxxviii. 59.: in
 robore et tenebris expiret. The
 earliest prison at Rome was the
 Carcer of Ancus Martius, Juv. Sat.
 iii. 314.; to which was added after-
 wards the Tullianum of Servius.

Quam pæne furvæ regna Proserpinæ,
Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,

Sedesque discretas piorum, et
Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ;
Et te sonantem plenius aureo,

Alcæe, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli !

15

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
Mirantur Umbræ dicere ; sed magis

Pugnas et exactos tyrannos

Densum humeris bibt aure vulgus.

30

Quid mirum ? ubi illis carminibus stupens
Demittit atras bellua centiceps

Aures, et intorti capillis

35

Eumenidum recreantur angues ;

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
Dulci laborum decipitur sono ;

23. *discretas*. See *Epod. xvi.*
63. Cp. *Virg. Aen. viii.* 670. : se-
cretosque pios.

24. *Æoliis*. Sappho and Alcæus
were the two great leaders of the
Æolian school of lyric poetry, about
600 B. C., cotemporary with Pit-
tacus, who held his power as *aiōn-
μυήτης* 588—579 B. C. Alcæus's
share in the hardships of the civil
war is alluded to ver. 27, 28. His fate
("relictæ parvulæ") is often com-
pared with that of Horace.

30. *mirantur* is used here with
acc. and infin. instead of the simple
acc. ; so, in *Carm. II. ix.* 19., can-
temus has both constructions fol-
lowing it.

32. *densum humeris*, 'crowding
up.'

34. *centiceps bellua*. Cerberus.

37. *Prometheus*. *Carm. I. iii.* 27.
Pelopis parens. Tantalus, of
whose punishment see *Odyss. I.*
582.

38. *laborum decipitur*, 'has his
sufferings beguiled.' *Fallere curam,*
laborem, is a common phrase; so *de-
cipitur* labor might be used.

This seems to be an instance of
the partitive genitive; as the *vetus*
scholiastes explains it, "He has a
part of his labour taken from him."

Key, in *Lat. Gram. 940*, says,
"Verbs of removal or separation
have a gen. in old writers and
poetry; so in Horat., *abstineto
irarum, desine querelarum*, and
(which just corresponds to this
passage), 'me laborum levas,' *Plaut.
Rud. I. iv. 27.*; 'nec sermonis fal-
lebar,' nor was I cheated out of

Nec curat Orion leones
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

CARMEN XIV.

AD POSTUMUM.

EHEU fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni, nec Pietas moram
Rugis et instanti Senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque Morti.

Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
Amice, places illacrimabilem
Plutona tauris; qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,
Quicunque terræ munere vescimur,
Enaviganda, sive reges
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ;
Frustra per auctumnos nocentem 10
Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytos errans, et Danai genus

what they said, Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 55."

32. Orion. Odyss. A. 572.

ODE XIV.

5. **quotquot eunt dies.** i. e. quotidie.

7. **ter amplum Geryonem.** τὸν τρισώματον . . . βοτῆρ' Ἐρυθελας, Eurip. Herc. F. 423. ; forma tricorpia umbræ, Virg. Aen. vi. 289.

8. **Tityon.** Hom. Odyss. A. 576.; Virg. Aen. vi. 595.

10. Hom. Il. C. 142., οὐ δρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσι.

11. **enaviganda,** 'to be crossed once for all; 'e in compos. expressing thoroughness, finality.

15. **per auctumnos**; alluding to the malarial and the sickly season of autumn. So Carm. III. xxiii. 8.; Sat. II. vi. 19; Juv. Sat. x. 221.

18. **Danai genus,** Carm. III. xi.

23. sqq.

Infame, damnatusque longi-
Sisyphus Æolides laboris.

20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te, præter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus, et mero
Tinget pavimentum superbo
Pontificum potiore cœnia.

25

CARMEN XV.

IN SUI SÆCULI LUXURIAM.

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiae
Moles relinquunt: undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu: platanusque cœlebs

19. *damnatus laboris*. An unusual construction, but compared by the Scholiast with the common *damnatus capitatis*.

20. *Sisyphus*. Hom. Od. λ. 593.

23. *cupressos*. Planted near tombs. See the story in Ov. Met. x. 106 —142. :

tristisque deus “lugebore nobis
Lugebisque alios aderisque dolentibus” inquit.

24. *brevem*, ‘short-lived.’ So Carm. n. iii. 13. ; esp. Carm. i. xxxvi. 16., where it is opposed to *vivax*.

25. *Cæcuba*, Carm. i. xx. 9. *dignior*, ‘more worthy to possess,’ because using more freely.

27. *tinget pavimentum*. Cp. Shakesp. Timon, A. ii. sc. 2. : “Our vaults have wept with drunken spilth of wine,”

28. *pontificum cœnia*. i. e. vino cœnarium. An idiom common to Greek and Latin.

These *cœnæ* were proverbial, cp. Carm. i. xxxvii. 2.

ODA XV.

3. *viso*, frequentative of *video*, ‘to look at often, or attentively.’ θεάματι.

4. *stagna*. The extent of these artificial lakes may be implied, Epist. i. xviii. 63.

Lucrino lacu, near Baiae, formed by Agrippa into a safe harbour for shipping. Virg. Georg. ii. 161—4.

platanus cœlebs, the converse of *amictâ vitibus ulmo*, Epist. i. xvi. 3.

cœlebs, as, e contrar., *viduus*, Carm. iv. v. 30.

Evincent ulmos : tum violaria et
Myrtus et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori ;

5

Tum spissa ramis laurea servidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumque norma.

10

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton ;

15

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxe.

20

5. *violaria* 7. *olivetia*.
The termination -arium or -etum
gives nouns a collective meaning.
In Greek such nouns end in -ων
or -ωνια, as ἐλαῖων, olivetum;
ἰωνία, violarium; ροδεῶν or ροδωνία,
rosatum or rosarium: so δενδρῶν,
δυπελῶν, ἵτεάν.

6. *myrtus*, nom. plur.
copia narium. A curious phrase
for sweet-smelling flowers.

8. Horace complains that ornamental shrubs and flowers take the
place of useful plantations. Orelli

aptly compares Quintil. VIII. iii.
8.

10. *ictus*. Comp. Lucret. ii. 59.
(and elsewhere), lucida tela diei.

11. *Cato*. The Censor, born 234
B.C.; censor 184. Comp. chrono-
logy of his life in Cicero, de Senect.
iv. 5, 6.

14. *decempeda*, 'a ten-foot rod.'

17. *cæspitem*. Virg. Ecl. i. 69.
Turf was good enough for private,
marble was reserved for public and
sacred buildings. Comp. (as in
Orelli) Cic. pro Flacco, 12.

CARMEN XVI.

AD GROSPHUM.

OTIUM divos rogat in patenti
 Prensus *Ægæo*, simul atra nubes
 Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
 Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5
 Otium Medi pharetra decori,
 Gropshe, non gemmis neque purpura ve-
 nale neque auro.

Non enim gazæ neque consularis
 Summovet lictor miseros tumultus 10
 Mentis, et Curas laqueata circum
 Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
 Splendet in mensa tenui salinum :
 Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15
 Sordidus aufert.

ODA XVI.

Pompeius *Grosphus*. A wealthy Sicilian, recommended (Epist. i. 12.) to the notice of Icilius, then farming Agrippa's estates in Sicily, in these terms :

Nil *Grosphus* nisi verum orabit et aquum.

2. *prensus*, in a storm ; *as*, *de-*
prensia, *Virg. Georg. iv. 421.*

3. *certus* is used for 'clear,' 'un-
 shaded ;' *as incertus* (*Virg. Ecl. v.*
5.) for 'chequered,' 'fitful.'

5. *bello furiosa Thrace*. *Eurip.*
Hecub. 1088. ; *Virg. Aen. iii. 13.* ;
Gray's Progress of Poesy, 2. :
 "On Thracia's hills the Lord of
 War," &c.

6. *Medi. Carm. i. ii. 51.*

10. *summovet*. Properly used of the lictor's office : *I*, lictor, *summove* turbam, *Liv. iii. 48. and 45*; used generally, *Carm. ii. xvi. 10., xviii. 21.*

14. *Cp. :*

*sit mihi mensa tripea et
 Concha salis puri.*

Sat. i. iii. 14.

A description of content.
splendet joined with *tenui* ex-
 presses the character—

In neutram partem cultus miser.

Sat. ii. ii. 66.

'Elegance with frugality.'

sordidus. *Sat. ii. ii. 53.*

Quid brevi fortis jaculamur ævo
 Multa? quid terras alio calentes
 Sole mutamus? Patræ quis exsul
 Se quoque fugit?

20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves
 Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
 Ocio cervis, et agente nimbos
 Ocio Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus quod ultra est 25
 Oderit curare, et amara lento
 Temperet risu; nihil est ab omni
 Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
 Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30
 Et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit,
 Porriget Hora.

Te greges centum Siculaeque circum
 Mugint vaccæ, tibi tollit hinnitum
 Aptæ quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35
 Murice tinctæ

Vestiunt lanæ: mihi parva rura, et
 Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ
 Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
 Spernere vulgus.

40

17. **fortes.** i.e. beyond our power; fancying ourselves strong and secure, though our life is short.

18. **quid . . . mutamus.** Orell. compares Virg. Georg. ii. 512.

26. **lento,** 'easy,' 'undisturbed.'

27. **ab omni parte.** i.e. omnino.

29, 30. The best comment on this is Juvenal's 10th Satire.

30. So Mimmnermus (*ψόγος γῆρως*): Τιθωνῷ μὲν ἔδωκεν ἔχειν κακὸν ἄφθιτον δὲ Ζεὺς γῆρας . . .

33. sqq. The same contrast in Carm. xviii. vv. 1. 9.

35. **bis tinctæ.** Dibaphum: Cic. Fam. ii. 16.

38. **tenuem,** 'refined,' 'delicate.'

40. As Car. xx. 4.: *invidiâ major.*

CARMEN XVII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis?
 Nec dís amicum est nec mihi te prius
 Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera?
 Nec carus æque, nec superstes
 Integer. Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, 10
 Ut cunque præcedes, supremum
 Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimæræ spiritus ignæ,
 Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
 Divellet unquam: sic potenti 15
 Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.

Seu Libra, seu me Scorpions adspicit
 Formidolosus, pars violentior

ODE XVII.

1. Seneca, Ep. 101, has preserved some lines of Mæcenas, expressing his dread of death:

Vita dum superstes bene est,

Hanc mihi, vel acutâ

Si sedeam cruce, sustine.

(See Merivale, Hist. of Rome, vol. iv. ch. 36.)

2. amicum. So φίλος, Hom. Il. B. 116.

4. Carm. I. i. 2.

5. 7. Carm. I. iii. 8.

"Thyself mine own self's better part;"

Adriana to Antipholus, in Com. of Errors, act iii. sc. 2.

Cp. Ov. Trist. IV. x. 32.

10. *sacramentum*, prop. a deposit as "caution-money" in a lawsuit; so called because, if forfeited, applied to sacred purposes. Afterwards, an oath (as here); prop. the military oath of obedience to the general.

13. *Chimæræ*. Carm. I. xxvii. 24.

The sense is: 'No dangers shall part me from you (cp. Epop. I. 5—14.); such is my wish, and (ver. 16—21.) the will of Fate, which has linked our destinies together.'

18. *pars violentior*. i. e. exercising the most powerful influence on my nativity.

Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ,	20
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno refulgens Eripuit, volucrisque Fati	
Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum : Me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum	25
Dextra levasset, Mercurialium Custos virorum. Reddere victimas Ædemque votivam memento : Nos humilem feriemus agnam.	30

CARMEN XVIII.

AD AVARUM.

NON ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar ;
Non trabes Hymettia
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa : neque Attali
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi:

19. <i>tyrannus</i> . So Carm. i. iii. 15., <i>arbiter</i> ; and Carm. III. iii. 5., dux Hadriæ.	29. <i>Mercurialium</i> . i. e. poets; cp. Carm. i. 10.
21. Compare Pers. Sat. v. 45—51.	32. Carm. iv. 2. 53—4. Ov. Trist. l. x. 43. :
Sidus triste minetur Saturni. Juv. vi. 569.	cadet agna Minervæ ;
26. <i>ter</i> . Like our “ <i>three cheers</i> .”	Non facit ad nostras hostia major opus.
crepuit sonum. A cognate accus. For the fact cf. Carm. I. xx. 4.	ODE XVIII.
28. <i>sustulerat</i> (answered by) <i>levasset</i> ; so Virg. Æn. ii. 55. (where see Wagner's note) ; Æn. iv. 19. (<i>potui</i>) ; Georg. ii. 133. ; Ov. Her. xvii. 23.	1. <i>aureum lacunar</i> , ‘ceiling pa- nelled with gilding.’ So above, xvi. 11., <i>laqueata</i> , ‘ceiled houses.’
	3. ‘I have no marbles from Hy- mettus and from Africa.’
	5. <i>Attali</i> . Carm. I. i. 12.

Nec Laconicas mihi
 Trahunt honestæ purpuræ clientæ.
 At fides et ingenî
 Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives 10
 Me petit; nihil supra
 Deos laccesso, nec potentem amicum
 Largiora flagito,
 Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
 Traditur dies die, 15
 Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ:
 Tu secunda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus; et, sepulcri
 Immemor, struis domos,
 Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges 20
 Summovere litora,
 Parum locuples continente ripa.
 Quid, quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
 Limites clientium 25
 Salis avarus? pellitur paternos
 In sinu ferens deos
 Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.
 Nulla certior tamen

8. 'I have no clients whose wives or daughters pay court to me by presents of embroidery.' So the Schol.

10. *benigna*, 'liberal, free.'

14. The Sabine villa and farm bestowed on him by Mæcenæs. A slight gift (see Orelli, note, and his quot. from Catullus, xlii. 1.), but gratefully acknowledged. See Sat. II. vi. 1—5.; and, for a description of it, Epist. i. xvi. 1—15.

18. *locas*. 'You are contracting to have marble cut . . .' *Loco* is the converse of *condico*, or *redimo*. The owner of the property *locat*,

the builder *conductit*, *opus faciendum*.

sub ipsum funus, 'on the verge of the grave.' Sub (of time), 'close upon, about.'

21. *summovere*, 'to push forward,' 'advance.' The constr. gov. by *urges*; a rare construction and meaning.

23. *quid, quod*, 'nay more' (quid loquor, quod).

27. Cp. Tyrtæus, F. i. 4., describing expulsion in war:

πτωχεύειν
πλαζόμενον σὺν μητρὶ φίλῃ.

29. 'Yet there is no abode more

Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? <i>Æqua tellus</i>	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	
Tantalum, atque Tantali	
Genus coerces; hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

CARMEN XIX.

IN BACCHUM.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus
 Vidi docentem, (credite posteri!)
 Nymphasque discentes, et aures
 Capripedium Satyrorum acutas.

Evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, 5
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum

surely awaiting the wealthy possessor
 than that determined by the end (or
 final power) of Orcus.'

destino, 'to fix firmly.' Of the same
 root as (*στρασ*) *λατημι*; *obstinatus*
 is another compound.

36. **auro captus**. Cf. *Æsch.* *Fragm.*
Niobe, 147.

37. *Carm.* i. xxviii. 7.

38. **levare**. A poetic or a Greek
 constr. after *vocatus*.

40. Cp. the Delphic oracle in *Thuc.*
 i. 118. : *καλ* *ωρακαλούμενος* *καλ*
καλλητος.

But the phrase is probably founded

on *Æsop's* fable of the old man calling
 for death.

Ode XIX.
Geener quotes *Juv.* vii. 62. :
 Satur est cum dicit Horatius

Evoe.

4. **capripedium**. So *Lucret.* iv. 584.,
 where see *Wakefield's* note on Gr.
αἴγινθδαν.

6. *Carm.* iii. xxv. 1. :
 Quo me Bacche rapis tui
 Plenum? The poet (*Epist.* ii. 2.
 78.) is "cliens Bacchi."

6. **turbidum**. Adverb.

Læstatur! Evæ! parce, Liber!
Parce, gravi metuende thyrso!

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
Cantare rivos, atque truncis
Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

10

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei
Disjecta non leni ruina,
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

15

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum:
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
Nodo cœrces viperino
Bistonidum sine fraude crines.

20

Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
Rhoctum retorsisti leonis
Unguibus horribilique mala:

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis
Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus

25

7. *parce*. Gesner illustrates this by reference to *Æn.* vi. 78., and the struggles of the Sibyl under inspiration:

Bacchatur vates magnum si pectore
possit

Excussisse Deum.

10. Eurip. *Bacch.* 142.:

βεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον βεῖ δ' οἴνῳ
βεῖ δὲ μελισσῶν νέκταρι.

13. *conjugis*, Ariadne. See *Ov. Fast.* iii. 459. sqq., *Art. Am.* i. 558.:

Sæpe reges dubiam Cressa corona
ratem.

14. *Pentheus*, king of Thebes. *Ov. Met.* iii. 513.

16. *Lycurgus*, in his madness, slew his son, maimed himself, *Ov. Fast.* iii. 722. ; according to *Hom. (Il. §. 130.)*, was blinded ; according to *Sophocles (Antig. 958.)*, was shut up in a rock.

19. *Parc* sese tortis serpentibus
incingebant. *Catull. lxiv. 259.*
(See the whole passage.)

20. *Bistonidum*. Thracian women. *sine fraude*, 'without injuring them.' The phrase occurs again in *Carm. S. 41.*

Pugnæ ferebaris ; sed idem
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.
 Te vedit insonis Cerberus aureo
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens
 Caudam, et recedentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigique crura.

30

CARMEN XX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
 Penna biformis per liquidum æthera
 Vates : neque in terris morabor
 Longius : invidiaque major
 Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas,
 Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo,
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.
 Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
 Pelles ; et album mutor in alitem
 Superne : nascunturque leves
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ.

5

10

30. *cornu*. *ταυροκέρων θεόν*, Eur.
 Bacch. 100., and in v. 1017.

ταῦρος, *δράκων*, *λέων*, are all forms of Bacchus ; probably (in their origin) as astronomical signs ; his worship being constantly identified with that of the Sun. So in the *Orphica* : " *Ἡλιος δν Διόνυσον ἐπίκλητον καλέσσαται* :

to which Thirlwall, Hist. Greece, ch. 53., adds, in a note, that " in the Indian mythology the sun has the name of Suradevas, or the Wine-God." So Herodotus (ii. 42. 144.) makes Osiris, the God of the Nile and the Sun, the same with Dionysus.

ODE XX.

2. *biformis*. Metamorphosed into a swan, ver. 10. So Pindar (Carm. iv. ii. 25.) is *Dirceus cygnus*; cp. Eurip. *Fragn.* Inc. 102.

4. *invidiæ major*. Above, Carm. ii. xvi. 40. Compare Callimachus, Ep. 22., of himself : —

δ' ἡσίσεν κρέσσονα βασκανῆς.

5. *non ego . . . obibo*. Cp. Ov. Am. i. xv. 41.

6. *quem vocas*, ' whom you call for,' i. e. whose society you desire. Nearly as Carm. ii. xviii. 10. : me petit.

11. *superne*, a word used again

15

20

20

18. Marsi, the "bravest of the brave." Carm. III. v. 9.

19. *peritus*. During the last century of the republic a love of literature was fostered in Spain. Sertorius did much to encourage it. In Epist. I. xx. 13, Ilerda is mentioned as a seat of learning. Of Latin authors Quintilian probably, Martial certainly, was a Spaniard.

21. *Nemo me lacrimis decoret*
nee funera fletu faxit. *Cur?* *volito vivu' per ora virūm:* Ennius, Cic. Tusc. i. 15.; cp. Milton's Lycidas, 165-6.

inani, 'empty,' needless, where there is no corpse. Compare *tumulus inanis*, used of a memorial tomb, Virg. Aen. iii. 304.; *κερδε τάφος*, of a pretended tomb, Eurip. Hel. 1057.

13. *Dædæleo*. From the double Greek form *δαιδάλεος* and *δαιδάλιος*, the quantity of the penult e is common. For the hiatus comp. Carm. I. xxviii. 24., Epod. xiii. 3., and see the numerous examples collected by Orelli.

14. *Icaro*. Ov. Art. Am. ii. 21-96.

15. *Bospori*. Mentioned before as dangerous, Carm. II. xiii. 14.; and *Syrtæ*, Carm. II. vi. 3.

16. *Colchus*, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni; me peritus
Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor.

17. *Ales* Hyperboreosque campos.

18. *Absint* inani funere neniae,
Luctusque turpes et querimoniae:
Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
Mitte supervacuos honores.

in the Ars. P. 4.; used with e short in Lucret. vi. 544. and 597.: *Tecta superne timent, metunt infernū.* Orelli (on Epod. xvi. 65.) ascribes to Horace a frequent and admiring imitation of Lucretius.

Superna (acc. n. pl.) is the reading of Bentley, and accepted by most editors. The correction is elegant and plausibly supported, but wants MS. confirmation.

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Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM LIBER TERTIUS.

CARMEN I.

ODI profanum vulgus et arceo;
Favete linguis: carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.

Ode I.

An ode in exposure of men's vain
ambition, and in praise of content.

1. *Odi profanum.*
ἐκάς ἐκάς δστις ἀλιτρός,
Call. in Apol. 2.

procul, o procul este, profani,

Virg. *AEn.* vi. 258.
were formulæ used by the cele-
brants in ancient solemnities to pre-
vent ill-omened interruption.

Horace as the *Musarum sacerdos*
imitates their style, and claims at-
tention to his *non prius auditæ*,
i. e. the truths in which (unrecog-
nised generally) he will initiate his
hearers.

2. *favete linguis.* 'use only good
words,' or 'keep silence.' Cp. below,
Carm. III. xiv. 12., and *Ov. Fast. i.*
71—74.

The Gr. is ἐνφημεῖν, εὐφημία,
(which, it is worth observing, is
also used by Plato, *Alcib.* 2dus, 20.,
of "reverent prayer" in opp. to
βλασφημεῖν, to 'offer a foolish or
presumptuous one').

5. *greges*, 'peoples,' as kings are
ποιμένες λαῶν.

7. Cp. the satirical title in the
Timon of Lucian, *Γρυατολέτωρ*.

8. *supercilio.* Taken from the
well-known description:

... ἐπ' ὅφροι νεῦσε Κρονίων
... μέγαν δ' ἐλέιξεν Ολυμπον.

Hom. *Il. a.* 528.

And Virgil's imitation, *AEn.* ix
106.:

Annuit et totum nutu tremefecit
Olympum.

With *nūo*, *nutus*, is connected
numen, 'the Divine will, power,
majesty.'

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet
 Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior 10
 Descendat in Campum petitor,
 Moribus hic meliorque fama
 Contendat, illi turba clientium
 Sit major: æqua lege Necessitas
 Sortitur insignes et imos; 15
 Omne capax movet urna nomen.
 Destrictus ensis cui super impia
 Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes
 Dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
 Non avium citharæque cantus 20
 Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium
 Lenis virorum non humiles domos
 Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,
 Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.
 Desiderantem quod satis est neque 25
 Tumultuosum sollicitat mare,
 Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis
 Impetus, aut orientis Hædi:

9. *Est ut*, “usu venit, ut,” Orelli. ‘It is the case, it is ordained that men should vary in wealth and condition... but (æqua lege sq.) in the event all are equal, all “await alike th’ inevitable hour.”’

latius ordinet. There is a kindred mode of expressing greater wealth in Epop. i. 25.

arbusta, here ‘vineyards.’

10. *generosior*, ‘of nobler birth.’

11. *descendat*, i. e. aim at public honours. The elections (comitia) were held in the *Campus Martius*.

16. *urna*. See on Carm. II. iii.

26.

17. *destrictus ensis*. Like Da-
 modes. Cic. Tusc. v. 21. Obs.
 that he is an example of a general

truth. Cp. Pers. iii. 40. (of the terrors of a guilty secret).

22. *lenia*. Shakespeare’s epith.: “Sleep, gentle sleep.”

Henry IV. Pt. 2, a. iii. sc. 1.
 Obs. the order of words:
 ‘Sleep, gentle that it is, disdains not...’

23. Cp. Virg. Georg. ii. 470.:
 at frigida Tempe...
 ... mollesque sub arbore somni
 Non absunt.

25. *desiderantem*. i. e. the contented man.

26. Cp. Shakesp. Merchant of
 Venice (in the opening scene):
 “Your mind is tossing on the
 ocean,” sqq.

27. *Arcturus*, or *Arctophylax*,
 the ‘Bear-ward,’ sets Oct. 29th.

Non verberatae grandine vineæ, Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas	30
Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.	
Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt Jactis in altum molibus: <i>huc frequens</i>	
Cæmenta demittit redemptor	35
<i>Cum famulis, dominusque terræ</i>	
Fastidiosus: <i>sed Timor et Minæ</i>	
Scandunt eodem, quo dominus; neque	
Decedit ærata triremi, et	
<i>Post equitem sedet atra Cura.</i>	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis, Nec purpurarum sidere clarior	
.Delenit usus, nec Falerna	
<i>Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum;</i>	
Cur invidendis postibus et novo	45
Sublime ritu moliar atrium?	
Cur valle permutem Sabina	
Divitias operosiores?	

28 *Hædi*. They rise on Oct. 6th. Cp. for their stormy character, Theocr. vii. 53.; pluvialibus *Hædis*, Virg. *Æn.* ix. 668.

30. *mendax*, 'disappointing,' as Ep. i. vii. 87.; and, Ceres dominum fallebat, Ov. *F.* iv. 646.

30—32. i. e. while the failure in the crop is attributed either to excessive rain, or heat, or frost.

33. Here is a picture of wealth and its favourite plana. Cp. Carm. ii. 15.

36. *terre*. Gen. gov. by fastidiosa. 'Not content with the space allowed him on land.' Carm. II. xviii. 20.

39. *triremi*, our 'yacht.' Locuples quem ducit priva triremis. Ep. I. i. 93.

37—40. 'Rich as he is, he cannot escape fear and care.'

41. *Phrygius*, i. e. the marble of Synnada in Phrygia; a beautiful white, with reddish spots. The legend of it is mentioned by Statius, *Silv.* I. v. 36.:

Ipse cruentavit maculis lucentibus
 Attia.

42. *purpurarum usus*. See note on Carm. II. xi. 4.

45. *invidendis*. Used passively, as in Carm. II. x. 7.; *invideor* itself occurs, Ars. P. 56.

CARMEN II.

ANGUSTAM amice pauperiem pati
 Robustus acri militia puer
 Condiscat, et Parthos feroceſ
 Vexet eques metuendus hasta,

Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
 In rebus. Illum ex moenibus hosticis
 Matrona bellantis tyranni
 Prospiciens et adulta virgo

Suspireret, Eheu! ne rudiſ agminum
 Sponsus laccessat regius asperum
 Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 Per medias rapit ira cædes.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori :
 Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 Nec parcit imbellis juventæ
 Poplitibus timidoque tergo.

Virtus, repulsaſ nescia sordidæ,
 Intaminatiſ fulget honoribus ;

Ode II.

An Ode in praise of the hardy patriotic manly virtues, with an intimation of their dependence on religion.

1. amice pati. Engl. 'to take kindly,' to endure willingly, without grumbling.

pauperiem. i. e. 'hardships' generally ; but C. Carm. i. xii. 43.

5. sub divo. Carm. i. i. 25.

trepidis. Carm. ii. x. 13.

8. So Helen (Hom. Il. γ. 153. sqq.) comes to the ramparts to see the battle ; and so in the picture of the

besieged town in Heiſod's Shield of Hercules, 242. :

αἱ δὲ γυναικες ἐνδυμήτων ἐπὶ τύργων
 χάλκεον δὲν βῶν. . . .

11. leonem. i. e. 'his lion-like foe.'

13. Cp. Tyrtaeus, vii. 1. :
 τεθνάμεναι γὰρ καλὸν, κ. τ. λ.

14. πολλάκι δημοτῆτα φυγῶν καὶ
 δοῦτον ἀκόντων ἐρχεται . . . ἐν δὲ οἰκε
 μορφα κίχεν θαυμάτου. Callin. Frgm.

17. repulsaſ nescia, 'unconscious of,' i. e. 'independent of, the popular neglect.'

Repulsa prop. a rejection when suing for office.

Nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis auræ.	20
Virtus, recludens immeritis mori Cœlum, negata tentat iter via: Cœtusque vulgares et udam Spernit humum fugiente penna	
Est et fideli tuta silentio	25
Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanæ, sub îsdem Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum	
Solvat phaselon. Sæpe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum;	30
Raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pede Poena clando.	

19. *secures*. i. e. the fasces—the insignia of office.

The honours virtue claims are “what nothing earthly gives or can destroy.”

20. *popularis auræ*, i. e. popular caprice. Cp. Virg. *Aen.* vi. 817.

21. *immeritis mori*, ‘the great and good who merit immortality.’

22. *negatâ viâ*, i. e. leads them by a difficult path. Hesiod has a remarkable descr. of the path to virtue:

*μακρὸς δὲ καὶ δρός οἷμος ἐστὶν
καὶ τρηχὸς τὸ πρῶτον.*

Op. et Dies, 290.

23. *cœtus et udam humum*. Cp. the opening speech of Milton's *Comus*.

25. *silentio*. Taken from a line of Simonides (a favourite quotation of Augustus):

ἴστι καὶ στῆλας δεινῶν γέρας.

It seems to be here a religious precept, in keeping with the poet's as-

sumed character of *Ιεροφάντης*. See above, note on i. 1.

26. *Cereris sacrum*, the Eleusinian mysteries; or (as Orelli thinks) rather the similar rites naturalized at Rome, celebrated “longe maximis atque occultissimis cœrimonias:” Cic. *Verr.* v. 72.

26. *vetabo qui*, sqq. This is probably an imitation of Call. *Ceres*, 117.; but the best passage for comparison is the warning against *δμιλίας κακῆς* in *Aesch.* *S. c. Th.* 602-4.

27. *sub îsdem sit trabibus*.

Μήτ' ἐμοὶ παρέστιος γένοιτο.

Soph. *Antig.* 372.

29. *Diespiter*. Carm. l. xxxiv. 5.

32. *Deseruit*, etc.: ‘Though the guilty get the start of her, Vengeance will not leave the pursuit.’

Cp. Eur. *Fragm. Inc.* 2.:

‘Η δίκη . . .

... σῆγα καὶ βραδεῖ ποδί

στείχουσα μαρψει τοὺς κακοὺς
δταν τέχη.

CARMEN III.

JUSTUM et tenacem propositi virum
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 Non vultus instantis tyranni
 Mente quat solida, neque **Auster**,

Dux inquieti turbidus **Hadræ**, 5
 Nec fulminantis magna manus **Jovis** :
 Si fractus illabatur orbis,
 Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Hac arte **Pollux** et vagus **Hercules**
 Ensis arces attigit ignæs : 10
 Quos inter **Augustus** recumbens
 Purpureo bibit ore nectar.

Hac te merentem, **Bacche** pater, tuæ
 Vexere tigres, indocili jugum
 Collo trahentes. Hac **Quirinus** 15
 Martis equis **Acheronta** fugit,

ODE III.

An ode in praise of a constant and resolute will, exemplified in the heroes (*ἥρωες*), in Romulus, and in Rome itself.

2. **prava jubentium**, ‘bidding (him do) evil.’

5. **dux**. As **tyrannus**, Carm. II. xvii. 19.

7. **si fractus**. “Quid si nunc colum ruat,” a proverb quoted in Terent. *Heaut.* IV. iii. 41. Compare the answer of the Celtic deputies to Alexander, given in Thirlwall’s *H. Greece*, vol. vi. ch. xlvii.

9. **hæc arte**. ‘This was the art by which they reached.’ Baxter and Orelli suggest that *arte* is meant to express *ἀρετὴ*. In effect it does coincide with it; the heroes’ ‘art’ was *ἀρετὴ*; and indeed it is likely that the words have the same root, though

they diverge in ordinary usage. Some have thought that there is in Virgil (*Aen.* vii. 598., in *limine portus*) a reference to the Gr. *λαμῆν*. Cicero certainly translates *ἀλόλος* by *ales*, *N. D.* ii. 44. These seem to be instances of a tendency to represent sense by sound.

10. **vagus Hercules**, *πολύπλαγκτος*, Eur. *Herc.* F. 1197.

9, 10. Compare Aristotle (*Hymn to Hermias*):

ἀρετὰ πολύμοχθε...

σεῦ δ' ἔνεγχ' ὅνκε Διὸς Ἁραλέης

Ἀῆδας τε κοῦροι

πόλλα ἀνέτλασαν...

11, 12. So *Epist.* II. i. 15.

13. **merentem**. Cp. *Ov. Trist.* v. iii. 19. :

“Ἄεθερις *meritis* *invectus* es
 arces.”

15. **Quirinu**. *Ov. Fast.* ii. 475. sqq.

Gratum elocuta consiliantibus
 Junone divis :—“ Ilion, Iliou
 Fatalis incestusque judex
 Et mulier peregrina vertit 20

“ In pulverem ; ex quo destituit deos
 Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 Castæque-damnatum Minervæ
 Cum populo et duce fraudulentio. 25

“ Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ
 Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus
 Perjura pugnaces Achivos
 Hectoreis opibus refringit :

“ Nostrisque ductum seditionibus
 Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves 30
 Iras, et invisum nepotem,
 Troica quem peperit sacerdos,

“ Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas
 Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
 Succos, et adscribi quietis 35
 Ordinibus patiar deorum.

“ Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion
 Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules

19. **Index.** Virg. Æn. i. 27. : Mars, Apollo, Venus with the Trojans.
 Judicium Paridia. 20. **vertit.** i. e. overtit. Virg. sedatio, from se (sign. separation) and ire.
 Æn. i. 20. 21. **ex quo** damnum, 30. **protinus,** 'from this time forward,' porro tenuis.
 'Condemned, devoted to destruction, 31. **Troica sacerdos,** Ilia. Carm.
 ever since Laomedon,' etc. i. ii. 17.
 22. **Laomedon.** Laomedontæ 37—68. Suetonius, Jul. Cæs. 79., perjuræ Trojæ, Virg. Geor. i. 502 : mentions, as one of the reports of Hom. Il. φ. 442—457.
 23. **castæ,** contrasted with incestus, ver. 19. 38. **exsules.** i. e. the Trojans,
 29. **nostris ductum sed.,** 'pro- and their posterity settled in Italy.
 tracted by our divisions,' viz. Juno, Minerva siding with the Greeks.

In parte regnanto beati:

Dum Priami Paridisque busto

40

“ Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ
Celent inultæ, stet Capitolium
Fulgens, triumphatisque possit
Roma ferox dare jura Medis.

“ Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
Extendat oras, qua medius liquor
Secernit Europen ab Afro,
Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus :

45

“ Aurum irrepertum, et sic melius situm
Quum terra celat, spernere fortior
Quam cogere humanos in usus
Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

50

“ Quicunque mundo terminus obstitit,
Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens,
Qua parte debacentur ignes,
Qua nebulæ pluviique rores.

55

“ Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
Hac lege dico ; ne nimium pii
Rebusque fidentes avitæ
Tecta velint reparare Trojæ.

60

41. insultet.

τύπον ἀνθράκων Μεράδον,
Hom. Il. 8. 177.

Cp. Eurip. Elect. 527.
catulos celent. An image expressive of a wild unvisited solitude.

43. horrenda late.

“ Populum late regem,”

Virg. AEn. i. 21.

46. medius liquor, the Mediterranean, or more restrictedly the Fretum Gaditanum.

“ A Gadibus usque Auroram et
Gangem,” Juv. x. 1., ‘from one end of the world to the other.’

48—52. The construction of this

stanza is harsh and awkward, from the attempt to convey two distinct propositions (or ideas) in one sentence. The first is, *spernere fortior*, i. e. that the strength of Rome lies in the contempt, not the collection of gold. The second, *irrepertum celat*, that gold had better have remained buried in the earth, since it prompts men (*sacra rapere*) to the worst crimes, in their rapacity.

53, 54. Cp. Virg. AEn. i. 278.

55, 56. i. e. the torrid or the frigid zones. Carm. i. xxii. 17. sq.

59. rebus, ‘their power and prosperity.’

Insania? Audire et videor pios
 Errare per lucos, amoenæ
 Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.

Me fabulosæ, Vulture in Apulo
 Altricis extra limen Apulicæ,
 Ludo fatigatumque somno
 Fronde nova puerum palumbes

Texere, mirum quod foret omnibus,
 Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ,
 Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum
 Pingue tenent humilis Forenti;

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
 Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra
 Lauroque collataque myrto,
 Non sine dīs animosus infans.

Vester, Camenæ, vester in arduos
 Tollor Sabinos; seu mihi frigidum
 Præneste, seu Tibur supinum,
 Seu liquidæ placuere Baæ.

Vestrīs amīcum fontibus et chorīs,
 Non me Philippis versa acies retro,

9. *fabulosæ*, as in Carm. i. xxii. 7.
 The story is well compared by Addison, Spectator, 85. (and Keble, Praelect. xxvi.) with the old ballad, "The Children in the Wood."

10. *altricis*:

"O Caledonia!
 Meet *nurse* for a poetic child."
 W. Scott's Lay, C. vi.

11. *ludo fatigatumque somno*,
 corr. to the Homeric

καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες ἡδὲ καὶ ὥπῃ.
 Il. κ. 98.

Properly it is an instance of the

figure called *zeugma* = *ludo fatig.*,
victumque somno.

13. *quod foret*, 'a thing which
 might well be marvellous to all,' viz.
 'how (ut) I slept in safety.' (*miror*
 is followed by *ut*, 'how,' in *Epod.*
xvi. 53.)

14. *Acherontia*, *Bantia*, *Forentum*, towns in the neighbourhood of
 Venusia.

20. *non sine Dīs*. Gr. οὐκ ἀθεῖ,
οὐκ ἀνευ θεῶν.

24. *liquidæ*, 'clear and bright in
 atmosphere,' aeris puri. V. Schol.

26. *versa acies*, the rout at Phi-
 lippi. Carm. II. vii. 9.

Devota non extinxit arbor,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens
Insanientem navita Bosporum 30
Tentabo, et urentes arenas
Litoris Assyrii viator.

Visam Britannos hospitibus feros,
Et lætum equino sanguine Concanum ;
Visam pharetratos Gelonos 35
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

Vos Cæsarem altum, militia simul
Fessas cohortes addidit oppidis,
Finire querentem labores,
Pierio recreatis antro : 40

Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis almæ. Scimus, ut impios
- Titanas immanemque turmam
Fulmine sustulerit caduco,

27. *devota arbor.* Carm. II. xiii.
1—12. *devota*, ‘accursed.’

28. *Palinurus*, a dangerous promontory S. of Velia on the Lucanian coast. For its name and legend see Virg. *Æn.* vi. 381. Horace is supposed to have been in danger of shipwreck there.

30. *Bosporum.* Carm. II. xiii. 14. *navita*, antithetical to *viator*, ver.

31. *urentes.* Many edd. and MSS. have *arentes* (cp. Ov. Met. xv. 268.); but there is more authority for this reading, and it is more distinctive in sense.

33. *Britannos . . . feros.* Orell. cp. Tac. Ann. xiv. 30.

34. *Concanum*, a Cantabrian tribe on the N. coast of Spain.

equino sanguine. Cp. Virg. *Georg.* iii. 463.

36. *amnem*, the Tanais.

38. *abdidit* is the most common reading. Bentl. preferred *redidit*. Orelli reads *addidit*, i. e. as colonists, confirming the reading by Tac. Ann. xiii. 31.: *Colonie... additio veteranis firmata sunt.*

41. *lene consilium*, ‘temperate counsels and moderation after victory.’ Orell. quotes a remarkable parallel from Pind. *Pyth.* v. 61.:

δῖδωσι τε Μοῖσαν οἰς ἄνε θέληγ
ἀπόλεμον ἀγοράν
ἐς πρωτίδας εὐνομίαν

But this Ode, in the general, seems framed after the 1st Pythian (see the argument there, with the remarks on it, in Cookesley’s ed.).

consilium, a trisyllable, as below Carm. vi. 6., and as *connubia*, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 555.

Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45
 Ventosum ; et urbes regnaque tristia,
 Divosque, mortalesque turbas
 Imperio regit unus *sequo.*

Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi 50
 Fidens juventus horrida brachiis,
 Fratresque tendentes opaco
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

Sed quid Typhoeus et validus Mimas,
 Aut quid minaci Porphyriion statu,
 Quid Rhœtus, evulsiisque truncis 55
 Enceladus jaculator audax,

Contra sonantem Palladis *ægida*
 Possent ruentes ? Hinc avidus stetit
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
 Nunquam humeris positurus arcum, 60

Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet
 Dumeta natalemque silvam,
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua : 65
 Vim temperatam dī quoque provehunt

45. There is a triple antithesis : 1. terram, mare ; 2. urbes (men as living social communities), and regna tristia, 'the cities of the dead ;' 3. divos, mortales.

48. *sequo*, 'undisturbed, calm sway ;' answering in some degree to the epith. *lens*, ver. 41., the gentle rule where the sovereignty is sure.

52. Virg. Georg. i. 280.

54. *statu*, 'attitude.' Shakespeare

uses "station" in this sense, Hamlet, act iii. sc. 4.

56. *Enceladus*. Virg. *AEn.* iii. 578.

57. *ægida*. Carm. l. xv. 11.

59. *matrona Juno*. *πότνια Ἡρη*. See *Ari. Poet.* 116.

65. Cp. Pind. *Pyth.* viii. 15. sqq. with this line, and the whole preceding context. Cp. also *Eur. Fragm.* ii. *Temenidos*:

*βάσης δὲ γ' ἀμαθῆς πολλάκις τί-
κτει βλάσην.*

In majus ; idem odere vires
Omne nefas animo moventes.

Testis mearum centimanus Gyas
Sententiarum, notus et integræ
Tentator Orion Dianæ
Virginea domitus sagitta.

Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,
Mæretque partus fulmine luridum
Missos ad Orcum : nec peredit
Impositam celer ignis Ætnæ ;

Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus
Custos : amatorem trecentæ
Pirithoum cohibent catenæ.

70

75

80

CARMEN V.

Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem
Regnare : præsens divus habebitur
Augustus, adjectis Britannis
Imperio gravibusque Persis.

Milesne Crassi conjugè barbara
Turpis maritus vixit ? et hostium—

5

67. Cp. Eur. Heracl. 388.
69. Gyas. Carm. II. xvii. 14.

Orion, Carm. II. xiii. 39.

73. monstris suis . . . partus. The name γίγαντες means properly 'earthborn.'

75. peredit. The long penult. 5 marks the preterfect tense.

77. Tityl. Carm. II. xiv. 8.

78. additus, 'set over him.' Orelli cp. Virg. Æn. vi. 90. : Teneris ad- dita Juno.

ODE V.

An ode upon Roman patriotism, and the example of it in Regulus.

2. præsens, in opposition to cælo regnana. "ἐν φαρνῇs. Comp. Ov. Trist. ii. 54. : Præsentem conspi- cuumque Deum."—Ch., so Orelli.

4. gravibus. Carm. I. ii. 22.

5. conjugè barbarâ turpis. Sequiturque (nefas !) Ægyptia conjux: Virg. Æn. viii. 688.

Pro Curia, inversique mores!—
 Consenuit sacerorum in armis,
 Sub rege Medo, Marsus et Apulus,
 Anciliorum et nominis et togæ 10
 Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,
 Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma?
 Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli,
 Dissentientis conditionibus
 Foedis, et exemplo trahentis 15
 Perniciem veniens in ævum,
 Si non periret immiserabilis
 Captiva pubes. “Signa ego Punicis
 Affixa delubris, et arma
 Militibus sine cæde,” dixit, 20
 “Derepta vidi: vidi ego civium
 Retorta tergo brachia libero,
 Portasque non clausas, et arva
 Marte coli populata nostro.
 “Auro repensu scilicet acrior 25
 Miles redibit! Flagitio additis

7. Cp. Cic. in Catil. i. 2.: O tempora! O mores!

9. **Marsus et Apulus**, reckoned amongst the best soldiers in Italy. Virg. Georg. ii. 167.

10. **Anciliorum**, the sacred shields of Numa. See Ov. Fast. iii. 373-8. Probably derived (as is there supposed) from cedo, so as to mean a shield “cut away all round.” *l* and *d* are not unfrequently interchanged in formation of words.

12. **incolumi Jove**. ‘Giving up, bidding farewell to his country.’ See Ars Poet. 222, and Hurd’s Commentary.

13. **Reguli**. M. Atil. Reg., consul for the second time in a. c. 256,

taken captive in the campaign of the following year. He is to be distinguished from C. Atil. Reg. Serranus, the consul of the year preceding.

15. **exemplo trahentis**. ‘Drawing from (or, more exactly, by) precedent (which the senate would set si non periret, &c.), assurance of ruin for future generations.’ *trahenti* is the reading of many edd., but it is only a conjecture.

23. **non clausas**. i. e. ‘freed from fear of any enemy.’ So peace is described, Ars Poet. 199, as “aper-tia otia portia.” E contr. Virg. AEn. viii. 385.

Damnum. Neque amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fuco,

“ Nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit,
Curat reponi deterioribus. 30
Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,

“ Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus ;
Et Marte Poenos proteret altero,
Qui lora restrictis lacertis 35
Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.

“ Hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor !
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis !”— 40

Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum,
Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
Ab se removisse, et virilem
Torvus humili posuisse vultum ;

Donec labantes consilio Patres 45
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
Interque marentes amicos
Egregius properaret exsul.

Atqui sciebat, quæ sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet ; non aliter tamen 50

37. unde vitam sumeret, 'from what he derived life and safety,' i. e. 'to what he should owe it,' namely, to his own good sword, and not to the humour of his enemy.

38. duello, the older form of bello.

42. capitis minor, 'one who had lost his rights as a citizen.' See Art. *caput*, in the Dictionary of Antiquities.

A Roman, when made prisoner, would lose all civil rights, though he

might recover them on returning to Rome. But Regulus, refusing to be ransomed, gave up absolutely his *caput*, or rank as a citizen.

(For the story of Regulus, see Cic. *De Fin.* ii. 20. *Paradox* 2. ; more fully, *De Offic.* i. 13. and iii. 26. sqq.

46. firmaret, answers well to *labantes* 'tottering, wavering.'

50. non aliter . . . quam si (ver. 53.), 'just as if' . . .

Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
Et populum redditus morantem,
Quam si clientum longa negotia
Dijudicata lite relinqueret,
Tendens Venafranos in agros, 55
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

CARMEN VI.

AD ROMANOS.

DELICTA majorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec tempula refeceris,
Ædesque labentes deorum, et
Fœda nigro simulacra fumo.

Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas : 5
Hinc omne principium, hue refer exitum.
Domina multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiae mala luctuose.

Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manus
Non auspiciatos contudit impetus 10

53. clientum relinqueret.
'As if he were retiring to his
country-seat after a friend's cause
had been decided'—or rather, after
having decided it himself ; for the
patronus was not only the adviser
and advocate of his clientes, but the
arbitrator in their disputes.

ODE VI.

An Ode inveighing against the
corruptions of the age.

2. Romane. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* vi.
852. Used poetically in a collective
sense.

tempula, sq. Cp. Sat. n. ii. 104.

5. i. e. 'The power of Rome is
owed to the favour of heaven, and
based upon religion.'

6. hinc (ac. pete), hue refer.
'From this source derive, to this
attribute it, first and last.'

9. Monæses et Pacori manus.
Pacorus was the son of Orodes (Ar-
sace XIV.), king of Parthia. The
two defeats (his) here spoken of
must be that of Crassus in B. C. 53,
and of Decidius Saxa, thirteen years
later, in which Pacorus commanded.

It is not known who this Monæses
was; but the name occurs more than
once among the Parthian nobles,
and it is thought that he may be the
same with Surena, and Surena pos-
sibly the titular, Monæses the per-
sonal, name. Surena was the com-
mander at Carrha.

10. non auspiciatos. True in the

Nostros, et adjecisse prædam
Torquibus exiguis renidet.

Pæne occupatam seditionibus
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Æthiops ;
Hic classe formidatus, ille
Missilibus melior sagittis. 15

Fecunda culpæ sæcula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos :
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit. 20

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus :
Jam nunc et incestos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui.

Mox juniores quærit adulteros
Inter mariti vina ; neque eligit,
Cui donet impermissa raptim
Gaudia, luminibus remotis ; 25

literal sense, of Crassus. See Plutarch's Life.

12. *renidet*, 'rejoices' : prop. 'shines back,' 'glistens.' Cp. from φῶς and φᾶνω the sign, 'cheerful,' 'joyous,' in φαῦρός, φαῦρός, φαῦρόνω.

14. *Dacus*.

Conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro. Virg. Geo. ii. 497. There were wars with the Dacian and Moesian tribes in B. C. 30 or 29. M. L. Crassus, proconsul in Macedonia, celebrated a triumph for them in B. C. 28.

Æthiops, the Egyptians, i. e., in the fleet of Antony.

19. *hoc fonte . . . clades* (cp. above, ver. 13.). 'Rome is her own

greatest enemy.' Cp. Shakesp. K. John, concluding speech :

"This England never did nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror
But when it first did help to wound
itself."

21. *motus Ionicos*, Greek dances.

22. *flingitur artibus*, 'is trained in accomplishments.' These two things betrayed, according to Roman manners, a want of modesty. Compare Ovid's references to dancing ; and *artes* as applied to Lyce, Carm. iv. xiii. 21. (*artibus*, 'limbs,' i. e. affected gait or gesture, is a reading adopted by some editors.)

24. *de tenero ungui*, &c. ἀναλῶν
δινύχων. i. e. from early years.

Sed jussa coram non sine conscio
 Surgit marito, seu vocat institor, 30
 Seu navis Hispanæ magister,
 Dedecorum pretiosus emptor.
 Non his juventus orta parentibus
 Infectit æquor sanguine Punico,
 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit 35
 Antiochum, Hannibalemque dirum :
 Sed rusticorum mascula militum
 Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
 Versare glebas, et severæ
 Matris ad arbitrium recisos 40
 Portare fustes, sol ubi montium
 Mutaret umbras et juga demeret
 Bobus fatigatis, amicum
 Tempus agens abeunte curru.
 Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ! 45
 Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
 Nos nequiores, mox datus
 Progeniem vitiosiorem.

30. *institor*, 'an agent,' a trader in articles of dress or for the toilet. Joined here with Spanish traders or ship-owners, as in *Epod. xvii. 20.*

33. Cp. Eurip. *Dictya*. Fr. 15. : *οὐκ ἀ γέννητο χρηστὸς ἐκ κακοῦ τερπός.*

34. *infectit æquor*. Off Mylæ Ptuæ, in 260 B.C., and Ægates Is. 241 B.C.

35. *Pyrrhum*. B.C. 280—275. His great battles were Heracles, Asculum, Beneventum.

36. *Antiochum*, Antiochus the Great, defeated at Thermopylae, 191 B.C. ; at Magnesia 190, B.C.

38. *Sabellia*. See note on *Carm. L. xxxi. 9.*

39. *severæ*, 'strict.' So *severitas* is 'strictness.'

42. *mutaret umbras*. Cp. Virg. *Ecl. i. 84. ; ii. 67.*

juga demeret bobus, Gr. *θωλυτές*.

43. *amicum tempus*, Gr. *εὐφέρον*.

CARMEN VII.

AD ASTERIEN.

QUID fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
Primo restituent vere Favonii,
Thyna merce beatum,
Constantis juvenem fide,

Gygen ? Ille Notis actus ad Oricum 5
Post insana Capræ sidera, frigidas
Noctes non sine multis
Insomnis lacrimis agit.

Atqui sollicitæ nuntius hospitæ,
Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis 10
Dicens ignibus uri,
Tentat mille vafer modis.

Ut Prætum mulier perfida credulum
Falsis impulerit criminibus nimis
Casto Bellerophonti 15
Maturare necem, refert.

Narrat pæne datum Pelea Tartaro,
Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens :
Et peccare docentes
Fallax historias movet : 20

Ode VII.

Asteria, *Gyges*, fictitious names.

1. **Candidi**. Carm. I. vii. 15.

3. **Thynâ**. ‘Bithynian.’

4. **fide**, for **fidei**. Sat. I. iii. 95.; die for diei, Virg. G. i. 208.

5. **Oricum**, in Epirus, on the inner side of Acroceraunia.

6. **insana**, i. e. ‘stormy.’ Cp. above iv. 30., insanientem.

6—8. **frigidas** . . . **lacrimis**. Cp. Ov. Ep. i. 7, 8. (Penelope Ulysi).

10. **tuis ignibus**, ‘with a love like yours.’

13. **mulier**, *Antea* (or *Sthenobæa*) Hom. Il. §. 160. sq.

16. **refert**. ‘The nuntius tries his constancy in every way; finally by warning him of the danger of refusing, of which danger Bellerophon and Peleus are instances.’

18. **Hippolyten** (or *Astydamia*), wife of *Acastus*, king of *Iolcos*.

Frustra : nam scopolis surdior Icari
 Voces audit adhuc integer. At tibi
 Ne vicinus Enipeus
 Plus justo placeat, cave :

Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 25
 Aequa conspicitur gramine Martio,

Nec quisquam citus seque
 Tusco denatat alveo.

Prima nocte domum clade : neque in vias
 Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ : 30
 Et te sæpe vocanti
 Duram difficilis mane.

CARMEN VIII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MARTIS cœlebs quid agam Kalendis,
 Quid velint flores et acerra thuris
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
 Cæspite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguae ? 5
 Voveram dulces epulas et album
 Libero caprum, prope funeratus
 Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus

21. ἀς δὲ πέτρος ἡ θαλάσσιος
 κλίδων ἀκούει : Eur. Med. 28.
 29. See the Merchant of Venice,
 act ii. sc. 5.

Ode VIII.

1. **Martis Kalendia.** The feast of
 the Matronalia, in honour of Juno
 Lucina. See Ov. Fast. iii. 170. 229
 —258.

4. i. e. the altar. Carm. I. xix. 13.
 5. **sermones**, 'the literature' (in-
 cluding the antiquities and customs
 of Greece and Rome).

7. **libero caprum.** Cf. Virg. Geo.
 ii. 380 : Baccho caper omnibus aris
 Cæditur.

9. **anno redeunte.** i. e. quotannis.
 Cp. quotquot eunt dies, for quotidie,
 Carm. II. xiv. 5.

Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ Consule Tullo.	10
Sume, Mæcas, cyathos amici Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas Perfer in lucem: procul omnis esto Clamor et ira.	15
Mitte civiles super Urbe curas: Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen; Medus infestus sibi luctuosus Dissidet armis:	20
Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis ora, Cantaber, sera domitus catena: Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu Cedere campis.	
Negligens, ne qua populus laboret Parce privatus nimium cavere, Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et Linque severa.	25

10. *adstrictum pice . . . fumum bibere.* See Smith's Dict. of Antiq., art. *VINUM*, or Becker's *Gallus*, pp. 376-7.

12. *Lucius Volvatus Tullus, Coa.* B.C. 66.

13. *cyathos.* See below, Carm. III. xix. 10., and Sat. I. vi. 117. These were cups, or rather deep ladles, for measuring the wine, and for pouring it from the bowl into the (pocula) glasses or drinking-cups. In Roman measure

12 *cyathi* made a *sextarius*.
6 *sext.* - - a *congius*.

4 *congii* made an *urna*.

2 *urnæ* - - an *amphora*
(almost 6 gallons).

17. *civiles curas.* 'Away with all state cares.'

18. See Carm. III. vi. 14. Cp. the question, Sat. II. vi. 53.

Cotisonis, king of the Daci, to whom Augustus is said to have betrothed his daughter Julia.

19. Of the revolutions in Parthia, see on Carm. II. ii. 17.

22. *Cantaber.* Cp. Carm. II. vi. 2.

25. *ne qua*, dependent on *cavere*.

CARMEN IX.

CARMEN AMORBAEUM.

HORATIUS.

DONEC gratus eram tibi,
 Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ
 Cervici juvenis dabat:
 Persarum vigui rege beatior.

LYDIA.

Donec non alia magis 5
 Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloēn:
 Multi Lydia nominis
 Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

HORATIUS.

Me nunc Thressa Chloē regit,
 Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens: 10
 Pro qua non metuam mori,
 Si parcent animæ fata superstiti.

LYDIA.

Me torret face mutua
 Thurini Calais filius Ornyti:
 Pro quo bis patiar mori, 15
 Si parcent puer fata superstiti.

HORATIUS.

Quid? si prisca redit Venus,
 Diducto sequo jugo cogit aēneo?
 Si flava excutitur Chloē,
 Rejecto sequat janua Lydise? 20

Odes IX.

8. Romana Iliæ. So, Ov. Fast. iii. 9., Romana sacerdos, instead of Albana or Latina.

10. docta modos. So above,

Carm. III. viii. 5., docta sermone used with the participle, not the adj. construction.

14. Thurini. Thurium was in Lucania, not far from the ancient site of Sybaris.

LYDIA.

Quamquam sidere pulchrior
 Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo
 Iracundior Hadria:
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

CARMEN X.

AD LYCEN.

EXTREMUM Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
 Sævo nupta viro; me tamen asperas
 Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis
 Plorares Aquilonibus.

Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus 5
 Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
 Ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives
 Puro numine Jupiter?

Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
 Ne currente retro funis eat rota. 10
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
 Tyrrenus genuit parens.

O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,
 Nec tintus viola pallor amantium,

21. *sidere pulchrior.* Cp. "si-
 milem Vespero," Carm. III. xix. 26.

"Fair as a star when only one
 Is shining in the sky."

Wordsworth.

23. Carm. I. xxxiii. 15.

ODIUM X.

1. i. e. if you were a Scythian.
 Cp. Carm. IV. xv. 21.

5. *nemus inter tecta.* Cp. Ep. I.
 x. 22.

8. *Jupiter.* See Epod. xiii. 2.,
 and note.

10. i. e. lest all should be sud-
 denly reversed. The metaphor is
 from a rope bursting back when at
 full tension on a turning wheel.

14. *tintus viola pallor.* Cp.
 Virgil's epithet, pallentes violas:
 Ed. ii. 47.

Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius
Curvat: supplicibus tuis

15

Parcas, nec rigida mollior æsculo,
Nec Mauris animum mitior angibus.
Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquæ
Cœlestis patiens latus.

20

CARMEN XL.

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, nam te docilis magistro
Movit Amphion lapides canendo,
Tuque, Testudo, resonare septem
Callida nervis,

Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et
Divitum mensis et amica templis:
Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas
Applicet aures.

5

Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,
Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi,
Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc protervo
Cruda marito.

10

Tu potes tigres comitesque silvas
Ducere, et rivos celeres morari;
Cessit immanis tibi blandienti
Janitor aulæ,

15

ODE XL.

6. Cp. Ars Poet. 404.; Hom. Odyss.
p. 271.

7. obstinatas, ' stubborn, set
against ;' from the same root as
τιστημ. So destino.

9. Cp. Anacr. Fragm. 75. :
πᾶλις Θρησκίη τί δῆ με

λοξὸν δημασιν βλέπουσα

ιηλεᾶς φεύγεις;

νῦν δὲ λειμῶνάς τε βόσκει

κοῦφά τε σκιρτῶσα παῖςεις.

15. blandienti. So blandum,
Carm. I. xii. 11.

16. janitor. Janitor Orci, Virg.
Æn. viii. 296.

Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum
 Munitant angues caput ejus, atque
 Spiritus teter saniesque manet
 Ore trilingui.

20

Quin et Ixion Tityosque vultu
 Risit invito: stetit urna paulum
 Sicca, dum grato Danaï pueras
 Carmine mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
 Virginum poenas, et inane lymphæ
 Dolium fundo pereuntis imo,
 Seraque fata,

25

Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
 Impiæ, nam quid potuere majus?
 Impiæ sponsos potuere duro
 Perdere ferro.

30

Una de multis, face nuptiali
 Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
 Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo
 Nobilis ævum.

35

“ Surge,” quæ dixit juveni marito,
 “ Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
 Non times, detur: sacerum et scelestas
 Falle sorores;

40

“ Quæ, velut nactæ vitulos leænæ,
 Singulos, eheu, lacerant. Ego illis
 Mollior nec te feriam, neque intra
 Claustra tenebo.

19. manet, from mano.

23. Danaï pueras. Cp. Ov. Ep. xiv., Hypermnestra Lynceo. Aesch. P. V. 853—869.

27. pereuntis, ‘running through.’

35. splendide mendax. Similar

instances of this figure (oxymoron)

are quoted from Cic. Mil. 27.; Tac. Hist. iv. 50.; Aesch. Frag. Inc. 273.,

διάτη δυαία; Soph. Antig. 74.,

δύα πανουργήσαντα.

“ Me pater sœvis oneret catenis,
Quod viro clemens misero pepercis:
Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
Classe relegeat.

45

“ I, pedes quo te rapiunt et aurae,
Dum favet nox et Venus; I secundo
Omine, et nostri memorem sepulcro
Scalpe querelam.”

50

CARMEN XII.

AD NEOBULEN.

MISERARUM est neque amori
Dare ludum, neque dulci
Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentes
Patruæ verbera linguæ.

Tibi qualum Cythereæ
Puer ales, tibi telas
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparæ nitor Hebrei,

5

ODE XII.

The arrangement of this Ode is due to Kirchner, and given in Orelli, *Excurs.* It is probable in itself, uniform with the rest of the Horatian metres, and consistent with the recognised rule of its own metre, viz. scansion in periods of 10 feet.

1. dare ludum. i. e. to indulge their passion, to give it full play or scope.

3. lavere. Obs. the form for lavare. So Sat. II. v. 24. For the meaning cp. eluere, Carm. IV. xii. 20.

4. patruæ. Patruus was proverbially used for a severe censor. See Sat. II. iii. 88.

verbera linguæ. Cp. *Æsch. Eum.*
156.:

ὄνειδος
ἴτυφεν δίκαν διφρηλάτου
μεσολαβεῖ κέντρῳ.

And ver. 135. : *ἀντίκεντρα.*

5. qualum, ‘your wool-basket.’ tibi. Neobule is thought to be addressing herself, according to the fragment of Alcæus (Fr. 58.), imitated :

ἔμὲ δειλὰν, ἔμὲ παισῶν κακοπάτων
πεδέχοισαν.

8. Liparæ, ‘of Lipara,’ near Sicily.
nitor. Cp. *Glyceræ nitor*, Carm. I. xix. 5.

Simul unctos Tiberinis
 Humeros lavit in undis, 10
 Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
 Neque segni pede victus;
 Catus idem per apertum
 Fugientes agitato
 Grege cervos jaculari, et celer alto latitantem 15
 Fruticeto excipere aprum.

CARMEN XIII.

AD FONTEM.

O FONS Bandusia, splendidior vitro,
 Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 Cras donaberis haedo,
 Cui frons turgida cornibus
 Primis et Venerem et prælia destinat: 5
 Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 Rubro sanguine rivos
 Lascivi suboles gregis.
 Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
 Nescit tangere: tu frigus amabile 10
 Fessis vomere tauris
 Præbes, et pecori vago.

11. Cp. Theocr. Id. ii. 124. :

καὶ γὰρ ἀλαφός καὶ καλός . . .

Bellerophonte. "Ult. syll. producitur a forma Βελλερόφοντης :" Orell. Cp. Carm. iv. xi. 28.

16. *excipere*. Gr. ἀδέχεσθαι, as in Hom. Il. 4. 238. 'To receive' on the point of the spear.

ODS XIII.

1. **Fons Bandusia.** The true site of this appears to have been six miles

from Venusia. It is conjectured that Horace transferred the name, "for auld lang-syne" (cp. Virg. Æn. iii. 349.), to the springs on his Sabine farm. (Was Bandusia the name of the place, or of the presiding nymph of the fountain?)

5. *prælia destinat*, 'marks out as natural to his age.' Vitulus inermi fronte prurit in pugnam. Mart. iii. lviii. 11.

9. *atrox hora*, i. e. 'the burning heat of summer.'

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 Saxis, unde loquaces
 Lymphæ desiliunt tuse. 15

CARMEN XIV.

AD ROMANOS.

HERCULIS ritu modo dictus, o Plebs,
 Morte venalem petuisse laurum,
 Cæsar Hispana repetit Penates
 Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito 5
 Prodeat, justis operata sacris ;
 Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ
 Supplice vitta

Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper
 Sospitum. Vos o pueri, et puellæ 10
 Jam virum expertæ, male ominatis
 Parcite verbis.

13. *fies* . . . *fontium*. ‘ You shall be of the number of . . . ’

Cp. as a good parallel instance of this constr. *τούτων γένου* in Aristoph. Nub. 107.

15. *loquaces*. i. e. *loquaciter*. Bentl.

ODA XIV.

1. The sense is as follows : —

‘ Augustus, who appeared to us at Rome to have gone on a fatally dangerous expedition, to have sought, like another Hercules, glory at the risk of life, now is returning home.’

This was in B. c. 24.

Augustus had been ill, and reports of his death had spread; and some interpret the phrase here used as referring to them. I have followed Orelli.

2. *venalem*, used with abl. c. in Carm. II. xvi. 8.

morte venalem. Cp. Virg. AEn. ix. 206.; xii. 49.

5. *unico gaudens*. i. e. whose love is given to him alone.

mulier, *Lucia Drusilla*, wife of Augustus. The *Augusta Julia* of Ovid, Fast. i. 586.

6 *operata sacris*. ‘ Let her come forth and offer her thank-offerings.’ *divis* is a various reading; *operor* might be construed equally well with it. *sacris* is the abl. c., *divis* would be dative.

7. *soror*, *Octavia*, mother of the *Marcellus* of Virgil, AEn. vi. 883.

11. *virum expertæ*. i. e. married. *male ominatis verbis*. See above, Carm. III. i. 2.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
 Eximet curas : ego nec tumultum,
 Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
 Cæsare terras.

15

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
 Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
 Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
 Fallere testa.

20

Dic et argutæ properet Neæræ
 Myrrheum nodo cohære crinem :
 Si per inquisum mora janitorem
 Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
 Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ :
 Non ego hoc ferrem, calidus juventa,
 Consule Plancio.

25

CARMEN XV.

AD CHLORIN.

Uxor pauperis Ibyci,
 Tandem nequitæ fige modum tue,
 Famosisque laboribus :
 Maturo propior desine funeri

male om . . . is a quasi-compound ;
 it may be compared with *suave olens*
 in Catull. xix. 13.

18. *Marsi*. The social or Marsic
 war of 90—88 B. C.

19. *Spartacum*, the head of the
 servile war, 73—71 B. C.

“ The most terrible guerilla chief-
 tain recorded in history, unstained
 by the vices of his conquerors.”

See the Life by W. B. Donne,
 in Biogr. Dict.

si qua, sc. *vix*, ‘if by any means.’

23. *janitorem*, ‘the porter.’ ‘If
 he will not admit you, or keeps you
 waiting, come back.’

27. *Cp. Ov. Met. xv. 209.* :
 posito fervore juventæ
 Maturus mitisque.

28. *L. Munatius Plancus. Cos.*
 42 B. C.

Odes XV.

3. *laboribus*. i. e. *amoribus*.
 4. *maturo funeri*, ‘death that
 comes at a ripe or full age.’

Inter ludere virgines, 5
 Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
 Non, si quid Pholoën satis,
 Et te, Chlori, decet: filia rectius
 Expugnat juvenum domos,
 Pulso Thyias uti concita tympano. 10
 Illam cogit amor Nothi
 Lascivæ similem ludere capræ:
 Te lanæ prope nobilem
 Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent,
 Nec flos purpureus rosæ, 15
 Nec poti, vetulam, fæce tenuis cadi.

CARMEN XVI

AD MÆCENATEM.

INCLUSAM Danaën turris aënea,
 Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum
 Tristes excubia munierant satis
 Nocturnis ab adulteris,
 Si non Acrisium, virginis abditæ 5
 Custodem pavidum, Jupiter et Venus
 Risissent: fore enim tutum iter et patens
 Converso in pretium deo.
 Aurum per medios ire satellites,
 Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius 10

7. 'Though such gaiety becomes Pholoë, it does not therefore become you.'

13. 'Home and household occupations suit your age' (decent te vestlam).

14. Luceriam, in Apulia.

ODA XVI.

An Ode on the power of gold and the worth of contentment.

2. robustæ, 'oaken.' Cp. Ov. Met. v. 120-125., and Virg. Aen. ii. 481., firma robora (mentioned, it may be observed, in connection with postes eratos).

3. munierant. i. e. munivissent. See Carm. II. xvii. 28., sustulerat.

7. fore enim. 'For they knew that the road would be open,' etc.

10. amat, 'is wont.' So Gr. φιλεῖ.

Ictu fulmineo : concidit auguris
Argivi domus ob lucrum

Demersa exitio ; diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos
Reges muneribus ; munera navium
Sævos illaqueant duces. 15

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorru
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Mæcenas, equitum decus. 20

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab dîs plura feret. Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio ;

Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Apulus,
Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
Magnas inter opes inops. 25

Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum
Pauorum, et segetis certa fides meæ,
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit sorte beatior. 30

12. Argivi. Amphiarau, betrayed by Eriphyle to the Theban War.

14. vir Macedo, Philip, callidus emperor Olynthi, Juv. xii. 47. Plutarch says, in his life of P. Æmilius, "It was a common saying, that it was not Philip, but Philip's gold that took the cities."

15. navium duces. This is generally understood to be an allusion to the deserter Menas.

17. Cp. Juv. xiv. 139.

23. nudus. 'Having nothing, I am yet content, and thereby am really richer than if I possessed stores

which I could not or should fear to use.'

28. Cp. the Gk. epigram of Palladas :

δο τοῖς κληρονόμοις πλούσια, σοι δὲ πένης.

29. Cp. Sat. II. vi. 1.

30. certa fides. Cp. the opposite phrase above, Carm. III. i. 30.

31. Cp. Carm. I. i. 9, 10.

32. fulgentem fallit. i. e. contains a happiness unknown to the wealthiest. fallit. Gr. λαυδάνει.

Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,

Nec Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora

Languescit mihi, nec pinguis Gallicis

35

Crescunt vellera pascuis,

Importuna tamen Pauperies abest;

Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.

Contracto melius parva cupidine

Vegetalia porrigam,

40

Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei

Campis continuerit. Multa potentibus

Desunt multa: bene est, cui Deus obtulit

Parca, quod satis est, manu.

CARMEN XVII.

AD AELIUM LAMIAM.

ÆLI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,

Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt

Denominatos, et nepotum

Per memores genus omne fastos;

Auctore ab illo ducis originem,

Qui Formiarum mœnia dicitur

Princeps et innantem Maricæ

Litoribus tenuisse Lirim,

5

34. *Læstrygoniæ*, i. e. wine from Formiae. Carm. i. xx. 11.

35. *languescit*, 'mellows.' Cp. below, Carm. xxi. 8., *languidiora*.

35. *Gal icis*, 'in Cisalpine Gaul.'

39. *contracto*, 'by contracting my

desires.'

41. *Mygdoniæ*. Carm. ii. xii. 22. *regnum Alyattei*, Lydia.

43. *bene est*. So Ep. i. i. 89.; Sat. ii. ii. 120.

ODE XVII.

Lucius *Ælius Lamia*. *Meo Lamiae*, Carm. i. xxvi. 8.

1. *Lamus*, the reputed ancestor of the family, was son of Neptune and king of the *Læstrygones*.

5. *ducis*. This is the reading authorised by MSS. *ducit* is a correction very generally adopted, but not necessary although plausible.

7. *Maricæ*, a nymph worshipped

Late tyrannus : cras foliis nemus
 Multis et alga litus inutili 10
 Demissa tempestas ab Euro
 Sternet, aquæ nisi fallit augur
 Annosa cornix. Dum potis, aridum
 Compone lignum : cras Genium mero
 Curabis et porco bimestri,
 Cum famulis operum solutis. 15

CARMEN XVIII.

AD FAUNUM.

FAUNE, Nympharum fugientum amator,
 Per meos fines et aprica rura
 Lenis incedas abeasque parvis
 Æquus alumnis;
 Si tener pleno cedit hædus anno,
 Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali
 Vina crateræ, vetus ara multo
 Fumat odore. 5
 Ludit herboso pecus omne campo,
 Quum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres : 10
 Festus in pratis vacat otioso
 Cum bove pagus :

at Minturnæ, identified by some with Circe. The mother of Latinus, acc. to Virg. *AEn.* vii. 47.

9. *late tyrannus.* *εὐρυκρέας.*
 12. *aquæ augur.* So below, Carm. iii. xxvii. 10. ; and cp. Virg. *Georg.* i. 388. :
 . . cornix plenâ pluviam vocat im-
 proba voce.
 14. *Genium curabis.* See the art. *GENIUS* in the Biograph. Dic-
 tionary, and cp. *Ars Poet.* 210., and
Epist. ii. ii. 117.

16. *operum solutis.* 'released from work,' as on a holiday.

ODS XVIII.

4. *alumnis.* 'the nurslings of the flock.'
 6. *Veneris sodali.* The cup is so called in accordance with the old verse which joins Venus with Bacchus :
Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.
 11. *vacat.* i. e. makes holiday.

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos :
 Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes :
 Gaudet invisam pepulisse fessor
 Ter pede terram. 15

CARMEN XIX.

AD TELEPHUM.

QUANTUM distet ab Inacho
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
 Narras, et genus *Æaci*,
 Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio :
 Quo Chium pretio cadum 5
 Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
 Quo præbente domum et quota
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
 Da Lunæ propere novæ,
 Da Noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris 10
 Murenæ : tribus aut novem
 Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.

45. *ter pede pepulisse*. So Cattull. lxi. 14. ; Ov. A. A. i. 112. In Carm. L iv. 7., alterno quatiunt pede.

invisam, 'hated,' as the source of his toil ; perhaps too with a covert allusion to the heavy step of such a dancer. Cp. Pers. Sat. v. 122.

Ode XIX.

1. *quantum distet*, i. e., in point of time. The meaning is, 'You are absorbed in questions of ancient history and chronology, when you should be joining in our arrangements for a party.'

3. *Æaci*, father of Peleus and Telamon, king of *Argina* (see the legend of its people the Myrmidones, in Ov. Met. vii. 622—657), after-

wards judge in Hades. See Carm. II. xiii. 22.

4. *sacro*. The Homeric epithet 'Ilios iph.

7. *quotâ*, 'at what hour ?'

9. *lunæ*, sc. poculum, 'a glass in honour of,' &c. ; as above, Carm. III. viii. 13.

10. *anguris Murenæ*. Carm. II. x. is addressed to Murena, probably the same. This feast may be supposed to celebrate his election into the College of Augura.

11. *tribus aut novem*. Cyathus is used to express $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the unit sextarius (as uncia of the as) ; therefore the proportion here proposed is equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ th or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths wine to $\frac{1}{3}$ th or $\frac{2}{3}$ th water.

commodis, 'fully filled.' So

Qui Musas amat impares,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 Vates : tres prohibet supra 15
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,
 Nudis juncta sororibus.
 Insanire juvat: cur Berecyntia
 Cessant flamina tibiæ?
 Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra? 20
 Parcentes ego dexteræ
 Odi : sparge rosas ; audiat invidus
 Dementem strepitum Lycus
 Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.
 Spissa te nitidum coma, 25
 Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero,
 Tempestiva petit Rhode :
 Me lensus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

CARMEN XX.

AD PYRRHUM.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
 Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos leænæ?
 Dura post paulo fugies inaudax
 Prælia raptor :
 Qum per obstantes juvenum catervas 5
 Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum :

Bentl. and Orelli. Gesner seems to explain it as 'suited to each taste.'

14. *attonitus*, 'in a fine frenzy.' Cp. *insanire*, ver. 18.

19. Cp. Eurip. Bacch. 128, Φρυγίαν αθλῶν πνεύματα ; and the connection of αθλῶν συρίγγων τε in Eurip. Troad. 126.

26. See above, Carm. III. ix. 21. Cp. Apoll. Rhod. iii. 936.

28. *lensus*. " *Longus*, Carm. I. xiii. 8." Orell.

ODA XX.

2. *leænæ*. i. e. the beauty who claims Nearchus as her lover. (For a serious "grande certamen" of the kind, cp. Soph. Trach. 503. sqq.)

Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat
Major an illi.

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos,
Arbiter pugnæ posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam

10

Fertur, et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis ;
Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa
Raptus ab Ida.

15

CARMEN XXI.

AD AMPHORAM.

O NATA mecum consule Manlio,
Seu tu querelas, sive geris jocos,
Seu rixam et insanos amores,
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum ;

Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die,

5

8. major an illi. Orelli adopts the conjecture illi, taking major in the a. 'victorious.'

The common reading seems genuine: 'whether the (lion's share i. e.) victory falls to you or her.'

11. arbiter. Nearchus is the umpire as well as the prize of the contest. But cp. *μόχθων βραβεύς*, in Eur. Hel. 703.

15. Nireus. Hom. Il. B. 673.

16. raptus. i. e. Ganymede. Cp. Hom. Il. v. 234.

aquosus. The Homeric *ωλυντίδας*.

ODE XXI.

1. Marlio, Lucius Manl. Torquatus. Cons. B. C. 65. See Chronolog. Table.

4. testa, as above, Carm. III. xiv. 20.

pia, 'gentle, kindly ;' it would be impia if producing querelas, rixas, &c.

5. quocunque lectum nomine, 'gathered (a term more proper for the grapes; here therefore = stored up) to whatever end.'

Cp. eo nomine, 'on that account ;' suo nomine, 'on his own account,' i. e. personally : Caesar, B. G. i. 18.

Descende, Corvino jubente
Promere languidiora vina.

Non ille, quamquam Socratis madet
Sermonibus, te neglignet horridus : 10
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.

Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoveas
Plerumque duro : tu sapientum
Curas et arcanum jocosus 15
Consilium retegis Lyæo :

Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis,
Viresque et addis cornua pauperi,
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque militum arma. 20

Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae,
Vivæque producent lucernæ,
Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus.

7. *descende*. The apotheca where the amphoræ were kept was in the upper story of the house.

Corvino, Marcus Valerius Messala Corvinus :

diserti

Messalæ. Ars Poet. 371.

9. *madet*. A convivial metaphor applied to philosophic studies, borrowed from Horace by Martial, l. xl. 3, vii. lxix. 2.

13. *lene tormentum*, 'a gentle

force.' *γλυκεῖς* *ἀνέγυα*, Bacchylides, Fr. 27.

18. *cornua*, the same, in metaphor, as *vires*. It is a frequent phrase in Scripture, and is found in Ovid, A. A. i. 239.

20. *apices*. i. e. *diadema*. Carm. l. xxxiv. 14.

21. *te producent*, 'shall prolong thee,' i. e. 'the feast supplied by thee.'

22. *segnes solvera*. i. e. non solventes. *συγγύια*, Eur. Hipp. 1147.

CARMEN XXII.

AD DIANAM.

MONTIUM custos nemorumque, Virgo,
 Quæ laborantes utero pueras
 Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto,
 Diva triformis :

Imminens villa tua pinus esto, 5
 Quam per exactos ego lætus annos
 Verris obliquum meditantis ictum
 Sanguine donem.

CARMEN XXIII.

AD PHIDYLEN.

CŒLO supinas si tuleris manus
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
 Si thure placaris et horna
 Fruge Lares, avidaque porca :

Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum 5
 Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
 Robiginem, aut dulces alumni
 Pomifero grave tempus anno.

Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido
 Devota quercus inter et ilices, 10

ODE XXII.

2. Gr. εἰλεῖθυια. Carm. Sec. 14.
 4. triformis. Virg. Æn. iv. 511,
 i. e. worshipped as Luna, Diana,
 Hecate.
 6. per exactos annos. So, pleno
 anno, Carm. xviii. 5. ; cp. Carm. iii.
 viii. 9.
 7. obliquum. Ov. Ep. Phædra
 Hipp. 104. :
 obliquo dente timendus aper.
 Hom. Il. μ. 148. :
 σύεσσιν . . . δοχμέτ' ἀσσοντε.

ODE XXIII.

3. horna, 'the produce of the
 year.'
 6. sterilem, 'barren,' here in an
 active sense.
 7. alumni, 'the nurslings of the
 flock.'
 8. anno, 'season.'
 9. nam quæ. 'You may sacrifice
 thure et fruge ; the costly victims
 fed upon Algidus, on the Alban
 pastures, are for the state pontifices
 to offer.'

Aut crescit Albanis in herbis,
 Victima, pontificum secures
 Cervice tinget. Te nihil attinet
 Tentare multa cæde bidentium
 Parvos coronantem marino 15
 Rore deos fragilique myrto.
 Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
 Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
 Mollivit aversos Penates
 Farre pio et saliente mica. 20

CARMEN XXIV.

INTACTIS opulentior
 Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae,
 Cæmentis licet occupies
 Tyrrenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,
 Si figit adamantinos 5
 Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
 Clavos, non animum metu
 Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.
 Campestres melius Scythæ,
 Quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, 10

12. *victima, hostia.* Derived by Ovid from *vinco, hostis*: Fast. i. 335.

17. *immunis* (sc. *noxia, vel necessitate offerendi*), 'pure.' Cp. *Parva bona Cereri, sint modo casta, placent.* Ov. Fast. iv. 412.

18. *non blandior, sc. futura.* 'If the votary's hands are clean, they propitiate the gods with the humblest offering, and would not be more persuasive with the costliest.'

20. *farre . . . mica.* Ov. Fast. i. 338., iv. 409.

ODR XXIV.

3. *cæmentis*, 'broken masses, rubble.' Cp. (both for meaning and phrase) Carm. III. i. 35.

4. i. e. Mare Inferum vel Superum.

5. *figit.* It, as in Carm. I. iii. 36.

6. *necessitas clavos.* See on Carm.

i. xxxv. 18.

9. *campestres Scythæ :*
Σκύθας . . . νομάδας οἱ πλεκτὰς στέγας

πεδάρσιοι ναίουσ' ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις δύοις. Aesch. P. V. 709.

With the eulogy here passed on them

Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ:
 Immetata quibus jugera liberas
 Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
 Nec cultura placet longior annua:
 Defunctumque laboribus 15
 Äequali recreat sorte vicarius.
 Illic matre carentibus
 Privignis mulier temperat innocens:
 Nec dotata regit virum
 Conjux, nec nitido fudit adultero: 20
 Dos est magna parentium
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
 Certo födere castitas;
 Et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori.
 O quisquis volet impias 25
 Cædes et rabiem tollere civicam,
 Si quæret Pater Urbium
 Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
 Refrenare licentiam,
 Clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! 30
 Virtutem incolumem odimus,
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.

compare Homer's epithet *δικαιοράτος*, Il. v. 6.

12. *immetata*, 'held in common, uninclosed.' Cp. Virg. Georg. i. 126; Ov. Met. i. 185.

So *liberas*, 'free to all.'

16. *recreat*, 'replaces, gives rest to by replacing.'

18. *temperat*, 'abstains from injuring.' Cp. (è contrar.) Ov. Met. i. 147.; Virg. Georg. ii. 128.

19. Cp. Mart. Ep. viii. 12.

21. *dos magna*:

"Why then mine honesty shall be my dower."

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI., Pt. 3., act iii. sc. 2.

24. *et peccare*, 'the principle of looking on vice (peccare) as a thing to be rejected with abhorrence, or else (aut) compensated by death.'

24. *pretium est mori*. This reading is that adopted by Orelli. I have given the sense above acc. to the more difficult constr. of *emori*. *e* in MSS. is often an abbreviated form for *est*, which makes the true reading here uncertain.

27. *pater urbium*. Carm. L. ii. 50. An appeal to Augustus to check the license of the age, disregarding (ver. 30.) unpopularity.

32. Cp. Epist. II. i. 14.; Ov. Am. L. xv. 39.

Quid tristes querimonie,	
Si non suppicio culpa reciditur ?	
Quid leges sine moribus	55
Vane proficiunt, si neque servidis	
Pars inclusa caloribus	
Mundi, nec Boreæ finitimum latus,	
Durataeque solo nives,	
Mercatorem abigunt ? horrida callidi	40
Vincunt æquora navitæ ?	
Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet	
Quidvis et facere et pati,	
Virtutisque viam deserit arduæ ?	
Vel nos in Capitolium,	45
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,	
Vel nos in mare proximum	
Gemmae, et lapides, aurum et inutile,	
Summi materiem mali,	
Mittamus, scelerum si bene pœnitet.	50
Eradenda cupidinis	
Pravi sunt elementa : et teneræ nimis	
Mentes asperioribus	
Formandæ studiis. Nescit equo rudis	
Hærere ingenuus puer,	55
Venarique timet ; ludere doctior,	
Seu Græco jubeas trocho,	
Seu malis vetita legibus alea :	
Quum perjura patris fides	
Consortem socium fallat et hospitem,	60

33. Cp. Soph. Ajac. 582.

35. Cp. Lucret. v. 957.

37. The zones, torrid and frigid. Carm. i. xxii. 17. For the sentiment cp. (amongst many inst.) Epist i. 45

44. *virtutis viam*. See note on Carm. ii. 22.

45. Cp. Sat. ii. ii. 105.

48. *inutile*, 'pernicious.'53. *asperioribus*. e. g. *venatus* as opposed to *alea*.59. *quum... properet*. 'While he will cheat even partner and friend to amass money for his gambling heir.'

Indignoque pecuniam
 Heredi properet. Scilicet improbae
 Crescunt divitiae: tamen
 Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

CARMEN XXV.

AD BACCHUM.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum? Quæ nemora aut quos agor in specus,
 Velox mente nova? Quibus
 Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar
 Æternum meditans decus 5
 Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis?
 Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
 Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis
 Exsomnis stupet Evias,
 Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam 10
 Thracen, ac pede barbaro
 Lustratam Rhodopen. Ut mihi devio
 Ripas et vacuum nemus
 Mirari libet! O Naladum potens
 Baccharumque valentium 15
 Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos:
 Nill parvum aut humili modo,
 Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
 O Lenæ! sequi deum
 Cingentem viridi tempora pampino. 20

64. *curte*, 'insufficient.'

Ode XXV.

2. *quæ nemora*. i. e. *in quæ* nemora.6. *stellis inserere*. To insert Cæsar among the stars is to celebrate his reception among . . . The poet represents himself as doing that the doing of which he celebrates. Cp. Virg. Ecl. vi. 62, circumdat

—erigit; and ver. 46, solatur; also Ecl. ix. 20.

consilio, 'the court or chosen counsellors' of Jove. *consilio* would have a wider sense. See Heyne on Virg. Geor. i. 25.9. *exsomnis Evias*, 'the sleepless Bacchanal.' The orgies of Bacchus were celebrated at night.16. *verttere*. i. a. *everttere*. Carm. iii. iii. 20.

CARMEN XXVI.

AD VENEREM.

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus,
Et militavi non sine gloria:
Nunc arma defunctumque bello
Barbiton hic paries habebit,
Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus
Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida
Funalia, et vectes, et arcus
Oppositis foribus minaces.

O quæ beatam, diva, tenes Cyprum, et
Memphin carentem Sithonia nive, 5
Regina, sublimi flagello
Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.

CARMEN XXVII.

AD GALATEAM.

...PIOS parrae recinentis omen
Ducat, et prægnans canis, aut ab agro

ODE XXVI.

...avi... bello, as in Ov.
Am. i. ix. 1.; and Ara. Am. ii.
233., militiæ species amor est.

3. **nunc arma.** According to the
practice of a soldier (emeritus,
i. e.) who had served his time. See
Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 22.; cp. the
gladiator in Epist. l. i. 4.

8. **foribus minaces.** This epith.
seems to suit **vectes** only; the in-
troduction therefore of the word
arcus is an instance of **zeugma**.
Or, the mention of doors may imply
that of doorkeepers: again, the bow
is a weapon suited to Cupid's war-

riors. For the general idea cp.
Theocr. Id. ii. 128.

9. The prayer of this stanza con-
tradicts the profession of the first.
As in Sat. II. vii. 92.,

Liber sum dic age. Non quis :

10. **Memphin carentem nive.**
i. e. the glowing Memphis. The
goddess is perhaps appealed to under
these titles as able to persuade by
wealth or to kindle by warmth.

ODE XXVII.

1. **parra** may be the green wood-
pecker (*picus viridis*): or more
probably the barn owl. See Ap-
pendix.

Rava decurrentis lupa Lanuvino,
Fetaque vulpes :

Rumpat et serpens iter institutum,
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ
Terruit mannos.—Ego cui timebo,
Providus auspex,

Antequam stantes repetat paludes
Imbrium divina avis imminentum,
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
Solis ab ortu.

Sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis,
Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :
Teque nec lævus vetet ire picus,
Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu
Pronus Orion. Ego, quid sit ater
Hadriæ, novi, sinus, et quid albus
Peccet Iapyx.

Hostium uxores puerique cæcos
Sentiant motus orientis Austri, et
Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes
Verbere ripas.

3. *rava*, 'gray.'

6. *similis sagittæ*, 'shooting across like an arrow.' Æschylus, Eum. 181, goes so far conversely as to use πτηνὸν δόμιν for 'an arrow.'

7. *ego, cui timebo . . . suscitabo*. 'I will for my friend invoke good omens from the east.'

"And bid the chanting raven rise
When Phœbus gilds his orient
skies,
Ere speeds the shower-boding
crow
To lakes . . ." Francis's Transl.

11. *oscinem*, 'giving augury by note,' as the *præpetes aves* by flight: Ov. Fast. i. 448. In the battle of Valerius and the Gaul (Liv. vii. 26.) the raven is *præpes*.
13. *sis licet*. i. e. licet per me, 'I pray you may be.'

15. *lævus*, here 'unlucky.'

16. *vaga cornix*. *Sinistra cornix*, Virg. Ed. ix. 15.

17. *sed vides*. 'But see, a more real danger than omens.'

18. *pronus Orion*. Carm. i. xxviii. 21.

21. Cp. Virg. Georg. iii. 513.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso 25
 Credit tauro latus, et scatentem
 Belluis pontua mediasque fraudes
 Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et
 Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ,
 Nocte sublustræ nihil astra præter
 Vedit et undas. 30

Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem
 Oppidis Creten, “Pater! O relictum
 Filiæ nomen, pietasque,” dixit, 35
 “Victa furore!

‘Unde quo veni? Levis una mors est
 Virginum culpæ. Vigilansne ploro
 Turpe commissum? an vitiis carentem
 Ludit imago 40

“Vana, quæ porta fugiens eburna
 Somnium dicit? Meliusne fluctus
 Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
 Carpere flores?

“Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum 45
 Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro et
 Frangere enitar modo multum armati
 Cornua monstri.

25. *sic et Europe.* i. e. Let
 Europa's rashness be a warning to
 you.

27. *medias . . . audax.*

‘Bold as she was, she grew pale at
 the dangers which encompassed
 her.’

31. *sublustræ*, ‘with faint light;’
 a compound of the same root as *il-*
lustris, *prælustria*.

33. *centum potentem oppidis.*
 Gr. *ἐκατόν πολις*, Hom. Il. B. 649.;
ἐννήκοντα πόληες, Odyss. τ. 174.

34. Cp. Mosch. Idyll. ii. 144.
 37. *levis una mors.* Cp. Eur.
 Heracl. 959. :

χρῆν γὰρ οὐχ ἀπαξ θνήσκειν.

38. *vigilansne . . . imago.*
 ‘Am I awake and guilty, or in a
 dream and really innocent?’
porta eburna. See Virg. *Aen.*
 vi. 894-8.; Hom. Odyss. τ. 562.
 42. *fluctus longos.* Hom., *κύ-*
ματα μακρά.

“ *Impudens liqui patrios Penates :*
Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum 50
Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
Nuda leones !

“ *Antequam turpis macies decentes*
Occupet malas, teneraque sucus
Defluat præda, speciosa quæro 55
Pascere tigres.

“ ‘ *Vilis Europe,’ pater urget absens,*
‘ Quid mori cessas ? Potes hac ab orno
Pendulum zona bene te secuta
Lædere collum. 60

“ ‘ *Sive te rupes et acuta leto*
Saxa delectant, age te procellæ
Crede veloci : nisi herile mavis
Carpere pensum,

“ ‘ *Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi* 65
*Barbaræ pellex.’ ” *Aderat querenti*
Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso
*Filius arcu.**

Mox, ubi lusit satis, “ Abstineto,”
Dixit, “ irarum calidæque rixæ, 70
Quum tibi inquis laceranda reddet
Cornua taurus.

53. *turpis*, ‘ hideous.’ *sucus*, ‘ sap,’ i. e. freshness of beauty. *speciosa*, ‘ in my bloom.’

59. *bene secutæ*, i. e., when it might have been left behind. The zone was given up by maidens upon their marriage.

60. *lædere collum*, ‘ to hang your

self.’ *lædo* is properly ‘ to dash or break,’ a sense seen in the compounds *allido*, *illido*, &c.

For the methods of suicide proposed, cp. Ov. Ep. ii. 133—142. *procellæ*, i. e. the air. So, *tennes ventos*, Ov. Ar. Am. ii. 86.

67. *perfidum*, *adv.*, ‘ with her treacherous smile.’

“Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis :
 Mitte singultus ; bene ferre magnam
 Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis 75
 Nomina ducet.”

CARMEN XXVIII.

AD LYDEN.

FESTO quid potius die
 Neptuni faciam ? Prome reconditum,
 Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,
 Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.
 Inclinare meridiem 5
 Sentis : ac, veluti stet volucris dies,
 Parcis deripere horreo
 Cessantem Bibuli Consulis amphoram.
 Nos cantabimus invicem
 Neptunum, et virides Nereidum choros 10
 Tu curva recines lyra
 Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiæ :
 Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon
 Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
 Junctis visit oloribus : 15
 Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.

73. *uxor esse nescis.* ‘ You know not how to be (i. e. how to behave as) the wife of Jove.’

But it is as well (esp. in Horace as an imitator of the Greek) to take it for “*te esse uxorem*,” ‘you know not that you are’ . . . which is the constr. in *Epist. i. vii. 22.* ; and *Virgil’s* *sensit delapsus, AEn. ii. 377.*

The two constructions answer nearly to the Gr. *οὐκ ἐντοπασται εἶναι*, and *οὐκ ἐστιν*.

75. *sectus orbis*, ‘the divided world,’ i. e. half the world. *Sallust, Jug. 17.*, speaks of the globe as di-

vided into Europe and Asia. *Orelli; cp. Soph. Trach. 101. : δισ. ἀν. κλ.*

ODA XXVIII.

Lyde. The name occurs before, *Carm. xi. 7.*
strenua. i. e. quickly, without delay, *δρηπή ταχίη*. *Hom. Il. vi. 381.*

4. *adhibe vim.* i. e. lay siege to.
 7. *deripere.* See above, *Carm. III. xxi. 7.*

11. *recines.* *Re*, i. e. in turn, or reply. For meanings of *re* in compounds see *Carm. II. i. 38.*

CARMEN XXIX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

TYRRHENA regum progenies, tibi
Non ante verso lene merum cado,
Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et
Pressa tuis balanus capillis

Jam dudum apud me est. Eripe te moræ; 5
Ne semper u dum Tibur, et Æsulae
Declive contempleris arvum, et
Telegoni juga parricidæ.

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
Molem propinquam nubibus arduis; 10
Omitte mirari beatæ
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.

Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro, 15
Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater
Ostendit ignem: jam Procyon furit
Et stella vesani Leonis,
Sole dies referente siccos. 20

ODA XXIX.

1. regum. Cp. Carm. i. 1.
2. non ante verso, 'a fresh cask.'
- 3, 4. Carm. ii. xi. 14, 16.
5. balanus, the myrobalanus, an Arabian nut yielding an ointment.
6. Æsula, between Præneste and Tibur.
7. u dum Tibur. Carm. i. vii. 14.
8. Telegoni juga, Tusculum, built by Telegonus son of Ulysses and Circe.

Circeæ incensia. Epop. i. 30.
10. molem, Mæcenas's house, which was on the Esquiline. It was remarkable for a tower of unusual height; its commanding view is implied, ver. 7.
16. explicuere, 'can smooth.' Gr. *ἐκτάνυσαι*.
οὐτε παρεῖδων ἐκτανύσεις βυτίδας.
Lucil. Epigr. in Anth.
17. Andromedæ pater, Cepheus. The rising of these stars is in July.

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
 Rivumque fessus querit, et horridi
 Dumeta Silvani : caretque
 Ripa vagis tacitura ventis.

Tu civitatem quis deceat status
 Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times,
 Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

Prudens futuri temporis exitum
 Caliginosa nocte premit deus,
 Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
 Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento

Componere aequus ; cetera fluminis
 Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
 Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
 In mare, nunc lapides adesos,

Stirpesque raptas, et pecus et domos
 Volventis una, non sine montium
 Clamore vicinæque silvæ,
 Quum fera diluvies quietos

Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui
 Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem
 Dixisse, " Vixi : cras vel atra
 Nube polum Pater occupato

27. *Seres.* Carm. I. xii. 56.
regnata Cyro. See note on Carm.
 I. ii. 22.

The sense of the stanza is : ' You, at this period of relaxation, are unceasing in your care for the public peace, and the foreign relations of the state. But look not too forward; make sure of (quod adest) the present.'

33. *fluminis ritu, &c.* See Gray, Progress of Poesy, st. 1., an imitation of this passage, applied to Music.

42. *in diem*, 'at the close of every day'; not *vixi in diem*.

43. *vixi.* Cp. Martial, Ep. v. 58 :
Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper :

Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit?

* * * * *

Cras vives : hodie jam vivere, Postume, serum est ;
Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.

“Vel sole puro : nón tamen irritum,
Quodcunque retro est, efficiet : neque
Diffinget infectumque reddet,
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.”

45

Fortuna sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

50

Laudo manentem : si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea
Virtute me involvo, probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

55

Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
Malus procellis, ad miseras preces
Decurrere ; et votis pacisci,
Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces

60

Addant avaro divitias mari.
Tum me, biremis præsidio scaphæ
Tutum, per Ἀγαεος tumultus
Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

45. *irritum efficiet*, ‘make void,’ annul the effect of what is past.

47. *diffinget, infectumque*, ‘refashion, and make what has been done undone.’ Cp. Pind. Olymp. ii. 15.: Theogn. 583.:
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν προθέντες ἀμήχανόν
εστι γενέσθαι
ἀργά.

49. *Fortuna*, etc. ‘Such a man (potens sui) is superior to and undismayed by Fortune.’

59. *votis pacisci*, ‘to make a bargain in prayer with the gods.’ Cp. prece poscis emaci, Pers. Sat. ii. 3.

62. *biremis præsidio scaphæ*. Biremis here used, not of a bireme (i. e. ship with two banks of oars), but of a two-oared boat, in which, if the ship is wrecked, the passenger may escape.

The sense is, ‘even in the wreck of my fortunes I shall be unhurt.’

64. *geminus Pollux*. Carm. i. iii. 2.

CARMEN XXX.

EXEGI monumentum ære perennius,
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 Posset diruere, aut innumerabilis
 Annorum series et fuga temporum. 5
 Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
 Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
 Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
 Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
 Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus, 10
 Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
 Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
 Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
 Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
 Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica 15
 Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

ODE XXX.

1. exegi. Cp. the finish of Ovid's
 Metam., xv. 871.:

Jamque opus exegi, sqq.

3. Cp. Pind. Pyth. vi. 10.
 impotens, as Gr. *ἀκόπατος*, 'un-
 governable.' So the subst. impoten-
 tia, Epod. xvi. 62.

7. Libitina, the goddess of fune-
 rals; here, 'death.'

8. recens, 'freshly remembered.'

9. dum scandet. i. e. as long as
 the Capitol and the solemn rites of-
 fered in it continue. Cp. Virg. Æn.
 ix. 448.:

Dum domus Ænæ Capitoli immo-
 bile saxum

Accolet.

tacitæ virgine, the Vestal vir-
 gins.

10. dicar qua violens . . . ded-
 uxisse. i. e. it will be the boast
 of my countrymen (the Apulians),
 that I first adapted the poetry of
 Æolia (see Carm. i. i. 34.) to Italian
 measures.

11. Daunus, the ancient legendary
 king of Apulia.

pauper aquæ. So Epod. iii. 16.

12. ex humili potens, 'raised
 from obscurity to fame.'

16. volens. Ex formulâ publicâ
 "volens propitius:" Gean. (as in
 Liv. vii. 26.).

Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMINUM LIBER QUARTUS.

CARMEN I.

AD VENEREM.

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.
Non sum, qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestivius in domum
Paulli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10

ODE I.

4. **Cinaræ**, a real person apparently, mentioned again, Carm. iv. xiii. 21.

bonæ. Explained by Orelli from Tibull. II. iv. 45.:
bona que nec avara . . .

Cp. Epist. I. xiv. 33.

5. Carm. I. xix. 1.

6. circa lustra decem, 'at 50 years old.' In Carm. II. iv. 24., Horace marks his 40th year by a similar phrase.

Olympias is sometimes used as lustrum: Ov. Ex P. iv. vi. 5., quinquennis Olympias; and Trist. IV. x. 96.,

Postque meos ortus Pissæ vincetus
olivæ

Abstulerat decies præmia vitor
equæ.

i. e. 'I was 50.'

9. **Tempestivius**. Cp. rectius, Carm. III. xv. 8.

10. **Paulli Maximi**. Paul. Fabius Max. was consul B.C. 11. It is conjectured that this was his son, and the same to whom many of Ovid's Epistles ex Ponto are addressed.

purpureis ales oloribus, 'borne on your swan-drawn car.' Cp. Carm. III. xxviii. 15.

Comissabere Maximi,
 Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.
 Namque et nobilis, et decens,
 Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
 Et centum puer artium, 15
 Late signa feret militis tuse :
 Et quandoque potentior
 Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,
 Albanos prope te lacus
 Ponet marmoream, sub trabe citrea. 20
 Illic plurima naribus
 Duces thura, lyræque et Berecyntiæ
 Delectabere tibis
 Mixtis carminibus, non sine fistula.
 Illic bis pueri die 25
 Numen cum teneris virginibus toum
 Laudantes, pede candido
 In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 Me nec femina nec puer
 Jam nec spes animi credula mutui, 30
 Nec certare juvat mero,
 Nec vincire novis tempora floribus.

14. Cp. Carm. II. i. 13.

15. centum puer artium. i. e. most accomplished. Orelli cp. Cic. Pro Rosc. Am. 41., omnium artium puerulos ; and Catul. xii. 9.

18. Cp. Carm. III. xxvi. 2.

17. quandoque for quondocunque ; as below, Carm. ii. 34. The sense is 'When you have gained him success against his wealthy rival, he will raise you a statue and shrine.'

20. ponet marmoream. Cp. marmoreum fecimus, Virg. Ecl. vii. 35.

35. citrea, 'of citrus wood.' The citrus was a scented wood, highly valued at Rome, used for costly

furniture, tables, etc. Gr. θύια, or θέον (Odys. e. 60., where it is one of the odorous woods burnt in Calypso's grotto).

("Thyine wood" is mentioned in the N. T., Revelation, xviii. 12.) It is sometimes confounded with the citron (malus medica), and with the cedar. Some have identified it with the almug or almug tree of Scripture.

22. Berecyntiæ tibis. Carm. III. xix. 19.

28. Salium. See Carm. I. xxxvi. 12.

30. mutui. i. e. love returned, reciprocal.

Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur	
Manat rara meas lacrima per genas ?	
Cur facunda parum decoro	35
Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?	
Nocturnis ego somniis	
Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor	
Te per gramina Martii	
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.	40

CARMEN II.

AD IULUM ANTONIUM.

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari,
Iule, ceratis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis vitreo datus
Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres 5
Quem super notas aluere ripas,
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore ;

Laurea donandus Apollinari,
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos 10

35. *decoro.* Observe the elision at the end of the line, as in Carm. III. xxix. 35., and (minor instances) below, Carm. ii. 22, 23.

36. *inter verba cadit.* Virg. Aen. iv. 76. Sappho, Hymn. ii. ver. 9. : *καμμέν γλώσσα ξαγε.*

ODA II.

Iulus Antonius, son of the Triumvir and Fulvia, favoured and distinguished by Augustus.

1. *Pindarum quisquis.* 'To emu-

late Pindar is to attempt to fly like Icarus, a difficult and dangerous flight.'

7. *profundo ore.* A phrase used with propriety both of a river (as in the metaphor) and of poets, as in Ars Poet. 323. ; Ov. A. Am. i. 206.

10. *dithyrambos.* The dithyramb was properly the old Bacchic song.

Διθύραμβος ἐνακτος καλὸν ἔξαρξαι μέλος οἴδα διθύραμβον. Archil. Frag. 72.

Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
Lege solutis:

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum
Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ
Flamma Chimæræ:

Sive, quos Elea domum reducit
Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve
Dicit et centum potiore signis
Munere donat:

Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum
Plorat, et vires animumque moresque
Aureos educit in astra, nigroque
Invidet Orco.

Multa Dircaum levat aura cynum,
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos
Nubium tractus: ego, apis Matinæ
More modoque,

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
Plurimum circa nemus uvidique

15

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12. *lege solutis*, 'irregular, rhythmical rather than metrical.'

13. *seu deos*, etc. Allusion is here made to the different classes of Pindar's poems. The *διθύραμψοι* are mentioned, ver. 10.

deos canit (ver. 13.) refers to the *δημοι* and *παιᾶνες*; *reges* to the *δηκάσμια*; ver. 17-20. to the *έπιγλυκα*—the only works of his of which we have more than fragments; ver. 21. to the *θρῆνοι*.

17. *reducit cœlestes*. Cp. Carm. L i. 6.

19. *centum potiore signis*. Cp. the opening of the fifth Nemean ode.

Probably Horace means by *potiore* that which will outlast statues.

Pindar's contrast (*L c.*) is between poetry, actively spreading fame by recitals and publication, and statues which cannot leave (*αὐτὰς βαθύλιός*, their actual base) the place where they are set up.

25. *multa*, 'full and strong.' The stanza is expressed in Gray's Progress of Poesy, iii. 3.

27. *ego apis*. Horace compares himself to the swan, in Carm. II. xx. 1-16.; this humbler comparison is after Lucret. iii. 11.

29. Cp. Epist. i. iii. 21.

30. *uvidi Tiburia*. Carm. III. xxix. 6., *udum Tibur*.

Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

Concines majore poëta plectro
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroce
Per sacrum clivum merita decorus
Fronde Sygambros :

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis
Publicum ludum super impetrato
Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque
Litibus orbum.

Tum meæ (si quid loquor audiendum)
Vocis accedet bona pars : et, " O Sol
Pulcher, o laudande," canam, recepto
Cæsare felix.

Teque, dum procedit, " Io triumphe!"
Non semel dicemus, " Io triumphe!"

35

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45

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32. *fingo*, 'I mould or shape,' a verb suited to the metaphor.

35. *sacrum clivum*, a part of the *Via Sacra*, along which triumphal processions passed to the *Capitol*. (See more on *Epod. vii. 7.*)

36. *Sygambros*, on the Lower Rhine, between the *Luppia* fl. and *Segus* fl. (just below Bonn). The Romans had suffered defeats from the tribes in that quarter; and Augustus spent two years in Gaul to secure the frontier. See *Chronol. Table, B. C. 16—13.*

37. *Cp. Epist. n. i. 17.* ; *Ov. Ex Ponto, i. ii. 100.*

44. *forum litibus orbum* = a *justitium*.

49. *teque*. *Triumphus* is here personified and addressed.

dum procedit, 'while Cæsar moves on in procession.' *Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. ii. 47. sqq.*

tuque dum procedis is another reading, and one perhaps more commonly adopted by editors. It suits the context well; and a change of persons is avoided. *Antony*, the favourite of *Augustus*, is supposed to lead or take a prominent part in the procession; and he is again addressed (*te deoem*) in the following stanza.

On the other hand (in preferring the reading of the text, which is supported by the best MSS.) it ap-

Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
Thura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vacce,
Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis
In mea vota,

55

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.

60

CARMEN III.

AD MELPOMENEN.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaico
Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis

5

pears that the abruptness in changing the address is not too great for lyric poetry; and though to *Triumphus* sounds more naturally as an exclamation (cp. Ov. Am. i. ii. 84.), yet *Triumphus* is similarly personified in Epop. ix. 21., and the stanza may be taken as in parenthesis, the regular structure of the ode, as addressed to Antony, being returned to in ver. 53.

54. Cp. Carm. ii. xvii. 32.

57. *fronte curvatos*. i. e. with its horns (*cornibus primis*, Carm. iii. xiii. 4.) sprouting like the partial crescent of the moon when three days old, and with a white star on the forehead. Cp. Moschus, Id. ii.

84—88. (in the story of Jupiter and Europa).

ODS III.

2. Hesiod, Theog. 81. :

δυτινα τιμήσουσι Διὸς κούραι
μεγάλοιο
τῷ μὲν ἐπὶ γλάσσῃ γλυκερήν
χείουσι διοιδήν.

3—10. There is a contrast not unlike this in Ov. Fast. ii. 11—16.

4. *clarabit*, an old and rare word. (See note below, Carm. xiv. 5.)

pugilem, equus. Above, Carm. iv. ii. 18. ; add Ars Poet. 84.

6. *Deliis foliis*. 'the bay.' Carm. iv. ii. 9. ; and iii. xxx. 15.

Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio :
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluent, 10
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
 Romæ principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros : 15
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureæ
 Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O, mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
 Romanæ fidicen lyræ :
 Quod spiro et placebo, (si placebo,) tuum est.

CARMEN IV.

DRUSI LAUDES.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem,
 Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas

10. *præfluent* for *præterfluent*, as
 below, Carm. iv. xiv. 26. and *præ-*
nata, Virg. *Æn.* vi. 705.

16. Carm. ii. xx. 4.

17. *aureæ*. Pind. Pyth. i. 1.,
χρυσέα φόρμηγε.

19. *mutis*. Cp. Ov. Met. iv. 50.
 verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora
 pisces. So ἀναίδων ἰχθύων, Soph.
 Fragm. 700. (See more in note on
 Lucian, *Θεορ.* 1 Scr. Gr. p. 460.)

22. *monstror digito*. Cp. Pera.
 Sat. i. 28.; Ov. Am. iii. i. 19.

24. *spiro*. 'That I have the spirit
 of poetry.'

ODA IV.

Drusus. Nero Claudius Drusus
 Germanicus (but to be distinguished
 from the great Germanicus Cæsar,
 his son). See his life in the Bio-
 graph. Dictionary. He was son of
 Livia Drusilla, stepson of Augustus,
 brother of the emperor Tiberius,
 father of the emperor Claudius.
 Ovid says of him —

Et mortem et nomen Druso Ger-
 mania fecit. Fast. i. 597.

Permisit, expertus fidelem
Jupiter in Ganymede flavo,

Olim juventus et patrius vigor 5
Nido laborum propulit inscum :
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Insolitos docuere nisus

Venti paventem : mox in ovilia
Demisit hostem vividus impetus : 10
Nunc in reluctantes dracones
Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ :

Qualemve lœtis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulsum leonem, 15
Dente novo peritura, vidit:

Videre Rætis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici : quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazonia securi 20

Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli :
Nec scire fas est omnia : sed diu
Lateque victrices catervæ,
Consiliis juvenis revictæ,

Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles 25
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,

1. qualem... alitem. (ver. 6.)
nido propulit. i. e. velut ales
quem, etc.

2. regnum in aves. Cp. Pind.
Pyth. i. 7. :

aierðs . . . ἀρχός οἰωνῶν.

and Olymp. xiii. 21.

4. **Ganymeda.** Carm. iii. xx. 16.
See Virg. *Aen.* v. 252—7.

17. See below, Carm. xiv. 8. sqq.;

and for the date the Chron. Table.
20. securi. Hence Ovid's epith.
of the Amazons: securigeras, Epist.
iv. 117.

21. quærere distuli. 'I will not
stop to inquire into the origin of
their adopting the battle-axe as
their weapon of war'

24. revictæ, 'conquered in their
turn.'

Posset, quid Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Nerones.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis ;
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus : neque imbellem fereces
Progernerant aquilæ columbam. 30

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roboran ;
Utcunque defecere mores,
Indecorant bene nata culpæ. 35

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris, 40

Qui primus alma risit adorea,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio 45

28. in pueros Nerones. Drusus and his brother Tiberius. Cp. Ov. Trist. ii. 229.: *te prole tuâ juvenem Germania sentit.*

29. Cp. Eurip. Alcmae. Frag. 7. ; Pind. Pyth. viii. 44. ; and Plato, Menex. c. 5. : ἀγαθοὶ ἔγεννοι διὸ τὸ φῦνα ἐξ ἀγαθῶν.

33—36. The sense is, ‘Virtues, though inherited, must be fostered by moral culture ; where that fails, the natural excellence is blemished and lost.’

38. Metaurum flumen. Oba.

Metanrus declined adjectively ; so flumen Rhenum, Ars Poet. 18.

The battle was fought a. c. 207. (Its importance is not overrated in this ode. See the striking account of it in Arnold's Hist. ch. 46.)

40. Cp. Æsch. Pers. 301.

41. adorea, ‘glory, victory,’ from ador, ‘corn,’ an allowance of it being anciently a frequent reward of public merit ; as a. g. in the story of Manlius, Liv. v. 47.

42. ut—ex quo. Gr. ἐξει.

43. tædas, “sylvam piniferam : ” Orelli. Cp. Hom. Il. e. 605.

Vastata Pœnorum tumulta

Fana deos habuere rectos :

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibál :

“ Cervi, luporum præda rapacium, 50
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

“ Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jaetata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque maturosque patres
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes, 55

“ Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Dicit opes animumque ferro. 60

“ Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem :
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

“ Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit : 65
Luctere, multa proruet integrum

47. *tumultu*. For the distinction between *tumultus* and *bellum* see Cic. Philipp. viii. 1.

48. *rectos*, 'upright ;' lit. of the statues which had been thrown down, but metaph. 'restored to their honours :' ἀναρθωμένους. In Soph. OEd. T. 50., στάστες ἐς δρθὸν καὶ πεσόντες is the term for, 'in prosperity and adversity.'

49. *dixitque tandem*. Liv. xxvii. 54. : Hannibal tanto simul publico familiarior ictus luctu agnosceret se fortunam Carthaginis fertur dixisse.

57. *ut ilex*. Pindar, Pyth. iv. 264., speaks of the nobles of the state, under the metaphor of the branches of the oak. The whole passage was perhaps in Horace's thoughts.

61. *Hydra*, the Lernæan Hydra : Ov. Met. ix. 69.

τὴν ἀμφίκρανον καὶ παλιμβλαστὴν κόνια. Eur. Herc. F. 1274.

62. *vinci dolentem*, 'invincible.' Cp. Carm. I. vi. 6.

63. *monstrum*, the dragon's teeth sown by Jason : Ov. Metam. vii. 122.

64. *Echioniæ*. Echion was one of the σωροὶ, or race of dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus : Ov. Met. iii. 126.

65. *evenit*. The reading in Orelli here is *exiet*, a conjecture adopted with no MS. authority, and with no good reason given for impugning the common reading.

Cum laude victorem, geretque
Prælia conjugibus loquenda.

“ Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos ; occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interemto.

“ Nil Claudiæ non perficiunt manus :
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit, et cursæ sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.”

70

75

CARMEN V.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulæ
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu :
Maturum redditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto concilio, redi.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ :
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
Affulxit populo, gratior it dies,
Et soles melius nitent.

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido
Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora

5

10

76. *expediunt*. Orelli cp. Virg. *Æn.* ii. 632. : ducente Deo flammam
inter et hostes Expeditor . . .
acuta belli. δέννη Ἀρην, Hom.

ODE V.

1. *Divis bonis*, i. e. Diis propitiis
nate : Orelli.

Romulæ, as again in *Carm. Sec.* 47.,
and Virg. *Æn.* vi. 877., for *Romuleæ*. Comp. the double forms *cærulæ*
and *cæruleæ*, *punicus* (as *Epop.*
ix. 27.) and *punicens*, *faginus* and

fagineus. Or as *Metaurum* above,
Carm. iv. 38.; and so *Dardana* *arma*,
Virg. *Æn.* ii. 618.; and below,
Carm. vi. 7., *Dardanas* *turrea*.

5. *lucem*. Cp. Eur. *Her. F.* 531.,
Orest 243.

6. *instar veris*. So *Theocritus*,
Id. xiii. 45., of a Nymph : ἡσπερ
δρόσωσα Νυχέτα, i. e. cheerful as the
spring. Comp. *Shakespeare* in the
opening lines of *Richard III.*

10. *Carpathii*. See *Carm. i.* xxxv.
8.

Cunctantem spatio longius annuo
Dulci distinet a domo,
Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet :
Sic desideriis icta fidelibus
Quærit patria Cæsarem.

Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat :
Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas :
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ :
Culpari metuit Fides :

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris :
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ :
Culpam Poena premit comes.

Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ?
Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
Fetus, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ
Bellum curet Iberiæ ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
Et vitem viduas dicit ad arbores :
Hinc ad vina reddit lætus, et alteris
Te mensis adhibet deum :

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero
Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris
Et magni memor Herculis.

17. Compare the picture of good government, Hom. Od. 7. 109-14.: $\delta\epsilon\pi\gamma\gamma\epsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\pi\tau\omega\varsigma$; $\delta\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$.

19. pacatum. i. e. cleared of pirates.

24. premit comes. i. e. follows closely, not "pede clando."

29. condit. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ix. 52.; Callim. Ep. 2.,

$\eta\lambda\iota\omega\varsigma\delta\pi\lambda\epsilon\sigma\chi\pi\kappa\alpha\pi\delta\pi\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma$.

30. viduas. Epop. ii. 9.; Carm. II. xv. 4.

32. adhibet Virg. AEn. v. 62.; Ov. Fast. iv. 829.

33. Cp. Ov. Fast. ii. 633-8.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
 Præstes Hesperiæ ! dicimus integro
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uidi,
 Quum Sol oceano subest.

40

CARMEN VI.

AD APOLLINEM.

DIVE, quem proles Niobeæ magnæ
 Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope vitor altæ
 Phthius Achilles.

Cæteris major, tibi miles impar ;
 Filius quamquam Thetidis marinæ
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda
 Cuspide pugnax.

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
 Procidit late posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro.

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
 Sacra mentito male feriatos
 Troas et lætam Priami choreis
 Falleret aulam ;

5

10

15

37. *ferias.* 'A time of rejoicing and security such as we derive from your power.' Cp. diu lætus intersis, Carm. I. ii. 45.

39. *uividæ;* as *uividæ*, epithet of Bacchus, Carm. II. xix. 18.

ODA VI.

1. *Dive.* The address is carried on to ver. 25.
 proles Niobeæ. See Hom. Il. $\omega.$ 603.; Ovid, Met. vi. 148. sqq.
 magnæ linguæ, Gr. μεγάλης γλώσσης : Soph. Antig. 127.

2. *Tityos.* Cp. Carm. III. iv. 77.
 4. *Achilles.* Cp. Hom. Il. $\chi.$ 359.; Virg. Æn. vi. 57.

7. *tremendâ cuspide.* 'The spear that none else could wield.' Hom. Il. $\tau.$ 388.

9. *velut . . . pinus.* Cp. Hom. Il. $\nu.$ 389.

11. *procidit late.* κείτο μέγας μεγαλωστί.

14. *male feriatos.* See the chœruses in Euripides, Hecub. 905.; Troades, 511.

Hom. Il. $\pi.$ 776.

Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas ! heu !

Nescios fari pueros Achivis

Ureret flammis, etiam latentem

Matris in alvo :

20

Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratæ

Vocibus, divom pater adnusisset

Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos

Alite muros.

Doctor argutæ fidicen Thaliæ,

Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,

Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,

.Levis Agyieu.

25

Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem

Carminis, nomenque dedit poëtæ.

30

Virginum primæ, puerique claris

Patribus orti,

Deliæ tutela deæ, fugaces

Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,

Lesbium servate pedem, meique

35

Pollicis ictum,

19. etiam latentem. Hom. Il. 6. 58.

21. Veneris . . . adnusisset. Cp. Virg. Æn. i. 257.

23. potiore alite. ἀρείονος ὄρυχος, Pind. Pyth. viii. 49.

25. doctor. Orelli comp. Eur. Med. 426., ἀγήταρψ μελέων.

fidicen.

. . . fide conspicuus Trojæ munitor. Ov. Epist. v. 139.

28. levis. Carm. i. xxi. 2.

Agyieu. i. e. worshipped in the streets (ἀγυιαῖς). Aristoph. Vesp.

1875. : ἀγυιαῖς τούμου προθύρου προπύλαις.

Æsch. Agam. 1081., ἀγυιάτης. See the account of the title in Müller's Dorians, vol. i. p. 321.

29. spiritum. Used as spiro above, Carm. iii. 24.

33. tutela, 'under the protection of, object of the care of,' Diana.

Cp. Catull. xxxiv. 1. : Diana sumus in fide.

35. Lesbium pedem. i. e. the Sapphic metre.

36. pollicis ictum, 'the beat of my finger (with which I shall give you the time as leader of the band).'

Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,
Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronus
Volvere menses.

40

Nupta jam dices : Ego dñs amicum,
Seculo festas referente lucea,
Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
Vatis Horatii.

CARMEN VII.

AD TORQUATUM.

DIFFUGERE nives ; redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ :
Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt :
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
Ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et alnum
Quæ rapit Hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Æstas
Interitura, simul 10
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit ; et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
Nos, ubi decidimus,

39. Cp. Catull. xxxiv. 17.

43. docilis gov. a genitive in Sat. n. ii. 52.

ODE VII.

Torquatus, addressed again in Epist. i. v., is supposed to have been son or nephew of the consul (Carm. iii. xxi. i.) ; or (according to a probable conjecture), Caius Nonius Asprenas, who received the agno-

men Torquatus from Augustus, as related in Suet. Vit. Oct. 43.

14. Compare Catull. v. 4. :
Soles occidere et redire possunt :
Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.
And the famous *αλ ταλ μαλαχαί*,
Mosch. Id., De Bione, 103. ; and
(in Scripture) Job, xiv. 7-12,
where observe that the last verse
corrects and completes the idea.

Quo pius *Aeneas*, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, 15
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit, an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora dī superi?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo. 20
 Quum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria:
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas.
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
 Liberat Hippolytum:
 Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

CARMEN VIII.

AD CENSORINUM.

DONAREM pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis æra sodalibus;

17. cp. Eurip. Alc. 784.
 19. *amico* . . . *animo*. This may be taken as in the abl. c., thus:—‘your heir will squander all you give him in your liberality.’ But it seems more Horatian if interpr. as φίλον ἡτορ, φίλον κῆρ, and in the dative (so amica mater = φίλη μήτηρ, Sat. II. iii. 57.), ‘all you give to your own enjoyment, is so much saved from your heir’s cupidity.’

Orelli cp. *Aesch.* Pers. 841-2.

21. *splendida*. An epithet more proper of the court and tribunal, than of the judgment (arbitria) given.

Μίνεια θεον Δίὸς ἀγλαδὺν οὐδὲ
 Χρύσεον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα θεμι-
 στεύοντα νεκύεσσον.

Hom. Od. λ. 567.

Gen. considers *splendidus* as a transl. of ἀγλαός.

26. *liberat Hippolytum*. According to a later, and Latin legend, Hippolytus was restored. Virg. *Aen.* vi. 617. :

sedet æternumque sedebit
 Infelix Theseus.

ODA VIII.

Caius Marcius Censorinus, cons. B. C. 8. Paterculus says of him that he was born to do good and win men’s hearts by it: “demerendis hominibus genitus,” il. 102.

1. *donarem*, &c. Cp. Ovid, Ex Pont. iv. 8. 31 sqq.

2. *æra*, ‘bronze, vases.’

Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
 Graiorum ; neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas,
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 Sed non hæc mihi vis : nec tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egena. 10
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quæ spiritus et vita reddit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ, 15
 Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ,
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiae,
 Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
 Luciferatus rediit, clarius indicant
 Laudes, quam Calabriæ Pierides : neque, 20

3. *tripodas præmia*. Cp. Hom. Il. v. 259. ; Virg. *Aen.* v. 110.

5. *artium*. i. e. works of art. So, *Didymonis artes*, Virg. *Aen.* v. 359.

6. *Parrhasius*, 'of Ephesus.'

"Primus symmetriam picture dedit :" Plin. *H. N.* xxxv. 36. See *Biogr. Dict.*

Scopas, of Paros, architect and sculptor. His statue of Apollo (placed eventually by Augustus in the temple on the Palatine) is described very happily by Propertius, *Il. xxxi. 5.*

12. *pretium dicere*, 'to assign the true value to, to appraise the gift.'

13. *notis*. i. e. inscriptions. For the sentiment cp. *Epist. ii. i. 248.* Orelli supposes a reference here to the statues set up by Augustus in his forum as a gallery of great men. Steiner conjectures that the subse-

quent ideas (vv. 15—17.) are founded on some groups in statuary or painting representing Scipio's conquests.

17. *non incendia*. This in its most natural sense signifies the destruction of the city in the 3rd Punic war.

By some it is understood of the burning of the camp, *Liv. xxx. 5.* ; or of the fleet, *Liv. xxx. 43.*—so as to refer the whole subject to the elder Africanus.

Bentley and others condemn the verse as spurious, on account of the apparent confusion between the two Scipios, also on account of the defect in *caesura*.

For another (a metrical) question see the Table of *Metrea*.

18. *nomen*. Cp. *Sat. II. i. 66.*

20. *Calabriæ Pierides*.

Ennius . . . Calabris in montibus ortus, *Ov. A. A. iii. 409.*

Si charte sileant, quod bene feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliae
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ?
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum 20
 Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori :
 Cœlo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
 Optatis epulis impiger Hercules : 30
 Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
 Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates :
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

CARMEN IX.

AD LOLLIUM.

Ne forte credas interitura, quæ,
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,
 Non ante vulgatas per artes
 Verba loquor socianda chordis.

Non, si priores Mæonius tenet 5
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,

22. mercedem. Cp. *δημον* ἀπέρας, Pind. Pyth. ii. 14., and Neun. vii. 16.
 25. *ereptum* . . . *Æacum*. Orelli ep. in particular Pind. Isth. vii. 23.
 27. *divitibus*. Cp. Epop. xvi. 42. The “*μακρόποντοσι*.”
 29. *interest epulis*. Cp. Hom. Odys. λ. 601.
 31. *Tyndaridæ*. Carm. i. xii. 27.
 34. *vota ducit*. i. e. is honoured as a divinity. Cp. Virg. Ecl. v. 80, *damnabilis votis*.

H 6

ODE IX.

Marcus Lollius, cons. B. C. 21; legate in Gaul B. C. 16, where he suffered a defeat classed with that of Varus, by Tacitus, Annal. i. 10. See above on C. ii. 36. The character drawn by Horace is hard to reconcile with other notices of him. See the note of Jani, or the Biogr. Dict.
 2. Cp. Carm. iii. xxx. 10.
 3. Cp. Carm. iii. i. 2.
 5. *non, si priores*. Comp. Cicer.

Cæque, et Alcæi minaces,
Stesichorique graves Camenæ:

Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas: spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.

10

Non sola comtos arsit adulteri
Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
Mirata, regalesque cultus
Et comites Helene Lacæna :

15

Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu: non semel Ilios
Vexata: non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus

20

Dicenda Musis prælia: non ferox
Hector, vel acer Deiphobus graves
Exceptit ictus pro pudicis
Conjugibus puerisque primus.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

25

Orat. e. 2. : "Nam in poetis non Homero soli locus est," &c.	Cp. Eurip. Iphig. in Aulid. 73.; Ov. Ep. xiii. 57.
7. Cæs. Carm. II. i. 37.	illitum. <i>χρυσεστηρήτων φαρέων</i> , Eur. Orest. 840.
8. Alcæi minaces. Carm. II. xiii. 31.	17. Teucer. <i>ὅς ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν</i> <i>τρόποσιν</i> . Hom. Il. v. 313.
8. Stesichori. Said to be the in- ventor of choral poetry.	Cydonio, 'Cretan.' Virg. Ecl. x. 59.
graves. i. e. epic in subject and character.	19. ingens Idomeneus. <i>ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς δει λοτηκε.</i> Hom. Il. γ. 230.
9. Anacreon. See Carm. I. xvii. 18.	20. Sthenelus. Carm. I. xv. 24.
lusit. Used of light amatory verse: see Carm. I. xxxii. 2.	
14. aurum regalesque cultus.	

Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae
 Celata virtus. Non ego te meis 30
 Chartis inornatum silebo,
 Totve tuos patiar labores
 Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
 Obliviones. Est animus tibi
 Rerumque prudens, et secundis 35
 Temporibus dubiisque rectus :
 Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
 Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae :
 Consulque non unius anni,
 Sed quoties bonus atque fidus 40
 Judex honestum prætulit utili,
 Rejecit alto dona nocentium
 Vultu, per obstantes catervas
 Explicit sua victor arma.
 Non possidentem multa vocaveris 45
 Recte beatum : rectius occupat
 Nomen beati, qui deorum
 Muneribus sapienter uti,
 Duramque calleat pauperiem pati,
 Pejusque leto flagitium timet ; 50.
 Non ille pro caris amicis
 Aut patria timidus perire.

30. *celata*, i. e. unhonoured and unsung. Pind. Nem. vii. 12.

altrives στρατεύονται κατὰ τῆς ψυχῆς, N. T., 1 Pet. ii. 11.

36. *rectus*, 'unbent, unshaken.'

41. *honestum... utili*. Gr. δίκη,

39. *consul, judex, victor*. The

κέρδος. See Elmsl. not. on Eur.

subject of this noble passage is *animus* (compare the stanza, Carm.

Med. 87.; and cp. Cic. de Offic. ii. 3.

iii. ii 17—20). 'The soul has an

42. *rejecit alto*. Cp. C. de Off.

independent dignity, so long as, true

ii. 11., animi despiciencia.

in principle and judgment, it rejects

47. *beati*. Cp. Cic. Tusc. Qu. v.

corruption, and bursts, in a moral

28. (where indeed the personification

victory, through the host of vices'

of *vita beata* in some degree parallels

that of *animus* here).

CARMEN X.

AD LIGURINUM.

O CRUDELIS adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,
 Insperata tuæ quum veniet pluma superbæ,
 Et quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint come,
 Nunc et, qui color est puniceæ flore prior rose,
 Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam : 5
 Dices, Heu ! quoties te speculo videris alterum,
 Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puerō fuit ?
 Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

CARMEN XI.

AD PHYLLIDEM.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum
 Plenus Albani cadus ; est in horto,
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;
 Est hederæ vis

Multa, qua crines religata fulges ; 5
 Ridet argento domus ; ara castis
 Vincta verbenis avet immolato
 Spargier agno :

Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
 Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ ; 10
 Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
 Vertice fumum.

Ode X.

2. *pluma.* i. e. lanugo.
 insperata, 'which you do not anticipate.'
 3. *humeris involitant.* See on Carm. II. v. 24.
 6. *alterum.* i. e. *mutatum.*

Ode XI.

2. *Albani.* The wine of Alba was

reckoned among the best of the Italian wines.

3. *apium.* Carm. I. xxxvi. 16.
 7. *verbenis.* See Carm. I. xix. 14.
 8. *spargier,* an old form of the infinitive, mostly confined to hexameter verse. See Sat. II. viii. 67., *torquerier* ; Epist. II. i. 94., *labier.*
 immolato agno. i. e. with the victim's blood.

Ut tamen noris, quibus advoceris
 Gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agendæ,
 Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ
 Findit Aprilem :

15

Jure sollennis mihi, sanctiorque
 Pæne natali proprio, quod ex hac
 Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes
 Ordinat annos.

20

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,
 Non tuæ sortis juvenem, puella
 Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata
 Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras
 Spes : et exemplum grave præbet ales
 Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus
 Bellerophontem :

25

Semper ut te digna sequare, et ultra
 Quam licet sperare nefas putando
 Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
 Finis amorum —

30

Non enim posthae alia calebo
 Femina,—condisce modos, amanda
 Voce quos reddas ; minuuntur atræ
 Carmine curæ.

35

15. **mensem Veneris.** Ov. Fast. i. 89., iv. 18., where he proceeds (in ver. 61. and ver. 89.) to give the Greek and Latin derivations (*ἀφρός* and *aperio*) for Aprilis.

The **Idus Apriles** were the 13th of the month.

22. **non tuæ sortis**, 'one above you, out of your sphere ;' as in ver. 31., *disparem*, the opposite of *te digna*

(ver. 29.). Cp. *τὸν κηδεύσας καθ'* *ἴσαντὸν* (== to match according to his state) *ἀριστέει*, κ. τ. λ., *Æsch. P. V.* 890.

Pindar draws this as the moral from the legend of Tityus :

τὰν ἐν δυνατῷ φιλοτάτων ἐπιψανειν. Pyth. iv. 92.

27. **gravatus**, 'disdaining.'

CARMEN XII.

AD VIRGILIIUM.

JAM Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
 Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ;
 Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
 Hiberna nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
 Infelix avis et Cecropiæ domus
 Æternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
 Regum est ulta libidines.

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
 Custodes ovium carmina fistula, 10
 Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
 Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili;
 Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
 Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
 Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx elicit cadum,
 Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis

ODS XII.

Virgilius, not the Poet, but some unknown namesake.

2. animæ Thraciæ, 'north winds' (a Greek idea); the *δύναμις*, which brought the birds of passage. Columella (in Orelli, not.) says "per dies triginta esse solent, tum et hirundo advenit." Comp. ver. 5.

7. quod male. 'Because she bitterly avenged the tyrant's (i. e. Tereus's) crime.' The story is given in Ov. Met. vi. 424. sq.; cp. Virg. Ecl. vi. 78.

11. deum, Pan, Virg. Ecl. ii. 33.

14. Carm. i. xx. 9.

16. merebere, 'you shall earn' (so below, ver. 22, merce). i. e. 'you must contribute the nard, I the wine.' Compare the invitation to Fabullus, in Catull. xiii.

17. onyx, a box.

18. Sulpiciis horreis, public wine stores or cellars. Sulpicia might be a name denoting either contemporary or former owners. Horreum, as in Carm. iii. xxviii. 7.

Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax.

20

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni: non ego te meis
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,
Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri,
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
Dulce est desipere in loco

25

CARMEN XIII.

AD LYCEN.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, dī mea vota, dī
Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen
Vis formosa videri,
Ludisque et bibis impudens,

Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
Doctæ psallere Chisæ
Pulchris excubat in genis.

5

Importunus enim transvolat aridas
Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi
Dentes, te quia rugæ
Turpant et capitis nives.

10

19. amara curarum—amaras cu-
raa.
23. immunem—asyymbolum, Te-
rent. Phorm. II. ii. 25.
28. in loco, ἐν καιρῷ; loco, in Epist.
I. vii. 57. (omitting the prepos.):
properare loco et cessare.

Ode XIII.

6. lentum. i. e. unmoved by it.
8. ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειᾶς
νεάνιδος ἐννυχεύεις.
Soph. Antig. 783.

Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpura,
Nec clari lapides tempora, quæ semel
Notis condita fastis 15
Inclusit volucris Dies.

Quo fugit Venus? heu! quo ve color? decens
Quo motus? quid habes illius, illius,
Quæ spirabat Amores,
Quæ me surpuerat mihi, 20

Felix post Cinaram notaque et artium
Gratarum facies? Sed Cinarae breves
Annos fata dederunt,
Servatura diu parem

Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen: 25
Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,
Multo non sine risu,
Dilapsam in cineses facem.

CARMEN XIV.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Quæ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,

13. Coæ. The island of Cos was famous for the manufacture of rich silken or gauze dresses.

15. condita inclusit. 'Which Time has set down (or recorded) as past.'

17. decens motus. Corporis decens et aptus motus, qui dicitur *εἰρηθμία*: Quintil. Inst. i. 16.; cp. Tibull. iv. ii. 8.

19. spirabat amores. Cp. Theocr. xviii. 54.: φιλότητα πνέοντες.

20. surpuerat = surripuerat. Cp. Sat. II. iii. 283.

21. post Cinaram. Cp. post Chloen, Carm. III. ix. 6. notaque et, 'and well known also for'... So Bentl. and Orelli.

25. cornicis vetulæ. Carm. III. xvii. 13, annosa. The age of the crow was proverbial; cp. Juven. x. 247., Mart. x. lxvii. 5.; Ov. Am. II. vi. 36.

ODA XIV.

This ode corresponds with the fourth, entitled *Drusi Laudes*, and celebrates in a similar strain his elder brother (*Major Neronum*, ver. 14.) Tiberius,

Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos memoresque fastos

Æternet, O, qua sol habitabiles
Illustrat oras, maxime principum ? 5
Quem legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper,

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10
Breunosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis,

Dejicit acer plus vice simplici ;
Major Neronum mox grave proelium
Commisit, immanesque Rætos
Auspiciis pepulit secundis : 15

Spectandus in certamine Martio,
Devota morti pectora liberæ
Quantis fatigaret ruinis :
Indomitas prope qualis undas 20

Exercet Auster, Pleïadum choro

4. titulos ; as notis, Carm. iv. viii. 13. Cp. Sat. L vi. 17.

5. æternet, 'perpetuate.' Orelli instances, as other old words preserved by Horace, claro, Carm. iv. iii. 4. ; indecoro, iv. 36. ; inimico, xv. 20. ; intaminatus, iii. ii. 18. habitabiles oras. Gr. τὴν οἰκουμένην.

7. quem didicere quid posses. Greek construction, illustrated by Elmsley, on Medea, 440.

10. Genaunos. This tribe is placed by Orelli in the Tyrolese Val di Non (N. of Lago di Garda). They are commonly marked farther west.

Breunos, near Brunecken, and the Breuner Mountain, which probably owes its name to them.

13. plus vice simplici, 'with more than a single or mere requital ;' i. e. with an overwhelming slaughter. (So the Schol. and Orelli, who condemn the interpretation *plus quam semel* as "ultimæ Latinitatis.") Comp. Liv. ix. 3. : multiplices penas expeditas.

16. auspiciis. See the Dict. of Antiq., voc. **AUSPICUM**, and comp. below, *tuos divos*, ver. 33-4.

21. Pleïadum, Atlantides, Virg. Georg. i. 221., sisters of the Hyades, changed into stars on the neck of Taurus.

— septem dici sex tamen esse solent. Ov. Fast. iv. 170. Orelli quotes a fragment of Maero (the Byzantine poetess, fl. 300 B.C.):

Scidente nubes: impiger hostium
 Vexare turmas, et frenementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus 25
 Qui regna Dauni præfuit Apuli,
 Quum sœvit, horrendamque cultis
 Diluviem meditatur agris:

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

Te copias, te consilium et tuos
 Præbente divos. Nam, tibi quo die
 Portus Alexandria supplex 35
 Et vacuam patefecit aulam,

Fortuna lustro prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus,
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40

at (sc. the Pleiads) δή τοι θέρεος
 καὶ χειμαρος ἄγγελοι εἰσι.

22. scidente nubes. i. e. in
 storma, as
 tantus se nubibus imber

Ruperat. Virg. *AEn.* xi. 548.
 24. per ignes. A prov. for any
 'danger.' So Gr. δια πυρὸς λέγει.
 ignes and gladios are joined to-
 gether in Ov. *Met.* viii. 76. : πῦρ
 and φέσγανα, Eur. *Phœn.* 521.

25. tauriformis. Gr. ταυρόμορ-
 phos, Eur. *Iou.* 1261. From the Ho-
 meric description of Scamander :
 μεμυκάς, ἥπτε ταῦρος, Il. φ. 237.
 Cp. Virg. *AEn.* viii. 77., corniger; and
 Georg. iv. 371.

Aufidus. Violens, Carm. III. xxx.
 10. ; cp. Sat. I. i. 58.

29. Claudius. The full name was
 Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar.

31. metendo. Cp. the simile,
 Hom. Il. λ. 67.,
 οἱ δὲ ζστρ’ ἀμητῆρες, κ. τ. λ. ;
 and (for the exact word-parallel)
 Virg. *AEn.* x. 513.,

Proxima quaque metit gladio.
 32. sine clade victor. i. e. with-
 out loss. Livy's "incuruentus de-
 victus :" ix. 17.

33. te copias divos. Ov.
Trist. ii. 174. :

Auspicio cui (sc. duci) das grande
 Deosque tuos.

Suetonius (Octav. 21.), enumerating
 the conquered countries, says, "Do-
 muit partim ductu partim auspiciis
 suis."

37. lustro. Carm. II. iv. 24. and
 IV. i. 6.

40. arrogavit. 'And has added'
 a fresh glory to your past commands.'

Derepta Parthorum superbis
Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem
Rectum evaganti frena Licentiae
Injecit, emovitque culpas,
Et veteres revocavit artes :

Per quas Latinum nomen et Italae
Crevere vires, famaque et imperi
Porrecta majestas ad ortus
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
Civilis aut vis exiget otium,
Non ira, quæ procudit enses,
Et miseras inimicat urbes.

Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt,
Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getæ,
Non Seres, infidive Persæ,
Non Tanain prope flumen orti.

Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris,
Inter jocosi munera Liberi,
Cum prole matronisque nostræ,
Rite deos prius apprecati,

9. Janum Quirini. i. e. 'closed
the war-gate of Quirinus' (the tutelar deity).

This has been altered by editors to Janum Quirinum, as the appellation more usual in invoking Janus; but there is no MS. authority for the change, nor was Horace tied to that form in mentioning, not the god, but his temple, esp. if (as Bentley suggests) Quirinus in the common formulae was used adjectively.

Quirinus was the name under which Romulus was worshipped (Ov. Fast. ii. 475.), and is a name assigned to Augustus in Virg. Geor. iii. 27.

Janua. See Cookeley's Map of Rome, p. 20.

clausit. Cp. Ov. Fast. i. 121.

10. evaganti. Used actively with acc. c. The same force of ex in compounds is seen in exeo, evado, excedo, erepo. Still these verbs, though transitive, are not used in the passive voice.

21. qui bibunt. So Carm. iii. x. 1.; cp. Rhodani poter, Carm. ii. xx. 20.

22. edicta. So, above, the unconquered were called *legis expertæ Latines*, Carm. iv. xiv. 7.

25. profestis. i. e. common days. Sat. ii. ii. 116.

Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,
 Lydis remixto carmine tibiis,
 Trojamque et Anchisen et almae
 Pregeniem Veneris canemus.

30

29. *virtute functos*, 'who have done their duty,' 'our renowned chiefs.'

more patrum. Cp. Cic. Tusc. i. 2.: *canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtatibus.*

30. *Lydis tibiis.* *tibia* (*ἀβλάσις*) generally transl. 'flute,' but when enlarged and ornamented

(*orichalco vincta tubaeque*
Æmula. *Ar. P. 202.*),

more like our flageolet, or even clarinet. For the *tibiae*, or double flutes, see on Epod. ix. 5.

Lydis is probably a mere poetical epithet, as *Bereocynthias* in Carm. IV. i. 22.; yet see what is said of the Lydian mode in the Dict. of Antiq. (art. *TIBIA*), p. 969.

32. *pregeniem* i. e. 'Æneas our great ancestor.' Cp. below, the title given to Augustus in Carm. See. 50.

CARMEN SECULARE PRO INCOLUMITATE IMPERII.

PHÆBE, silvarumque potens Diana,
Lucidum cœli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date, quæ precamur
Tempore sacro :

Quo Sibyllini monuere versus 5
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dîs, quibus septem placuere colles,
Dicere carmen.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliasque et idem 10
Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
Visere majus.

Rite maturos aperire partus
Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres :
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, 15
Seu Genitalis.

An ode accompanying the performance of the Ludi Seculares. (See an account of them in Merivale, Hist. ch. xxxv.) They were celebrated by Augustus B. c. 17. Jani (in his argument to C. iv. vi.) characterises that ode as a first attempt or preface to this: "Seculari carmini privatim præludit poeta et quasi præfatur."

The **seculum** is marked in ver. 21. as a period of 110 years.

1. **Phœbe, silvarumque.** Carm. l. xxi. (See also note, C. i. ii. 32.)

13. **aperire**, 'to aid the timely birth.' Cp. & μὲν (sc. Ἀρτεμις) οὐστεν δμῶν ὀδῖνα μαλούσα.

Antip. Ep. in Gr. Anthology.
14. **lenis** governs **aperire**, as in Carm. i. xxiv. 17.

15. **sive tu . . .** Cp. Plato, Cratyl. p. 400. § 88. *ad fin.*: ὁστερ ἐν ταῖς εὐχαῖς, κ. τ. λ. Cp. Hes. Agam. 160.: Ζεὺς, δοτις ποτ' ἔστιν, εἰ τόδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ . . .

16. **genitalis.** Ἀρτεμις Δοχεῖα.

Diva, producas subolem, Patrumque
 Prosperes decreta super jugandis
 Feminis, prolique novæ feraci
 Lege marita:

20

Certus undenos decies per annos
 Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
 Ter die claro, totiesque grata
 Nocte frequentes.

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcæ, 25
 Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
 Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
 Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
 Spicea donet Cererem corona : 30
 Nutriant fetus et aquæ salubres,
 Et Jovis auræ.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
 Supplices audi pueros, Apollo :

17. *producas*. i. e. bring to manhood : as (in the epigram quoted on ver. 18.) *Φοῖος δ' εἰς ἡβαν ἀποεις ἡγάγειο*.

18. *decreta*, the Lex Julia, de Maritandis Ordinibus, a law for the regulation of marriages, and the promotion of them. Degrading marriages were made illegal, and the illegality was a bar to receiving legacies ; penalties were imposed on celibacy.

This law appears to have passed B. C. 18 ; in A. D. 9 it was amended and added to, in the consulship of M. Papius Mutilus and L. Poppeus Secundus, after which time the title of the law is given commonly as Lex Julia et Papia Poppea.

22. *orbis*, 'cycle.'

23. *ter die*. i. e. 'For three days and nights celebrated by multitudes.'

25. *veraces*. An allusion to the oracles of the Sibylline books.

26. *quod semel dictum est*. The proper notion of *fatum*, i. e. a thing decreed. "Fata sunt quæ divi fan-
tetur :" Serv. on *AEn.* ii. 777.

stabilisque terminus. i. e. 'which the determinate issue of events keeps up' (i. e. carries out to completion). Cp.

Concordes stabili fatorum numine
 Parcae. Virg. *Ecl.* iv. 47.

terminus, 'a bound or limitation ;' hence, 'a final decision not to be overstepped.' So *τέρμα*, Eur. *Suppl.* 617. :

ἀνδρῶν τέρμα τοῖς αὐτοῖς (sc. θεοῖ).

Cp. *Lucret.* i. 78. ; Virg. *AEn.* iv. 614., *termipus hæret.*

31—33. Cp. *Epist.* ii. i. 135—7.

Siderum regina bicornis, audi, 35
 Luna puellas.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
 Litus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,
 Jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem
 Sospite cursu : 40

Cui per ardente sine fraude Trojan
 Castus Aeneas patriæ superstes
 Liberum munivit iter, daturus
 Plura relictis :

Dī, probos mores docili juventæ,
 Dī, senectuti placidæ quietem,
 Romulæ genti date remque prolemque
 Et decus omne. 45

Quæque vos bobus veneratur albis
 Clars Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis,
 Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem
 Lenis in hostem. 50

Jam mari terraque manus potentes
 Medus, Albanasque timet secures :

37. *vestrum opus.* i. e. founded under your auspices and your direction. Cp. *jussa*, ver. 39. ; and with that, Virg. AEn. iv. 345.

41. *sine fraude.* So Carm. II. xix. 20.

46. *senectuti placidae.* “ *P/acidæ* egregie dicitur *senectus*, quæ sibi *placet*, prorsus contenta est *vita* et ante *acta* et eâ quæ etiamnunc ipsi concessa est.”—Orelli. I transcribe the note, partly as indicating the emphatic force of the epithets here used, partly as coinciding remarkably with the well-known lines of “ The Christian Year: ”

“ Such calm old age as conscience pure,
 And self-commanding hearts, ensure.”

49. *quæque veneratur.* *veneror* is here used with the sense and construction of *precor*, governing a double accusative. Cp. Sat. II. vi. 8. ; and Cicer. ad Fam. vi. 7. : qui multa deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem.

Cp. Virg. AEn. iii. 34—36.

51. *bellante prior.* Virg. AEn. vi. 854.

54. *Albanas*, ‘ Roman,’ alluding to the colonisation from Alba.

Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi 55
 Nuper, et Indi.

 Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque
 Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
 Audet: appetetque beata pleno
 Copia cornu. 60

 Augur, et fulgente decoras arcu
 Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camenis,
 Qui salutari levat arte fessos
 Corporis artus.

 Si Palatinas videt æquus arces, 65
 Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
 Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper
 Proroget ævum.

 Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
 Quindecim Diana preces virorum 70
 Curet, et votis puerorum amicas
 Applicet aures.

 Hæc Jovem sentire, deosque cunctos,
 Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
 Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ 75
 Dicere laudes.

secures. i. e. the fasces—‘The
R. power.’

63. Cp. Ov. Met. i. 521., opifer.

58. priscus. Virg. Æn. vi. 879.

67. Iustrum may be an allusion
to the recent extension of Augustus's
προστασία for another five years.

60. copia cornu. Carm. i. xvii.

69. Aventinum. Diana had a
temple there.

16. ; Epist. i. xii. 29.

Algidum. Cp. Carm. i. xxi. 6.

62. acceptus Camenis.

70. quindecim viri, the custodiers

Φοῖος ἀγήτηρ μελέτων.

Eur. Med. 426.

of the Sibylline books.

Q. HORATII FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

CARMEN I.

AD MÆCENATEM.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,
Amice, propugnacula,
Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum
Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.
Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite 5
Jucunda, si contra, gravis?
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,
Non dulce, ni tecum simul?
An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet
Qua ferre non molles viros? 10
Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga,
Inhospitalem et Caucasum,
Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum
Forti persequemur pectore.

EPODE I.

Written just before the battle of Actium (cp. Bentley's Chronology). Epoede ix. appears to have been composed upon receiving the first news of it.

1. **Liburnis.** Carm. i. xxxvii. 30. **alta propugnacula.** The ships in Antony's fleet were of unusual height and size, having as many as 10 banks of oars (*δεκτηρις*, Plutarch's Life of Antony). Virg., *AEn.* viii. 692,

compares them to floating islands: "Cycladas aut montes, &c."

5. **vita si.** This seems to be a blending of the two constr. "si superstes mihi eris," and "te superstite."

vita sit is found in several good copies, and is not unlikely to be the true reading. Yet the context "si contra" favours the common one.

7. **persequemur otium.** A phrase used by Cicero, *De Off.* iii. 1.

Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo	15
Imbellis ac firmus parum?	
Comes minore sum futurus in metu,	
Qui major absentes habet:	
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis	
Serpentium allapsus timet	20
Magis relictis; non, ut adsit, auxili	
Latura plus præsentibus.	
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur	
Bellum in tuse spem gratiae;	
Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus	25
Aratra nitantur mea:	
Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum	
Lucana mutet pascuis:	
Nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi	
Circæa tangat moenia.	30
Satis superque me benignitas tua	
Ditavit: haud paravero,	
Quod aut avarus ut Chremes terra premam,	
Discinctus aut perdam nepos.	

16. ἀντόλεμος καὶ δικαλκες. Hom. Il. B. 201.

18. cogit et absentes plura timere locus. Ov. Ep. xix. 110.

19. ut avis serpentium. Æsch.

Sept. c. Th. 291.:

δράκοντας δος τις τέκναν ὑπερδέδοσκεν . . . τέλειδα.

21. non ut adsit. Hom. Il. A. 116.:

Η δος (sc. ὄλαφος) εἴτε τε τάχροι μηδα σχεδόν, οὐ δύναται σφι χρασμένην.

23. militabitur bellum. "Ele-

ganter et nove dictum :" Schol.

25. i. e. not for the sake of gain or gifta.

28. Calabris Lucana mutet. i.

e. go from Calabria into Lucania.

On mutet, see Carm. i. xvii. 2.

'Calabris saltibus adjecti Lucani' (Ep. II. ii. 177.) were coveted by cattle-owners as affording them alternations of summer and winter pasture; the woods and hills of Lucania supplying the first, the mild soft climate of Calabria the second.

29. Tusculi Circæa moenia. See

Carm. III. xxix. 8.

31. satis ditavit. Cp. Carm. II.

xviii. 12. sq., III. xvi. 38.

34. discinctus, 'slovenly indress; them, 'careless and dissolute,' opposed to succinctus.

CARMEN II.

'BEATUS ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura bobus exercest suis,
 Solutus omni fenore.
 Neque excitatur classico miles truci, 5
 Neque horret iratum mare,
 Forumque vitat et superba civium
 Potentiorum limina.
 Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
 Altas maritat populos, 10
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospectat errantes greges ;
 Inutilesque falce ramos amputans
 Feliciores insertit ;
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris ; 15
 Aut tondet infirmas oves ;
 Vel, quum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Auctumnus agris extulit,
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 Certantem et uvam purpuræ, 20
 Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater

EPODE II.

A description of a country life, put into the mouth of a usurer, Alfinus. See the concluding lines, which give the poem a satiric cast.

3. *exercest*. Similarly used in Virg. Georg. i. 99.

5. *miles*, 'as a soldier.'

6. *neque horret*. i. e. he is not exposed to its dangers.

9. *adulta propagine*. i. e. with the layers as they grow up. For this mode of planting see Virg. Georg. ii. 26., and, for its application

to vines, ver. 63. : *propagine vites respondent.*

13. *amputans*. Virg. Georg. ii. 407.

14. *insertit*. Cp. ver. 19., *insitiva*. Grafting (inserere) is described Virg. Georg. ii. 73.

15. *pressa mella*. Comp. Virg. Georg. iv. 140.

20. *certantem purpuræ*. Carm. ii. v. 12.

21. *Priape*, the god of gardens. Virg. Georg. iv. 111. For the offerings to him cp. Catull. 19, 20.

Silvane, tutor finium.	
Libet jacere, modo sub antiqua ilice,	
Modo in tenaci gramine.	
Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ,	25
Queruntur in silvis aves,	
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,	
Somnos quod invitet leves.	
At quum Tonantis annus hibernus Jovis	
Imbres nivesque comparat,	30
Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane	
Apros in obstantes plagas ;	
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,	
Turdis edacibus dolos ;	
Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem, 35	
Jucunda captat præmia.	
Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,	
Hæc inter obliviscitur ?	
Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet	
Domum atque dulces liberos,	40
Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus	
Pernicis uxor Apuli,	
Sacrum et vetustis exstruat lignis focum,	
Lassi sub adventum viri ;	
Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus,	45
Distenta siccat ubera ;	
Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,	

22. *Silvane.* Virg. *AEn.* viii.
601.; cp. *Carm.* iii. xxix. 23.

Ovid, Fast. iii. 18. may be compared with either reading.

27. **fontesque obstrepunt, scil.**
juenti. There is an elegant (but
needless) reading proposed instead
of the existing one: *viz. frondes,*
making *lymphis* the dative, not the
abl. c. The verse would then corre-
spond to Prop. iv. iv. 4.:

29. *annus hibernus*. So Carm.
III. xxiii. 8.; *frigidus annus*, Virg.
Æn. vi. 311.

41. *perusta*, 'sunburnt and hardy.'

Sabina. Cf. Virg. Georg. ii. 522.

Sabina. Cp. Virg. Georg. II. 532.;
Ov. Medic. Fac. II. sq.; and Carm.
III. vi. 38., Sabellis . . . et severæ

nativis obstrepit arbor aquis.

Dapes inemptas appetet :
 Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,
 Magisve rhombus, aut scari, 50
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
 Hiems ad hoc vertat mare ;
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 Non attagen Ionicus
 Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis 55
 Oliva ramis arborum,
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
 Malvae salubres corpori,
 Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
 Vel hædus eruptus lupo. 60
 Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum !
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido !
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, 65
 Circum residentes Lares !”
 Hæc ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,

48. *dapes inemptas*. So Virg. Georg. iv. 133.; compare the praises of Peace in Aristophanes,—

πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνδοχοεύντων τοῖν τοτὲ^{τὸν τοῦ}
 γλύκεα καδάπανα καὶ φίλα.
 Pac. 593.

and the complaints in Arist. Acharn. 34—36.

inemptas conchylia. Cp. Sat. II. ii. 120.

49. *Lucrina*, ‘from the Lucrinus Lacus,’ near Baiae. Juvenal, Sat. iv. 141., mentions the Lucrinum Sexum as famous for its oysters. Nearly all these delicacies are enumerated again in Sat. II. ii.

51. *intonata*. A word of rare form and usage.

53. *Afra avis*, the Guinea fowl, *Numida meleagris* (see the legend of the name in Ov. Met. viii. 541. sq.). Martial calls them *Numidicæ guttatae* (i. e. spotted or speckled), III. lviii. 15.

54. *attagen Ionicus*. Cp. Mart. xiii. 61. Probably the woodcock, which abounds in Greece and its coasts.

57. *gravi*. Compare the epithet for malvae, in Carm. I. xxxi. 16., leves, i. e. light of digestion.

59. *Terminalibus*. For the honours of Terminus see Ov. Fast. ii. 640. sqq.

65. *ditis ex domus*. Orelli cp. Tibull. II. i. 23.:
 Turbaque vernarum saturi bona
 signa coloni.

Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam—
Quærit Kalendis ponere.

70

CARMEN III.

AD MÆCENATEM.

PARENTIS olim si quis impia manu
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
O dura messorum ilia !
Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis ? 5
Num viperinus his crux
Incoctus herbis me fefellit ? an malas
Canidia tractavit dapes ?
Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum
Medea mirata est ducem, 10
Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,
Perunxit hoc Iasonem :
Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,
Serpente fugit alite.

5

10

69. *redegit*. i. e. he called in. The interest on loans was calculated at Rome by the month ; and notices or claims of payment would be made accordingly. The Ides are mentioned as a 'pay day,' Sat. i. vi. 75.

70. *ponere* (the opposite of *redigere*), 'to lay out at interest, to lend.'

EPODE III.

An invective against garlic (as worse than hemlock (ver. 3.) or poison (ver. 5.), or the drugs of Medea or Nessus). Mæcenas, apparently, in jest (jocosus, ver. 20.) had had the vegetables seasoned with it.

1. *si quis fregerit*. Carm. ii. xiii. 5.

3. *edit*. An old form, *edim*, is, it for *edam*. The actual punishment of parricide is alluded to by Juvenal, Sat. viii. 214.

4. *messorum*. Virg. Ecl. ii. 10. : fessis messoribus æstu Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes.

8. *tractavit*, as in Carm. ii. xiii. 9.

9. *præter omnes candidum*, Apollo. Rh. iii. 443. 918.

13. *hoc delibutis*. From *delibuo*, a verb of the same root as the Gr. *ἀλεῖφω*.

Obs. that the principal idea is here expressed by the participle, the subordinate one by the verb. *pellicem*, 'her rival.' Cp. below, Epod. v. 63., where the story is given more fully.

Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor 11
 Siticulosæ Apuliæ:
 Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
 Inarsit æstuosius.
 At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
 Jocose Mæcenas, precor 20
 Manum puella savio opponat tuo,
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

CARMEN IV.

LUPIS et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
 Tecum mihi discordia est,
 Ibericis peruste funibus latus,
 Et crura dura compede.
 Licet superbus ambules pecunia, 5
 Fortuna non mutat genus.
 Videsne, Sacram metiente te Viam
 Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,

15. *vapor*, 'heat' Lucret. i. 492.; Virg. Æn. v. 683.
 17. *ne munus*. Cp. Epop. xvii.
 30—32.
 21. *savio*, properly 'the lip,' as *osculum*, Carm. i. xiii. 15. Catull., xcix. 2., uses the dimin. *saviolum*:
Saviolum dulci dulcissim ambrosiæ.
 22. *extremâ in sponda*, 'at the sofa's (triclinium) furthest edge.'

the name of *Vedium Rufum*. Orelli quotes two inscriptions from the copies:—
 (1.) "Ad Sextum Menam Pompeii libertum."
 (2.) "Vedium Rufum ex servitute miratur usurpasse equestrem dignitatem usque ad tribunatum militarem."
 1. *lupis et agnis*. Hom. Il. x. 263.

sortitò, adv., 'by lot'; here, 'by course of nature, naturally.'

3. *Ibericis funibus*, 'made of the spartum or Spanish broom.' (Comp. the anecdote, and explanation of *Iberice herbeæ* by *spartum*, in Quintil. Inst. O. VIII. ii. 2.)

peruste, 'galled.' Cp. *loris ureria*, Epist. i. xvi. 47.

So *sectus*, in ver. 11., 'scourged.'
 8. *bis trium u. toga*. i. e. a

EPODE IV.

An invective against some unknown person raised unworthily to office (Compare Catull. llii.).

This person has been commonly identified with *Pomp. Menas* (mentioned in the note on Carm. III. xvi. 16.), who was, however, an officer of the navy, not of the army, as is implied in ver. 20.; others give him

Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
 Liberrima indignatio? 10
 "Sectus flagellis hic *Triumviralibus*,
Præconis ad fastidium,
Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera
 Et *Appiam* mannis terit;
Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, 15
 Othone contempto, sedet.

showy sumptuous dress, as "amplissimā vestē" (worn by the matrons in their rejoicing), *Liv. xxvii. 52.* E contrar. "arcta toga," *Epist. l. xviii. 30.*

bis *ter* is found in several MSS. ; but it is bad Latin, and seems but a copyist's explanation of the figure *III.* or the abbreviated form *bis* *ter*.

trium is a correction generally adopted.

9. *ora vertat.* i. e. avertat, in disgust. So the Schol.

11. *Triumviralibus.* The *Triumviri Capitales* (vindictores rerum capitalium, *Sall. Cat. 55.*) were charged with the execution of the penal sentences of the law.

This invective may in a general way be compared with that of Juvenal against the elevation and insolence of the slave :

verna Canopi...

Nuper in hanc urbem pendibus qui
 venerat albis.

Sat. i. 26. 111.

12. *præconis.* It seems to have been the office of the *præco* to proclaim the grounds of the punishment during its infliction.

Juvenal's expression (though not to be confounded in meaning) may be compared :

hebetes lasso lictore secures.

Sat. viii. 136.

13. *arat.* i. e. owns. Cp. *Epod. i. 25.*

14. *Appiam*, the *Via Appia*, as

Sacram Viam in ver. 7., 'the most public walks and roads.'

15. *sedilibusque*, etc. i. e. 'And he is made an Eques.' The "sedilia prima" were the fourteen rows of seats behind the senators in the orchestra, assigned by L. Rosc. Otho (*Lex Roscia Theatralis*, 67 b. c.) to the Equestrian order.

Hence "sedere in quatuordecim" is a phrase to express taking rank as an eques. See *Cic. ad. Fam. x. 32.* "in quatuordecim sessum deduxit." So *Sueton. J. Cæsar*, 39. Compare the opposite phrase :

"De pulvino surgat

Equestri." *Juv. Sat. iii. 154.*

Equites could not take advantage of this law without possessing the census equestris of 400,000 ILS. See *Epist. i. i. 58—62.*

16. *Othone contempto.* There is some difficulty here. Why is Otho said "contemni" unless (which no one supposes) this intruder broke the law? Gesner and Bentley ingeniously explain it "that he was independent of the law, having complied with its requirements." But if we suppose (and it is a probable supposition) that Otho intended to admit none but "ingenui et cives" into the order, and that the property qualification was proposed with this view, it will be clear that this elevation of wealthy base-born adventurers defeated his purpose, and that they took their seats

Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
 Rostrata duci pondere
 Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
 Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?"

20

CARMEN V.

IN CANIDIAM VENEFICAM.

"AT, o deorum quicquid in coelo regit
 Terras et humanum genus!
 Quid iste fert tumultus? aut quid omnium
 Vultus in unum me truces?
 Per liberos te, si vocata partibus
 Lucina veris adfuit,
 Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,
 Per improbaturum hæc Jovem,

5

"in despite of, or against the spirit
 of, his law."

19. latrones.. servilem manum.
 This is understood of the fleet of
 Sextus Pompeius, of whom similarly
 Florus, iv. viii. 2., says, "quam di-
 versus a patre! Ille Cilicas ex-
 stinxerat, hic secum piratas navales
 agitabat." Comp. below, Epop. ix.
 10. : Servis amicus perfidia.

EPODE V.

In this epode is described an assem-
 bly of Neapolitan witches, meeting
 for their magical rites: Canidia is
 the chief, assisted by Saganæ, Veia,
 and Folia. (They are similarly de-
 scribed, Sat. i. viii. 19—36.) Their
 purpose is to compose a charm (amoris
 poculum, φλάγμα) for Varus.

(Horace represents himself in Epode
 xvii. as spellbound by such a charm.)
 The principal act is the burial of a

child alive, up to the chin. (The
 Ode opens with an appeal to them
 as they strip him, and closes with his
 curse.) The atrocity of offering
 "puerorum exta" is charged by
 Cicero upon Vatinius. (in Vat. 6.)
 Orelli quotes from the Latin An-
 thology an epitaph upon a child sup-
 posed to have been so sacrificed. It
 may be remembered that charges of
 the kind were not unfrequently
 brought by the malignant against
 the early Christians. The minor
 ceremonies (ver. 17—24.) may be
 compared with the witch scenes in
 "Macbeth."

1. at o deorum. A resemblance
 has been traced (Classic. Journ.
 vol. ix.) between this passage and
 the speech of P. Calavius in Livy,
 xxiii. 9.

5. partibus veris, "if you have
 really born children." Cp. Epop.
 xvii. 50.

Quid ut neverca me intueris, aut uti Petita ferro bellua?"—	10
Ut hac tremente questus ore constitit Insignibus raptis puer,	
Impube corpus, quale posset impia Mollire Thracum pectora;	
Canidia brevibus implicata viperis	15
Crines et incomptum caput, .	
Jubet sepulcris caprificos erutas,	
Jubet cupressus funebres,	
Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,	
Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,	20
Herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Iberia Mittit venenorum ferax,	
Et ossa ab ore raptæ jejunæ canis,	
Flammis aduri Colchicis.	
At expedita Sagana, per totam domum	25
Spargens Avernæ aquas,	
Horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus, aut currens aper.	
Abacta nulla Veia conscientia	
Ligonibus duris humum	30

12. *insignibus.* i. e. the *toga praetexta* (or *purpura*, ver. 7.) and the *bulla* worn by children of high rank.

15. *implicata viperis.* i. e. like a Fury or Gorgon. Cp. *crinita draconibus ora*, Ov. Met. iv. 770.; Virg. Aen. vi. 281., vii. 329—447.

20. *nocturnæ strigis*, a bird of ill omen. See Ovid's descr., Fast. vi. 131. sq.; and cp. *strigis infames alas*, in Met. vii. 269.

21. *Iolcos*, in Thessaly, famous as the port from which the Argonauts sailed.

Iberia, in Pontus, between Armenia and Colchia. Virgil speaks of "Ponto lecta ve-

nena," adding "nascuntur plurima Ponto," Ecl. viii. 95.

24. *Colchicis.* Another reference to the same countries as a fabled seat of magicians. So below, ver. 62., "venena Medæ." So Carm. II. xiii. 8.

26. *Avernæ.* Cp. Virg. Aen. iv. 512.

28. *currens*, 'a rushing boar.' "Furens," Schol. There is no objection to this, but that a mere epithet is out of place here unless it were such an one as *silvestris* or *Laurens* (Bentley's conjecture), which might correspond to *marinus*. It is easy to see that, though joined with *aper*, it has reference to *Sagana*.

Exhauriēbat, ingemens laboribus ;
 Quo posset infossus puer
 Longo die bis terque mutatæ dapis
 Inemori spectaculo ;
 Quum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua 35
 Suspensa mento corpora :
 Exsucta uti medulla et aridum jecur
 Amoris esset poculum,
 Interminato quum semel fixæ cibo
 Intabuissent pupulæ. 40
 Non defuisse masculæ libidinis
 Ariminensem Foliam,
 Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,
 Et omne vicinum oppidum ;
 Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessala 45
 Lunamque cœlo deripit.
 Hic irrectum sœva dente livido
 Canidia rodens pollicem
 Quid dixit aut quid tacuit ? “ O rebus meis
 Non infideles arbitræ, 50
 Nox et Diana, quæ silentium regis,

31. *ingemens*, ‘ panting, sobbing,’ with her exertion. *Lucret.* v. 210.; *Virg. Georg.* i. 46.

34. *inemori*, an unusual compound. Chishull (in *Mus. Crit.*) compares ἐνανθρώποις.

37. *exsucta*, ‘ drained out,’ i. e., by hunger and the torturing expectation of food.

39. *interminato*, i. e. interdicto, from “inter” and “minor;” a rare compound, and used in a passive, not (as usually) in a deponent sense.

41. *masculæ*, ‘ unfeminine, unnatural.’

non *defuisse*. i. e. *adfuisse*.

43. *otiosa Neapolis*.

In otia natam

Parthenopen. *Ov. Met.* xv. 711.

45. Cp. *Epod.* xvii. 5. ; *Virg. Ecl.* viii. 69.

47. *irrectum pollicem*. Furies and hags seem to have been represented with long claw-like nails. So the ghost in ver. 93. ; cp. *Sat.* i. viii. 26., where the witches are said scalpere terram unguibus.

50. *arbitræ*. Milton has adopted this word :

“ Overhead the moon sits arbitress.”
Par. L. i. 785.

50—52. Cp. *Medea’s invocation*, *Ov. Met.* vii. 192. :

“ Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima . . .
Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cœp-
tio conscia nostris
Adjutrixque venis.”

Arcana quum flunt sacra,
 Nunc, nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos
 Iram atque numen vertite.
 Formidolosis dum latent silvis feræ, 55
 Dulci sopore languidæ,
 Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
 Latrent Suburanæ canes,
 Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
 Meæ laborarint manus.— 60
 Quid accidit? cur dira barbaræ minus
 Venena Medeæ valent,
 Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,
 Magni Creontis filiam,
 Quum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65
 Incendio nuptam abstulit?
 Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis
 Radix fefellit me locis.
 Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
 Oblivione pellicum.— 70
 Ah! ah! solutus ambulat beneficæ
 Scientioris carmine.
 Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
 O multa fleturum caput!
 Ad me recurras: nec vocata mens tua 75
 Marsis redibit vocibus.

55. *formidolosis*. Cp. Virg. *Georg.* iv. 468. :

caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum.

58. *Suburanæ*, 'in the Subura,' a suburb in Rome of ill repute.

59. *quale non perfectius*. Comp. in construction, *Sat.* I. v. 41.

69. *indormit*. The sense seems to be, 'his couch is anointed with charms that should make him forget all but me: ' *cub.* *unctis obl. pellicum*. Others take it thus: *cubilibus pellicum omnium* (i. e.

nescio cujus) unctis oblivione
(scil. *mei*).

71. *Ah ah*. An exclamation implying discovery of the truth, viz., that he is freed from her spell by some more skilful enchantress.

74. *caput*. *Carm.* I. xxiv. 2. ; Virg. *AEn.* viii. 484. 570.

76. *Marsi*. The Marsi were famous for magic arts. So again, *Epod.* xvii. 29. ; compare *Marsi quæsitæ montibus herbeæ* (and the context), Virg. *AEn.* vii. 758.

Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi
Fastidienti poculum.

Priusque cœlum sidet inferius mari,
Tellure porrecta super, 80

Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti
Bitumen atris ignibus."—

Sub hœc puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus
Lenire verbis impias;

Sed dubius, unde rumperet silentium, 85

Misit Thyesteas preces:

" Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.

Diris agam vos: dira detestatio
Nulla expiatur victima. 90

Quin, ubi perire jussus expiravero,
Nocturnus occurram Furor,

Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus,
Quæ vis deorum est Manium;

Et inquietis assidens præcordiis, 95

81. flagres uti, etc. Virg. Ecl. viii. 81. 83.

85. dubius unde, 'how to break silence. i. e. beginning abruptly, or confusedly, and with multiplied execrations.' Cp. Eur. Hel. 681.

86. Thyesteas, 'such as Thyestes might have uttered.' Cp. Cic. Tusc. i. 44. : Execratur luculentis sane versibus apud Ennium Thyestes, sqq. See Carm. i. xvi. 17.

87. venena magnum, &c. 'The great law of Divine justice cannot influence sorceries (i. e. sorcerers) as they can men. Therefore I will entreat no more, but execrate. I will not appeal to you as if you had natural feeling, and could be softened.' So Orelli.

But, in this construction, would not valent be more Horatian than valent?

Will it not be better (while fol-

lowing Orelli in the main points) to reverse the order and take venena for the nom. c.? Thus—'Sorceries (and those who use them) cannot change (i. e. turn aside or defeat) the Divine laws as they can men and men's law. Therefore I appeal to them; such an appeal will draw down a wrath implacable.'

humanam vicem, 'in human fashion—after the manner of men.' Cp. tuam vicem doleo (Cic. Fam. xii. 23.). I grieve as if I were in your place; Sardanapali vicem mori, Cic. Att. x. 8., 'like S.' Rea familiaris obsidis vicem eas apud rempublicam videbatur, Gell. xvi. 10.

90. Cp. Carm. i. xxviii. 34.

93. umbra.

Omnibus umbra locis adero.

Virg. Æn. iv. 386.

Pavore somnos auferam.
 Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
 Contundet obscenas anus.
 Post insepulta membra different lupi
 Et Esquiline alites. 100
 Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
 Effugerit spectaculum."

CARMEN VI.

QUID immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
 Ignavus adversum lupos?
 Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
 Et me remorsurum petis?
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, 5
 Amica vis pastoribus,
 Agam per altas aure sublata nives,
 Quæcunque præcedet fera.
 Tu, quum timenda voce complesti nemus,
 Projectum odoraris cibum. 10

99. different, 'shall tear apart.'
 100. **Esquiline alites.** i. e. carrion birds of prey.

There was a "miseræ plebi commune sepulcrum" (Sat. I. viii. 10.) on the Esquiline, whence it is called *atras Esquiliæ*, Sat. II. vi. 33. (See the description in Cooke's *Map of Rome*, and *Index*, p. 84.)

EPODE 6.

An invective, directed, according to an old inscription, *In Cassium Severum* (of whom see *Tacit. Ann. iv. 21.*) ; but this is by no means certain. Some contend that *Mævius* is meant (Cp. *Epod. x.*), or his fellow-poet *Bavius* (of whom see *Virg. Ecl. iii. 90.*).

3. *quin vertis?* Quin, 'why not?' used interrogatively with indic. m. See similar instances in *Liv. i. 57.*, *Quin . . . consendimus?* *Virg. Aen. iv. 99.*, *Quin . . . exercemus?*

4. Cp. *Sat. II. i. 45.*

5. See *Virg. Georg. iii. 405.*

6. *vis.* *Lucret. vi. 1221.* : *fida canum vis* ; cp. *Virg. Aen. iv. 132.*

10. *projectum odoraris*, 'you sniff at and are ready to take the food thrown to you.' Cp. *Cerberus* in *Virg. Aen. vi. 422.* :

"*Corripit objectam (sc. offam) atque immania terga resolvit,*" sq.

Without metaphor the meaning is, 'your show of fierceness is soon quieted by any bribe.'

Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
 Parata tollo cornua;
 Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,
 Aut acer hostis Bupalo.
 An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
 Inultus ut flebo puer? 15

CARMEN VII.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
 Aptantur enses conditi?
 Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
 Fusum est Latini sanguinis,
 Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis 5
 Romanus arces ureret:
 Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
 Sacra catenatus Via:
 Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua
 Urbs hæc periret dextera? 10
 Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus,
 Unquam, nisi in dispar, feris.

13. gener, Archilochus—of whom see Theocr. Epig. 19.

14. hostis, Hippoxon, δούλος, Theocr. Ep. 21.

EPODE VII.

This, and the 16th epode, appealing against the madness and misery of civil war, were probably written on the occasion of the first discords between Antony and Octavianus and the war of Perusia, in 41 B. C.

5. Carm. II. i. 33.

5. invidæ. Orelli cp. Sall. Cat. 10.: Carthago semula imperi Romani.

7. descenderet. i. e. be led in triumph down the Sacred Way. The captives in a triumph passed along the slope to the forum, at which point the conqueror began "in Capitolium currum flectere," and they "in carcерem duci :" Cic. Verr. v. 30. (Cp. "sacer clivus" in Carm. IV. ii. 35., and Cooke's explanation in the Map and Index of Rome, p. 24.)

12. unquam. Nunquam is read in many editions, but it has no authority.

feris. 'They never vent their fury on their own kind, savage as they are.'

Furorne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior ?
 An culpa ? responsum date.—
 Tacent ; et albus ora pallor inficit, 15
 Mentesque percussæ stupent.
 Sic est ; acerba fata Romanos agunt,
 Scelusque fraternalæ necis,
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
 Sacer nepotibus crux. 20

CARMEN VIII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

ROGARE longo putidam te seculo,
 Vires quid enervet meas ?
 Quum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus
 Frontem senectus exaret ;
 Hietque turpis inter aridas nates 5
 Podex, velut crudæ bovis.
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,
 Equina quales ubera ;
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus
 Exile suris additum. 10
 Esto beata, funus atque imagines
 Ducant triumphales tuum ;
 Nec sit marita, quæ rotundioribus
 Onusta baccis ambulet.
 Quid ? quod libelli Stoici inter sericos 15
 Jacere pulvillo amant :

13. furor . . an vis acrior, nearly
 —ἀτασθαλίη, an ἄτη.
 vis acrior seems to be à μοιρίδα
 δύνασις, Soph. Ant. 951.; as, ver. 17.
 acerba fata.
 18. scelus, πρόταρχος ἄτη, Æsch.
 Ag. 1192., 'an θύη or cause of
 guilt,' inducing successive calamities:

πήματα . . . ἐπὶ πήμασι
 οὐδὲ ἀπαλλάσσει γερεάν γίνεται.
 See the chorus, Soph. Antig. 585—
 598.
 So sacer (ver. 20.) is ἐναγῆς, i. e.
 entailing a curse and requiring ex-
 piation.
 19. ut, as in Carm. iv. iv. 42.

Illiterati num minus nervi rigent?
 Minusve languet fascinum?
 Quod ut superbo provokes ab inguine,
 Ore allaborandum est tibi.

20

CARMEN IX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

QUANDO repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,
 Victore latus Cæsare,
 Tecum sub alta, sic Jovi gratum, domo,
 Beate Mæcenas, bibam,
 Sonante mixtum tibiis curmen lyra,
 Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?
 Ut nuper, actus quum freto Neptunius
 Dux fugit, ustis navibus,
 Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat
 Servis amicus perfidis.

5

10

EPODE IX.

A triumphant celebration of the victory of Actium.

5. *tibiis* . . . *lyra*. (See above on Carm. IV. xv. 30.) The lyre and flutes were commonly used in mutual accompaniment. They are mentioned together in Hom. Il. σ. 495.; Theoc. Epigr. 5.; Pindar, Ol. iii. 8., xi. 93. There is in the British Museum a set of *tibiæ* with a lyre, which were found together in a tomb at Athens.

Pairs of *tibiæ* were more frequently used than the single instrument. They were distinct, not united in one, but the mouth-pieces were sometimes passed through a band (capistrum). Herodotus (i. 17.), in speaking of the martial music of

the Lydians, makes mention of *συρίγγων*, *πηκτίδων*, and *αὐλοῦ γυναικητῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν*, i. e. (probably) *tibiæ* sinistra et dextræ, our "treble" and "tenor."

The two *tibiæ* may have resembled our "hautboy" and "bassoon." (The first is the natural treble of the latter.)

(See Cooley's ed. of Larcher's notes on Herod. l. c.)

6. *Dorium* . . . *Barbarum*. The ancient music had three principal modes (i. e. scales of different pitch): the Dorian, Phrygian, and Lydian. Each was one tone higher than the other. The Dorian was the lowest. The Phrygian (here called barbarum) the next.

7. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, vol. iii. ch. 27. (p. 246.).

Romanus, eheu — posteri negabitis—
 Emancipatus feminæ,
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
 Servire rugosis potest,
 Interque signa turpe militaria 15
 Sol adspicit conopium.
 At hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli, canentes Cæsarem,
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent
 Puppes sinistrorum citæ. 20
 Io Triumphe, tu moraris aureos
 Currus, et intactas boves?
 Io Triumphe, nec Jugurthino parem
 Bello reportasti ducem,
 Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem 25
 Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
 Terra marique victus hostis punico
 Lugubre mutavit sagum;
 Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
 Ventis iturus non suis, 30

12. *emancipatus*, 'made over' as slave or subject to.
feminæ. i. e. Cleopatra.
 16. *conopium*, 'a gnat or mosquito net.' *καυδίστειον*, fr. *κάυδη*, 'a gnat.'
 17. *at hoc frementes*. The readings of the MSS. are very various here, and probably corrupt.
ad hoc, 'hereupon' (*νώρα ταῦτα*), is one of the simplest corrections.
at hoc is preferred by Orelli; and he takes *hoc* as the acc. after *frementes*, quoting Tacit. Ann. xiii. 13. There is nothing harsh or unusual in this construction of a *pronoun* after verbs intransitive; cp. the phrases *id (aliquem) admonere*, *aliquid cogi*, *hoc gloriarī*. Here the sense will be, 'crying out indignantly upon this, indignant at it.'

20. *puppes sinistrorum*. *citæ*, 'backed towards the left,' i. e. eastward. *puppem cire* seems = *πρόμυαν ἀνακρούσθαι*, 'to back water.'
 21. *Io Triumphe*. See Carm. IV. ii. 49.
tu moraris? i. e. Why do you delay? when shall Caesar celebrate his triumph?
 22. *intactas*. Virg. Georg. iv. 540.
 23. *Jugurthino*. *Jugurthæ*, Carm. II. i. 28.
 28. *mutavit*. See on Carm. I. xvii. 2.
sagum, 'the military cloak.'
 29. *aut ille*. Cp. Carm. I. ix.
 16., *neque tu*.
centum urbibus. Carm. III. xxvii.
 33.
 30. *ventis non suis*. i. e. with

Illiterati num minus nervi riger

Minusve languet fascinur

Quod ut superbo provor

Ore allaborandum

35

phos,

coörceat,

CA

AT

QUANDO

Victo

Tecum

Be

Sor

CARMEN X.

IN MAEVIVM POETAM.

*Mala adusta navis exit alite,
Ferens olentem Mævium.*

*Ur horridis utrumque verberes latus,
Auster, memento fluctibus.*

*Niger rudentes Eurus, inverso mari,
Fractosque remos differat;*

*Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices;*

*Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
Qua tristis Orion cadit;*

Quietiore nec feratur æquore,

Quam Graia victorum manus,

Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio

In impiam Ajacis ratem.

5

10

*ill luck to him, misfortune attending
him
non suis, 'not propitious.' So,
non meus, Tibull. iii. iii. 28.
These surmises as to Antony's fate
show how recent and incomplete was
the news of the event.
31. exercitatas. Cp. exercet
Auster, Carm. vi. xiv. 21.*

EPODE X.

An invective against Mævius, of
whom see Virg. Ecl. iii. 90.

1. mala alite. As mala avi, Carm.
l. xv. 5.

5. inverso. Cp. Virg. AEn. i.
43., evertit æquora.

6. differat. Cp. Epop. v. 99.

13. Cum Pallas... Hom. Od. 8.

O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis, 15
 Tibique pallor luteus,
 Et illa non virilis ejulatio,
 Preces et aversam ad Jovem,
 Ionius udo quum remaugiens sinus
 Noto carinam ruperit ! 20
 Opima quod si præda curvo litore
 Projecta mergos juveris,
 Libidinosus immolabitur caper
 Et agna Tempestatibus.

CARMEN XI.

AD PETTIUM.

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
 Scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi.
 Amore, qui me præter omnes expetit
 Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
 Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti 5
 Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit.
 Heu ! me, per urbem — nam pudet tanti mali —
 Fabula quanta fui ! conviviorum et pœnitet,
 In queis amantem et languor et silentium
 Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus. 10

499. ; Eurip. Troad. 65. sqq. ; Virg. *AEn.* i. 39.

17. non virilis, 'unmanly.' Cp. *Epod.* xvi. 39., vi. 16.

24. agna Tempestatibus. Cp. *Virg. AEn.* iii. 120. :

Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris
 felicibus albam.

Cp. *Ov. Fast.* vi. 193.

EPODE XI.

1. Pettius. Nothing is known of
 this friend of Horace.

4. in pueria. Cp. phrase and
 constr. in *Ov. Met.* vii. 21. : Quid
 in hospite, regia virgo, ureris ?

Cp. *Carm.* i. xvii. 19., in uno; *Virg. AEn.* ii. 541., in hoste.

6. honorem decutit. *Virg. Georg.*
 ii. 404.

8. fabula. *Fabula, nec sentis, tota jactaris in
 urbe.* *Ov. Am.* iii. i. 21.

Fabula fias, Epist. i. xiii. 9.
*E contrar., Ov. *Trist.* iv. x. 68. :
 Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.*

Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
 Pauperis ingenium? querebar applorans tibi,
 Simul calentis inverecundus deus
 Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.
 Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis 15
 Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
 Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia,
 Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.
 Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede 20
 Ad non amicos heu! mihi postes, et heu!
 Limina dura quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
 Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet:
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant 25
 Libera consilia, nec contumelias graves;

11. *nil valere*. The infinitive by itself, generally, as here with the interrog. *ne*, expresses emotions of surprise or indignation. So Virg. *Æn.* i. 37.

12. *querebar*. The complaint is that of Tibullus, II. iii. 49.; and Anacreon (*Anacreon tea*, 31.), *σοφίη, τρόπος, πατέσται, μόνον ἄργυρον βλέπουσιν*.

13. *inverecundus deus*, scil.,
 “aperit præcordia Liber.”
 Sat. i. iv. 89.

Cp. Carm. III. xxi. 16. Contr. “verecundum Bacchum,” Carm. I. xxvii. 3.

15. *quodsi*, etc. i. e. ‘when my anger is roused I shall scatter these fretful palliatives of my pain to the winds, and cease contending.’

16. *libera bilis*. Nearly K. Lear’s phrase, A. ii. sc. 4.:
 “Touch me with noble anger,

And let not women’s weapons, water-drops,
 Stain my man’s cheeks.”

17. *fomenta*. Carm. I. xxvi. 1.

18. *imparibus*, ‘unequal to me,’ viz. in character and talents (candido ingenio, ver. 12.). Some construe it, ‘my more successful rivals, with whom I contend on unequal terms;’ but *impar*, when used of persons, denotes inferiority.

19. *ubi hæc . . . laudaveram*.

‘When I had manfully expressed this determination, I could not maintain it.’

Cum bene juravi pes tamen ipse
 redit. Tibull. II. vi. 14.

20. *incerto*. i. e. irresolute.

22. Carm. III. x. 3.

23. i. e. ‘Such was my subjection to Inachia; now I am caught as inextricably again.’

Sed alius ardor aut puellæ candidæ,
Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.

CARMEN XII.

IN ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

QUID tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?
Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas
Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesse?
Namque sagacious unus odoror,
Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis,
Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.
Qui sudor vietis et quam malus undique membris
Crescit odor! quum, pene soluto,
Indomitam properat rabiem sedare; neque illi
Jam manet humida creta, colorque 10
Stercore fucatus crocodili! jamque subando
Tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit.
Vel mea quum sævis agitat fastidia verbis:—
“Inachia langues minus ac me:
Inachiam ter nocte potes; mihi semper ad unum 15
Mollis opus: pereat male, quæ te,
Lesbia, querenti taurum, monstravit inertem;
Quum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,
Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,
Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret. 20
Muricibus Tyrii iterata vellera lanæ
Cui properabantur? tibi nempe;
Ne foret aequales inter conviva, magis quem
Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.
O ego infelix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres 25
Agna lupos, capreæque leones.”

28. longam comam. Cp. Carm. a synonym for pueri, in Martial, iii. ll. v. 24. Capillati is used nearly as 58., x. 62.

CARMEN XIII.

AD AMICOS.

HORRIDA tempestas cœlum contraxit, et imbræ
 Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ
 Threicio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,
 Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,
 Et deceat, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5
 Tu vina Torquato move Consule pressa meo.
 Cætera mitte loqui: deus hæc fortasse benigna
 Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achæmenio
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea
 Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus. 10
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:—
 “ Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
 Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois;
 Unde tibi redditum certo subtemine Parcæ 15
 Rupere; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.

EPODE XIII.

2. *Jovem.* Cp. Carm. I. i. 25.,
 xvi. 12., III. x. 8. Jupiter is identified with pater *Æther*, Lucret. i. 251.; and so Virg. Georg. ii. 325. See Eur. Frag. Inc. 1.:
δρᾶς τὸν μφοῦ τόνδ' ἄπειρον αἴθέρα,
καὶ γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὄγραις ἐν
ἄγκαλαις
τοῦτον νόμιζε Ζῆνα, τόνδ' ἥγου
θέον.

Cicero gives a section to the subject, N. D. ii. 25.

4. *virent*, 'are fresh,' i. e. in their health and strength. So *viridis* *senectus*, Virg. Æn. vi. 304.
ποιήν τι δεῖ ἀς (i. e. *ἔως*) *γόνυν*
χλωρόν. Theocr. xiv. 70

For the general sentiment comp. Theogn. 977.:

ταῦτ' ἐστορῶν κραδίη εὖ πείσομαι δύρρα
τ' ἐλαφρὰ
γούνατα, κ. τ. λ.

5. *obducta fronte*, 'the clouded brow.' Cp. Eur. Hipp. 173., *στυγύων* *δύρρων νέφος.*

6. *consule meo.* Carm. III. xxi. 1.

7. *mitte loqui.* See on Carm. I. ii. 1.

9. *fide Cyllenea.* Carm. I. x. 6.

11. *grandi.* i. e. 'heroic' in the proper sense.

Centaurus alumno. Cp. Eurip. Iph. Aul. 926.; Ov. Fast. v. 385. seqq.

13. *Assaraci.* Hom. Il. v. 232. 239.; *domus Assaraci*, Virg. Æn. i. 284.

15. *certo subtemine.* *Subtemen* (in form. corr. to *examen* for *exagmen*)

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
Deformis ægrimonie dulcibus alloquiis."

CARMEN XIV.

AD MÆCENATEM.

MOLLIS inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
Oblivionem sensibus,
Pocula Lethæos ut si ducentia somnos
Arente fauce traxerim,
Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando : 5
Deus, deus nam me vetat
Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.
Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
Anacreonta Teium, 10

is for subtemen or subteximen, from text,—the ‘woof or main texture and body of the web woven.’ Cp. the descr. in Ov. Met. vi. 56. : inseritur medium radiis subtemen. Here it may be construed simply the ‘thread of fate.’ Cp. Catull. lxiv. 328.:

Currite ducentes subtemina, currite fusi.

The original of Gray’s (The Bard, ver. 49.)

“ Weave the warp and weave the woof”

18. dulcibus alloquiis, ‘the sweet solace.’

EPODE XIV.

1. *imis sensibus.* The same phrase is found in Virg. Ecl. iii. 54.

4. *traxerim*, ‘quaffed;’ an uncommon sign. of *traho.*’ Doering quotes one instance of it from Valer.

Flacc. iii. 609. No doubt Horace substituted the word for the more usual *duixerim*, on account of the preceding *ducentia*. It is found in a kindred phrase, viz. *auras ore trahit*, Ov. Met. ii. 230. ; and corresponds to the Gr. ἔλκω, ἔλκύω, as in Eur. Cycl. 417., Ion. 1200.

7. *olim promissum.* “ De hoc toto libro accipe qui nunc Eponon scribitur . . . significat magnam fuisse hominum de his Eponis expectationem.” Bentl.

8. *ad umbilicum adducere.* i. e. to complete.

The *umbilici* or *cornua* (Ov. Trist. l. i. 8.) were bosses upon the end of the rollers on which the sheet of the *volumen* was rolled. Therefore, as *evolvere librum* is ‘to open or begin,’ *ad umbilicum venire*, or *ducere*, is ‘to come or bring to a close.’ Mart. iv. 91-2.

10. *Teium.* Fide Teia, Carm. l. xvii. 18.

Qui persæpe cava testudine flevit amorem,
 Non elaboratum ad pedem.
 Ureris ipse miser : quod si non pulchrior ignis
 Accendit obsessam Ilion,
 Gaude sorte tua ; me libertina, neque uno 15
 Contenta, Phryne macerat.

CARMEN XV.

AD NEÆRAM.

Nox erat, et cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno
 Inter minora sidera,
 Quum tu, magnorum numen læsura deorum,
 In verba jurabas mea,
 Artius, atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, 5
 Lentis adhærens brachiis ;
 Dum pecori lupus, et nautis infestus Orion
 Turbaret hibernum mare,
 Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
 Fore hunc amorem mutuum, 10
 O dolitura mea multum virtute Neæra,
 Nam, si quid in Flacco viri est,

11. cavâ test. amorem. Cp. Virg. Georg. iv. 464.

12. non elaboratum. i. e. in easy, simple strain.

13. quod si, etc. 'But think yourself a fortunate man, since Helen was not more beautiful.'

16. macerat. Carm. i. xiii. 8.

EPODE XV.

3. numen læsura, i. e., by faithlessness, perjury. (Compare the Ode to Barine, Carm. ii. viii.) Cp. Ov. Her. ii. 43.

4. in verba jurabas. This phrase

seems properly used of repeating the military oath. Citati milites apud trib. mil. in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. xxviii. 29. (as, conversely, praesire verba, 'to prescribe the form of oath').

jurare in verba, Epist. l. i. 14., is used of adopting a particular teacher's rules; comp. below, Epod. xvi. 25.

5. artius atque. 'Clinging closer than the ivy to the oak.'

7. dum pecori lupus. 'You swore our love should last as long as the wolf should be the sheep's enemy,' etc.

Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,
 Et quæret iratus parem,
 Nec semel offensæ cedet constantia formæ, 15
 Si certus intrarit dolor.
 Et tu, quicunque es felicior, atque meo nunc
 Superbus incedis malo,
 Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit,
 Tibique Pactolus fluat, 20
 Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati,
 Formaque vincas Nirea ;
 Eheu ! translatos alio mœribis amores :
 Ast ego vicissim risero.

CARMEN XVI.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
 Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,

15. *nec semel offensæ.* ‘Nor will my resolution yield to your charms when once I have taken offence at, or dislike to, them.’ *offensus* is used together and synonymously with *invisus* by Cicero, Pro Sext. 58.

16. Compare above, Epod. xi. 15.

17. Tibull. I. v. 69. :

At tu, qui potior nunc es, mea
 fata timeto.

Cp. Carm. I. v. 6. sq.

18. *licebit* for *licet*, as in Sat. II. ii. 59.

19—22. Cp. (on a diff. subject)

Tyrtæus Eleg. :

οὐδὲ εἰ Τιθωνοῖ φυὴν χαριέστερος
 εἴη

Πλούστοιη δὲ Μίδεως καὶ Κίρκρεως
 βάθον.

20. *Pactolus*, “vicinus Sardibus

amnis.” Impregnated with gold by Midas : Ov. Met. xi. 137.

21. *renati.* An allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis. Carm. I. xxviii. 10.

22. *Nirea.* Carm. III. xx. 15.

EPODE XVI.

Written probably with the same reference as Epode 7.

2. *suis viribus.* “Hoc est quod Titus Livius ait (in his Preface) ‘ut magnitudine laboret suā.’” V. Schol.

3. *Marsi.* Marei duelli, Carm. III. xiv. 18.

4. *quam neque*, etc. Comp. Tacitus (Hist. iii. 72.) on the burning of the Capitol: Nullo externo hoste . . . quam non Porsena dedita urbe, neque Galli capti, temerare potuerint, furore Principum excindi.

Aemula nec virtus Capuae, nec Spartacus acer, 5
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox ;
 Nec fera cœrulea domuit Germania pube,
 Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal :
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas ;
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum. 10
 Barbarus, heu ! cineres insistet vincto, et Urbem
 Eques sonante verberabit ungula ;
 Quæque carent ventis et solibus, ossa Quirini,
 Nefas videre ! dissipabit insolens.
 Forte quid expeditat communiter aut melior pars 15
 Malis carere quæritis laboribus.
 Nulla sit hac potior sententia ; Phœcæorum
 Velut profugit exsecreta civitas :
 Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis : 20
 Ire, pedes quoquinque ferent, quoquinque per undas
 Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.
 Sic placet ? an melius quis habet suadere ? secunda
 Ratem occupare quid moramur alite ?
 Sed juremus in haec :—Simul imis saxa renarint 25
 Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas ;

5. *aemula* . . . *Capuae*. i. e. Ca-
pua which aspired to rivalry with
Rome. Liv. xxiii. 1. sqq. (Arnold's Hist. ch. xliv. p. 156.)

Capuae. The name is derived by
Virgil from Capys, *Æn.* x. 145.

6. *infidelis Allobrox*. At the
time of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

7. *cœrulea pube*. Tacit. Germ.

4. : “ omnibus (sc. Germanis) truces
et cœrulei oculi, rutilæ come, magna
corpora.” Cp. Juv. xiii. 164.

The allusion is to the Cimbrian war
of Marius.

8. *parent abominatus*. Carm. L
i. 24., matribus detestata.

10. Cp. Shakesp. Henry IV. Pt. 2.
Act iv. sc. 4. :

“ Thou wilt be a wilderness again
Peopled with wolves, thy old in-
habitants.”

13. *carent*. i. e. are protected
from (in their tomb).

15. *communiter aut melior pars*,
as below, ver. 36., *omnis civitas aut
pars*. ‘All or the worthier part.’

quid expeditat carere. ‘what
may help you to get free from.’

forte queritis. i. e. si forte.

18. *exsecreta*, ‘under a vow or
curse.’ The history is given in He-
rod. i. 165.

24. *ratem occupare*. i. e. ‘to
embark at once.’

Neu conversa domum pigeat dare linteas, quando
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina;
 In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus,
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30
 Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
 Adulteretur et columba miluo;
 Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones;
 Ametque salsa levis hircus æquora.—
 Hæc, et quæ poterunt redditus abscindere dulces, 35
 Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
 Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et expes
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.
 Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 Etrusca præter et volate litora. 40
 Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
 Petamus arva divites et insulas;
 Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
 Et imputata floret usque vinea;
 Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, 45
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem;
 Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
 Illuc injussæ veniunt ad mulcitra capellæ,
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera: 50
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile;
 Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.

31. *subsidere*, 'to pair with.' Cp. Virg. Ecl. viii. 27. :

Jungentur jam gryphes equis.
And with ver. 34. compare Archil.

Fragm. 69. (on the Eclipse).

38. *perprimat* = *perpetuo premat*.

41. *beata arva*. Virg. Æn. vi. 638. :

locos lætos et amœna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque
beatæ.

44. *imputata*, as *inarata*, 'need-
ing no cultivation.' (Compare with
this description generally, Virg.
Ecl. iv.)

48. *pede*. Used of water in Lu-
cret. v. 273. :

Qua via secta semel liquido pede
detulit undas;
a line imitated by Virg. Cul. 17. :
liquido pede labitur unda.

Pluraque felices mirabimur ; ut neque largis
 Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbris,
 Pingua nec siccis urantur semina glebis ; 55
 Utrumque rege temperante cœlitum.
 Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
 Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem ;
 Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
 Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixæ. 60
 Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia.
 Jupiter illa piæ secrevit litora genti,
 Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum :
 Ære, déhinc ferro duravit secula ; quorum 65
 Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

CARMEN XVII.

IN CANIDIAM.

HORATIUS.

JAM jam efficaci do manus scientiæ
 Supplex, et oro regna per Proserpinæ,
 Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,
 Per atque libros carminum valentium

59. *huc torserunt cornua*, 'have turned their sails hitherward.' Cp. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 549. :

Cornua velatarum obvertimus an-
tennarum,
 i. e. we turn our sails seaward, we set sail.

cornua, the tips of the sail yards. *Sidonii*. i. e. Phoenician mariners. Orelli cp. the Homeric epithet *Φοίνικες πολυταίπαλοι* ('crafty'), *Odys.* o. 419. The sense is (ver. 57—60.), 'no vice nor toil reaches those happy shores.'

65. *quorum*. Gen. dependent on *fuga*.

EPODE XVII:

A fresh satire upon Canidia, under the form of a submission and recantation.

1. *do manus*, 'I surrender.' Orelli quotes *Lucr.* ii. 1042. : *Dede manus, aut si falsum est accingere contra.* Cp. *Ov. Trist.* l. iii. 8. : *Dedit victas utilitate manus* (i. e. 'she yielded to expediency').

Refixa celo devocare sidera, 5
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,
 Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.
 Movit nepotem Telephus Nereum,
 In quem superbus ordinarat agmina
 Mysorum, et in quem tela acuta torserat. 10
 Unxere matres Iliæ addictum feris
 Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
 Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit
 Heu ! pervicacis ad pedes Achillei.
 Setosa duris exuere pellibus 15
 Laboriosi remiges Ulixei,
 Volente Circa, membra ; tunc mens et sonus
 Relapsus, atque notus in vultus honor.
 Dedi satis superque poenarum tibi,
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
 Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida ;
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,
 Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.
 Urget diem nox, et dies noctem, neque est 25
 Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.

5. **refixa celo.** A phrase applied to shooting stars or meteors in Virg. *Æn.* v. 527.

devocare. Epod. v. 46.

7. **turbanem**, 'the magic wheel,' the *τύρη* of Theocr. ii. 17., also described there, in ver. 30., as *ρόμβος χάλκεος*.
retro solve. Retro (as joined with *solve*, a verb of rest) may be understood of the reverse action of the wheel when the pulleys that whirl it are detached, or (which indeed is much the same thing) the undoing of the charm.

8. **Telephus.** See Ov. Rem. Am. 47.

11. **unxere.** i. e. they recovered his

corpse. The *ἀλείφειν λίπ' ἔλαιφ*, (Hom. Il. σ. 350.) was one of the principal funeral ceremonies.

addictum, 'given over, abandoned (in intention) to.'

12. **homicidam.** *αὐδροφόναιο*. Hom. Il. α. 242. The story is alluded to before, in Carm. i. x. 13.

15. **exuere pellibus.** See Hom. *Odys.* κ. 393. :
τῶνδ' ἐκ μὲν μελέων τρίχες ἔρρεον, κ. τ. λ.

20. **institoribus.** Carm. iii. vi. 30.

25. **urget diem . neque est.** Cp. ("parvis componens magna") *Æsch.* P. V. 23—27.

Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
 Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
 Quid amplius vis? O mare! O terra! ardeo, 30
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
 Nesi crux, nec Sicana fervida
 Virens in *Ætna* flamma; tu, donec cinis
 Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
 Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 35
 Quæ finis, aut quod me manet stipendum?
 Effare: jussas cum fide poenas luam;
 Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
 Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra
 Voles sonari: Tu pudica, tu proba 40
 Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.
 Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vicem,
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece,
 Adempta vati reddidere lumina.

28. **Sabella.** "Sabella carmina pro

Marsis posuit": Schol. Cp. Sat. 1. ix.
29. **Marsus** is used above, Epod. v.

76., for 'magical'; cp. *Felignas*

below, ver 60.

increpare, 'to sound or strike
against': here, 'to touch (and over-
power) the mind.'

29. **dissilire.** i. e. be racked to
bursting.

31. **quantum...** **Hercules.** Cp.
Soph. Trach. 840.:

Νέσσου θ' ὥπο φόνια
δολόμυθα κέντρ' ἐπιζέσαντα,
and the descriptive speech, vv. 1046
—1106.

33. **virens.** Explained by some
as inextincta, and compared with
Lucret. i. 899., flammæ flore, but
by Orelli as expressing the colour of
the sulphurous flame of the volcano:
"colore inter gilvum viridem et
cæruleum medio." Some MSS.

have urens, and a few furens, which
is adopted and illustrated by Bentley.

36. **quod stipendum.** 'What
further fine or penalty will you
impose?'

40. **voles sonari.** Cp. (without
the sarcasm) Ov. Am. 1. x. 60.:

celebrare puellas
Dos mea; quam volui nota fit arte
mea.

42. **infamis Helenæ vicem,** 'on
account of the defamation of Helen.'

vicem is the general MS. reading.
Orelli (after Bentley) adopts *vicem*,
and confirms it as the Latin usage by
a series of quotations. Bentley
quoted Liv. viii. 35., "tribunos suam
jam vicem magis anxios."

Cp. "An illius vicem doles?" (in
Sulpicius's letter), Cic. Fam. iv. 5.

44. **vati.** i. e. Stesichorus. (The
story is given in Plato, *Phædrus*,
44. p. 243., with a quotation from

Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia, 45
 O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
 Nec in sepulcris pauperum prudens anus
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
 Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus :
 Tuusque venter Pactumeius ; et tuo 50
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
 Utcunque fortis exsilis puerpera.

CANIDIA.

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces ?
 Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo. 55
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
 Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis ?
 Et Esquilini Pontifex benefici
 Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo ?
 Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus 60
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum ?
 Sed tardiora fata te votis manent :

the *ταλαιφδα*). He was said to have astirred Helen, to have been struck blind by the Dioscuri, then upon his recantation to have been healed by them. In recanting he is said to have invented or adopted the tale that Helen was never carried to Troy, but only her *ειδωλον*, according to the Egyptian legend of Herod. ii. 118., and the Helena of Euripides.

46. *paternis sordibus*, 'degraded parentage.'

48. *novendiales*. i. e. recently buried. The corpse, or its ashes, was consigned to the tomb on the ninth day.

50. *tuusque venter*, &c. 'And Pactumeius is really your son ; and the midwife has true, not deceptive

proofs of the birth (cp. above, Epode v. 5.) whenever you have become a mother.'

54. Carm. iii. vi. 21.

56. *Cotyttia*, a Thracian festival. notorious for its licentiousness, in honour of a goddess Cotys or Cotytto. *riseris vulgata*. i. e. vulgaveris atque riseris.

58. 'The priest or president of the witch rites on the Esquiline.' An invidious term substituted for 'a witness of them,' as he implies himself to have been in Sat. i. viii., and for which he is reproached again, ver. 77., by the epithet curious.

61. *velocius*. i. e. so as to hasten your death, and thereby shorten your sufferings.

Ingrata miscro vita ducenda est, in hoc,
 Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
 Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater,
 Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis ; 65
 Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti ;
 Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
 In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.
 Voles modo altis desilire turribus,
 Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ; 70
 Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,
 Fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia.
 Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
 Meæque terra cedet insolentiaæ.
 An, quæ movere cereas imagines,
 Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
 Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,
 Possim crematos excitare mortuos,
 Desiderique temperare poculum,
 Plorem artis, in te nil agentis, exitus ? 80

71. **Norico.** Carm. i. xvi. 9.

pectus recludere. Virg. Æn. x.

601.

79. excitare. i. e. 'reanimate :'

tumulo prodire jubebitur umbra.

Ov. Rem. Am. 253.

81. plorem exitus. i. e. 'shall

my acts have no results or power

upon you ?'

APPENDIX OF NOTES

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED FROM

BENTLEY, DOERING, THE DELPHIN ED., C. FEA,
GESNER, MITSCHERLICH, AND ORELLI.

LIST OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Horace's Odes	C.	Gesner's Edition	[G.]
Carmen Seculare	C. S.	Doering's	[Doer.]
Epodes	Ep.	Mitscherlich's	[M.]
Satires	S.	Bentley's	[B.]
Epistles	E.	C. Fea and Bothe's Edition	[Fee]
Ara Poetica	A. P.	Delphin Edition	[D.]
Orelli's Edition	[O.]	Chishull in <i>Mus. Criticum</i>	[Ch.]

Quotations from Walckenaer are from the 'Histoire de la Vie, etc., d'Horace,' par Le Baron Walckenaer.—Paris 1858.

'Biogr. Dict.' and 'D. of Antiqq.' are those published by Dr. W. Smith.

CARMINUM LIBER I.

CARM. I.

1. *Atavis* is here taken generally for 'ancestral.' Its exact meaning is seen in a line of Plautus, *Pers.* i. ii.: *Pater, avos, proavos, abavos* (*==mortus pater* in *Virg. Aen.* x. 619, and *Pers. Sat.* vi. 57), *atavos*, *tritavos*. The corresponding order in descent would be,—*filius, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, adnepos, trinepos*.

3. The sentiment of this ode is summed up in two lines, *Sat.* ii. i. 27, 28; and in *Hom. Od.* §. 228. *Comp. Pers. Sat.* v. 52—62:

Mille hominum species et rerum discolor usus :
Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno :
Mercibus hic Italia mutat sub sole recenti
Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cumini ;
Hic satur irriguo manuolvit turgescere somno ;
Hic Campo indulget, &c.
At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartia.

Compare also *Virg. Georg.* ii. 503—512.

— *Currieulo.* " *Cwrra potius quam in studio.*" *Cp. Ov. Trist.* iv. viii.
36. [O.]

4. *Fervidia.* *Cp. Virg. Georg.* iii. 107. *Aen.* xi. 195. [O.]

— *Meta . . . evitata.* *Cp. Hom. Il.* ψ. 339—341.

6. *Terrarum dominos* is in apposition with *Deos.* Ovid has borrowed the phrase, *Ex. Pont. L.* ix. 36 : *Terrarum dominos quam colis ipse Deos.* [O.]

8. *Honoribus.* This has sometimes been explained as a dative case; but that it is an ablative is clear from the parallel phrase in *Sat.* i. vi. 11. (See note on *C. II. vii. 16.*)

15. **Icaris.** κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
πόντου Ἰκαρίου. Hom. Il. B. 145. [M.]
... Icarum, lapaas ubi perdidit alas
Icarus, et vastae nomina fecit aquæ. Ov. Fast. iv. 283. [D.]

20. Demere, etc. Orelli connects this with the subsequent rather than the preceding context, and explains it of *sleeping*. “*Italico more mori-dari.*” (He objects that *tempestiva convivia* “*domi non sub dio cele-brabantur.*”) But a comparison of C. Il. iii. 6—13, though not excluding this, is against its being the leading idea.

25. Ὁγρευτής . . .
στίβη καὶ νιφέτῳ κεχαρημένος. Call. Ep. 32. [M.]

29—36. The sense is,—Poetic studies are the charm of my life, and elevate it above the vulgar; and if you allow my claim to the name of poet, I shall be at the summit of my hopes.

36. Cp. Ov. Met. vii. 61: *Quo conjugé felix
Et Dís cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.*

Cp. Virg. Æn. iv. 322, and Herod. iii. 30, and Wesseling’s note.

CARM. II.

Orelli fixes the date of this ode for B. C. 29; and the feeling at Rome, and the honours lavished on Octavius in that year, accord with its general tenor, and the hopes implied in it. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xxx. p. 401, and note, p. 470.

1. **Nivis.** “*Recordemur necesse est in meridionali Italia nivem pro-digii instar esse.*” [O.]

2. **Rubente.** Cp. Δία . . . φοινικοστερόπων. Pind. Ol. ix. 6 [O.], and coruscâ Fulmina molitus dextrâ. Virg. Georg. i. 328. The com-bination of lightning, hail, and snow in one description occurs in Homer, Il. κ. 5—7.

3. So Ovid, Am. III. iii. 35: *Jupiter ipse suos lucos jaculatus et arces.* Cp. Cicero’s verses, De Div. ii. 20 (34).

9. Cp. Ov. Met. i. 296.

13. **Tiberim v. undia.** These inundations, though not uncommon, were the objects of superstitious regard at Rome. Cicero, describing one, (Ep. ad Quint. iii. 7) plays upon the feeling, and quotes Homer, Il. π. 385—9.

14. **Litore Etrusco.** It is questioned whether these words mean *the shore of the Etrusean* (i. e. Mediterranean) *sea*, or, *the Etruscan* (i. e. the right) *bank of the Tiber*. The majority of commentators adopt the first meaning: Gesner prefers the last. We may conjecture from its use in Carm. Sæc. 38, that *Etruscum litus* was sometimes taken popularly to express the border of Etruria on the side of the river, as well as of the sea; it is in fact a natural association, when river and sea are united, to include them in one term. The rest of the sentence certainly sug-gests rather *the rebound of a furious flood from a jutting bank in the head of a river*, than *the reflux of a tide of twenty miles*. *Retorquo* signifies a sudden rapid turn (as *contorqueo*, in Virg. Æn. iii. 562). Moreover,

if the flood were caused by the meeting of the waters at the mouth, the retort would come not from the coast, *litora*, but from the sea, *aq^uore*. Furthermore, if *litora* be understood of the right bank, we have the direct antithesis in v. 18, *sinistrā ripā*, and in the latter word a reason for the adoption of *litora* in this sense, (authorised as it is in reference to the Tiber, by Virgil, *AEn.* viii. 83) *viz.* that it avoids tautology. I prefer this interpretation, and I see it favoured in Merivale's *Rome*, ch. xli. p. 533. His description is as follows: "The masses of water brought down from above (see Tac. Ann. i. 79), were flung off from the right bank, where the high grounds descended directly into the stream, and driven with increased violence against the left, just at the point where nature had left an opening into the heart of the devoted city."

25. 'Whom shall the people invoke for the safety of the sinking state?' The dative after *voce* is peculiar, though to be classed under the general rule of *datives commodi*. It occurs in Tibull. II. i. 83:

Pecoriique vocate

Voce: palam pecori, clam sibi quisque vocet.

31. Cp. Ov. Met. xxii. 598.

38. *Clamor* is personified in Pindar, Fragm. Inc. 187: *κλῦθ' Ἀλαλά*
ωλέμου θύγατερ.

38. *Leves*. Mitsch.; cp. Statius Theb. ii. 710, describing a trophy:

Huic *leves* galeas perfoisseque vulnere crebro
Inserit arma furens; huic *truncos ictibus* enses
Subligrat, et *fractas* membris spirantibus hastas.

"Unde appareat, *galeas leves esse telorum ac gladiorum ictibus detritis.*" (Eng. 'battered.') *Levis* may very well be synonymous with *detritis*. See Ov. Met. xiii. 792: *Levisor assiduo detritis sequore conchis.* Where is it used in the signif. 'burnished, bright'? In the only passages where Virgil uses it of armour, it appears to mean, *non asper*, i. e. without graving or device. See *AEn.* vii. 626, 634, 789; viii. 624. *Levis* in C. II. vii. 21 is explained by O. as "*detersa ac polita*," by M. as "*exple levia, ut superficies levis sit*," i.e. fill up to the brim; but the word is a simple epithet of metal.

39. Cavalry are mentioned, as dismounting on an emergency in battle, in Livy ii. 20; iv. 38 and 40 ("equitem ad pedes deduxeris"). So Virg. *AEn.* x. 366. So Herod. i. 80.

44. Cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 710.

50. *Pater*. Cp. Ov. Fast. ii. 127 (and see Paley's notes):

Sancte Pater Patriæ, tibi pleba, tibi Curia nomen
Hoc dedit, hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen equæs.

Cp. Sueton. Oct. C. 58.

— *Princeps*. Ov. Fast. ii. 142,—

Tu (sc. Romulus) domini nomen, principis ille tenet.

Cp. Tac. Ann. i. 1: "Cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine Principis sub imperium accepit." [O].

CARM. III.

2. Cp. Ov. Fast. v. 720: *Utile sollicitæ sidus uterque rati*; and Eur. Orest. 1636, where Helen is joined with her brothers as *ναυτίλοις τερήποιος*. (Cp. also v. 1689.)

The Dioscuri seem to have often supplied a name and figurehead for ships, e.g. on S. Paul's voyage, S. S. Acts xxviii. 11.

5.—8. *Navis . . . animæ dimid.* Comp. Call. Fr. 114. [M.]

6. *Debes.* Cp. *debent* haec pignora Daphnem, Virg. Ecl. viii. 93.

8. Call. Ep. 42. [M.]

13. *Decertantem de* in composition means *down*, and so *to the end through or thoroughly, or constantly*, e.g. *delitigo, depugno, debello, decoquo* (Sat. II. i. 74), *decanto* (C. I. xxxiii. 3), *decoloro* (C. II. i. 35).

18. *siccis.* As Æsch. S. C. Th. 696, *ξηροῖς ἀκλανστοῖς δρμαστὶ* (quoted by Orelli). Tears in the ancient poets betoken not compassion chiefly as in modern writers, but fear or horror. See Eur. Herc. Fur. 1354: *οὐτ' ἀπ' ὑπάρτων ἔσταξα πτητὸς . . .* Bentley reads 'rectis oculis,' quoting many parallel instances; to which Porson, in Addenda on Hecub. 966, has added several more.

— *monstra.* Juven. xiv. 283: *Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marinos.*

21. *abscidit.* Ov. Met. i. 22.

27. Cp. Hesiod.: *ἔργα κ. ἡμ.,* 50. [O.]

30. *Ibid.* v. 102.

34. *vacuum.* So *vacuo* *quicquid in orbe patet* (i.e. 'in the air'), Ov. F. i. 494.

CARM. IV.

2. *Trahunt.* Conversely Musæus (Hero. 298) indicates the approach of winter by *ἥδη νῆα μέλαιναν ἀνέλκυσε διχθάδι χέρσῳ.*

5. Cp. Lucret. v. 736. [O.]

7. *dum graves*, etc. 'Vulcanus nempe dum uxor ejus adest in terris et omnia vi suâ fecundat . . . suo quoque operi intentus est.' [Duer.] [O.] quotes a scholiast, 'Vulcanus proculis fulmina Jovi quæ in estate mittat.'

8. *officina.* An abbreviation from *opificina*, properly an adj. form: compare *tunstrina*, a barber's shop. So *pistrina, medicina, carnificina.*

11. *Fauno.* Ov. Fast. ii. 193. [O.]

16. *fabulæ—res nihil.* [O.] quotes δὲ Χαρίλα τι τὰ νέρθε; Πολὺς σκότος· αἰδ' ἄνεδοι τι; Ψεῦδος· δὲ Πλούτων; Μῆθος· Call. Ep. 14.

Cinis et manes et fabula fies ('a heap of dust, a shade, an empty sound,' Gifford transl.). Pers. v. 152.

17. *exilis.* [B.] explains this as "poor, i.e. poorly furnished," as in E. L vi. 45. For the double epithet he compares E. II. i. 157, and Virg. Aen. x. 408: *Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos.*

17. Cp. Theogn. 978 (P. Gr. p. 143):

οὐδεὶς ἀνθρέσκων δε ἔτει ποτε γαῖα καλύψῃ
εἰς τὸ Ἐρέβος καταβῆ δῶμά τε Περοεφόνης
Τέρπεται κ.τ.λ. [O.]

18. *taliz.* I. e. by the dice: see the word 'Tali' in Dict. Antiq. (and note on C. III. xxiv. 58).

CARM. V.

Cowley has paraphrased this Ode.

1. Cp. Aristoph. Fragm. *Æol.* 116: ἐν ἡδυόσμοις στρέμασι παννυχίσσων. Martial. VIII. lxxxvii. 2: Liber, in aeternâ vivere digne rosa. [O.]5. *munditiae.* Cp. 'Munditiis capimus.' Ov. A. A. iii. 133, and ii. 677. Gr. καθαριότητη, Xen. Mem. II. i. 22.11. *aura.* 'Inculta Cupidinis aura,' Ov. Am. ii. ix. 33. [O.] [M.] compares, generally, the description of Helen, as φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλαδιας, *Æsch.* Ag. 740.

CARM. VI.

1. *Vario . . . alita.* With this construction [O.] compares E. I. i. 94. Add C. II. iv. 10, 'Thessalo victore.' Paley's note on Ovid, Fast. ii. 85 may be referred to.5. 'Fortia Mæonio gaudent pede bella referri,' etc., Ov. R. Am. 373. So Call. Fr. 165.6. *nesciti.* So also Ov. Her. xii. 49, 'succumbere nescia somno;' and in prose, Liv. ix. 3, 'quiescere nesciat.'

CARM. VII.

For the supposed political reference of this ode see Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xli. vol. iv. p. 595. For an account of Plancus see Biogr. Dict.

2. *bimaria.* A word occurring in no other good writer except Ovid, Her. xii. 27: *Hic Ephryen bimarem.* Met. vi. 419: *bimari* clauduntur ab istmo.5. *intacte.* I. a. 'virginea,' as in Virg. *Æn.* i. 345.6. *perpetuo.* Ov. Met. i. 4: 'Ad mea *perpetuum* deducite tempora carmen.' Cp. 'perpetua historia,' Cic. Fam. v. 12.7. *Undique decerptam.* Bentley and others explain this of a worn-out hackneyed subject, an olive tree stripped of its leaves by every poet: 'plucked on all hands.' So Conington. So, 'des rameaux de l'olivier tout de fois cueillis,' Walckenaer, livre v. a. 25. I prefer Orelli's interpretation, which is given in the foot note, as more natural in construction, more in agreement with the epithet of v. 6. A *continuous* comprehensive poem would gather up the traditions of every period, and the associations of every spot around.

— *olivam*. The wreath for literary merit was properly of *ivy*, as in C. l. i. 29. Here it is supposed to be of *olive*, as being conferred by Pallas, or derived from her. Similarly the muse of the love-poet is crowned with myrtle (as sacred to Venus) in Ov. A. A. l. i. 29.

10—11. Cp. Pind. Pyth. x. 1: ὀλβία Λακεδαιμονίῳ μάκαρα Θεσσαλίᾳ.

12. Walckenaer (liv. v. s. 25) says on this: ‘La grotte retentissante (*resonantis*, cp. Virg. Aen. vii. 83) de la nymphe Albunée est ou la grotte dite de Neptune, ou le temple dit de la Sibylle, dont on voit les ruines; l’eau du fleuve, ‘encore aujourd’hui, bouillonne autours de sa base et s’échappe en cascades.’

15. *Albus*. Ovid uses the Gr. name *Argestes* for the N.W. wind, in Fast. v. 161.

23. *populea*. Sc. magni memor Herculis, as in C. iv. v. 36. “Herculi *vago* (C. III. iii. 9) *potissimum libat*.” Cp. τῷ ἡγεμόνι Ἡρακλεῖ, Xen. An. vi. ii. 9. [O.] So ἡγεμόνων are offered to Hercules, Xen. An. iv. viii. 25.

CARM. VIII.

2. *propera*. I have followed Orelli’s reading, out of regard both to MS. authority and Latin usage: others read *properas*; and in v. 6, 7, *equiæ, temperæ*.

4. *patiens solis*. Cp. Gr. ἡλιαμένος, and its opposite, ἀσκιατροφηκός.

CARM. IX.

— *Thaliarchus*. The office implied in this name was a Greek innovation upon that of ‘pater coemæ,’ Sat. II. viii. 7. See Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xli. p. 554, who quotes ‘magisteria a majoribus instituta’ from Cic. Senect. 14.

7. *quadrimum*. τετραένες δὲ τίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἀλειφαρ, Theocr. vii. 147.

9. From Archilochus Fr. 51:

τοῖς Θεοῖς τιθεῖν ἀπάντα· πολλάκις μὲν ἐκ κακῶν
κύδρας ὀρθοῦσιν μελαίηρ κειμένους ἐπὶ χθονί. [M.]
Cp. Aesch. Pers. 229: πάντα θήσομεν θεοῖσι.

CARM. X.

4. The Palæstra of the ancients might (as in Gesner’s note) be paralleled with our *dancing school*, and Johnson’s sarcasm on ‘the manners of a dancing master’ has a counterpart in Cicero’s (De Off. i. 36) ‘palæstrici motus.’

10. *Per dolum*. Ov. Met. ii. 686. [M.]

11. *dum terret*. In calling *terret* an *historic* present, I mean that it is a present tense used of past time. It is to be observed that *dum*, ‘while’ (i.e. when expressing simultaneous coincident action) is properly followed by a present indicative, without regard to the tense of the lead-

ing verb. See for instance C. iii. vii. 18, iii. xi. 24 ; S. i. v. 72 ; A. P. 465. A good example of the construction after an imperfect is in Tac. Ann. i. 75 : ‘dum veritati consultitur libertas corrumpebatur’ (‘while the interests of truth were promoted liberty was being undermined’). Cp. Virg. G. iv. 560. So after a pluperfect, Ov. Fast. iii. 40 : ‘implerat dum sua visa refert.’ Cp. Virg. Ec. vii. 6. The exceptions to the above rule are few, and may be explained. In Tibull. ii. iii. 21, ‘caneret dum’ is probably a false reading (see Bach’s note) for ‘quum.’ In Sallust, Cat. 7, ‘dum . . . faceret,’ the reading is doubtful, but the present tense could not stand in a sentence so indefinite ; in Livy xxiv. 40, ‘dum . . . inspiceret’ is quoad, expressing *continued action*. So in Hor. C. i. xxxvii. 6 ; in Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, ‘dum . . . erat occupatus,’ the particle seems not to express *time* but rather *cause* ; not, *while he was*, but, *owing to his having been preoccupied*. (So, perhaps, Ad Att. i. 16, ‘dum veritus est.’) In Virg. G. iv. 457, ‘dum’ is dummodo, expressing cause or purpose. In Cic. Fin. ii. 18, ‘dum . . . voluerunt,’ it may be stated as a rule that the *perfect with have* follows the construction of the present tense, but there is a distinction in meaning ; ‘dum volunt’ would be in laying down this principle, ‘dum voluerunt’ is in having laid it down. (See Madvig, Gr. a. 836, obs. 2.)

18. *virga aurea*. So Ov. Her. xvi. 64. Cp. Spenser’s (F. Qu. ii. xii. 41) description of “Caduceus, the rod of Mercury,” &c.

CARM. XI.

1. On the usage of the imperative ‘ne’ see C. xxxiii. 1.
2. *Babylonios*. Compare S. S. Isaiah xlvi. 13.
7. Cp. Juv. ix. 126; Pers. v. 153. [D.]
— *Dum loquimur*. So Ov. Pont. iv. iii. 58 : *Dum loqueris, fieri tristia posse puta.* [O.]

CARM. XII.

19. Cp. Virg. Ecl. iii. 60.
19. Comp. Hea. Theog. 896; Call. Lav. Pall. 133 [O.], and Pind. Fragm. 10: *ἄγχιστα δεξιῶν κατὰ χεῖρα τάπτος Υἱοῦ*.
22. *inimica belluia*. *θηροκτόνος*, Eur. Iph. A. 1570.
27. *alba*. Admisso Lucifer *albus* equo, Ov. Trist. iii. v. 56. [O.]
34. *superbos*. Sc. magnificos et terrorem incutientes. . . . Fasces autem isti . . . per quam apte hic commemorantur siquidem Tarq. Priscus eos ex Tarquinis Roman intulisse cerebatur. [O.] Some have thought that there is a double allusion here (a question which arises also on C. iv. viii. 17), and that a reference to the title of the second Tarquin is included.
35. *Catonis*. “Neque hic nec, Od. ii. i. 24. Horatius audacior fuit Virgilio, AEn. viii. 670 : *Secretosque pios, his dantem jura Catonem.*” [O.]
36. Cp. Cic. ad Fam. ix. 18 [O.], also ad Att. xii. 4, and Tusc. Qu. i. 30, where, though condemning suicide, he excuses Cato.

37. *animæ prodigum*: So, *ψυχέων μήκει φειδόμενοι*, Tyrtaeus, vii. 14; *ψυχῆς ἀφειδήσατε*, Soph. Elect. 980. [Doer.] refers to Silius Ital. i. 225 (Prodigia gens anime et properare facillima mortem). Statius uses 'lagus animæ' in this sense, describing Capaneus in Theb. iii. 603.

43. *paupertas*. 'Paupertas Romana,' Juv. vi. 294; 'facunda virorum paupertas,' Luc. Phara. i. 165. [M.]

45. *velut arbor*. Pind. Nem. viii. 40:

*αὐξεται δ' ἀρεταὶ, χλωραῖς ἔργοις
ὡς ὅτι δένδρεον φύσει.* [M.]

47. *sidus*. This may be merely a metaphor as in Ovid, Trist. ii. 167: *sidus juvenile, nepotes; and again, Pont. III. iii. 2:*

O sidus Fabiæ, Maxime, gentis, ades.

But it is more probably an allusion (as in Virgil, Ecl. ix. 47, AEn. viii. 681, and Propert. iv. vi. 59) to the comet which was seen during the games of Venus Genitrix, held by Augustus in commemoration of Jul. Caesar. (Sidus crinitum per septem dies . . . conspectum: . . . significari vulgus creditit Caesaris animam inter Deorum immortalium numina receptam, Plin. N. H. ii. 23; cp. Sueton. J. C. 88.) Henceforth a star was set on the forehead of Caesar's statue in the Forum.

48. *inter ignes Luna m.* Compare the title of the moon, 'Astrorum decus,' Virg. AEn. ix. 405.

54. *justo*. 'Regular, full, complete,' in which senses this adj. is attached to such nouns as *exercitus, legio, acies, prælium, victoria*. Such is the sense in which 'justo marte' has been conjecturally (but improperly) read in C. iv. ii. 14.

55. *subjectos*. Virg. G. iii. 381: *septem subjecta Trioni Gens.*

57. Add. Met. xv. 858:

*Jupiter arces
Temperat æthereas et mundi regna triforis:
Terra sub Augusto: pater est et rector uterque.*

59. *parum castis*. I.e. 'profaned.'

60. *lucis*. Esp. 'consecrated groves,' so distinguished by Tibull. nr. iii. 15: *nemora . . . sacros imitantia lucoa.* Cp. Virg. AEn. v. 761; Hor. C. III. iv. 6.

CARM. XIII.

2. So Virg. AEn. i. 402: *roseâ cervice refusit.* [M.] Cp. ἀ φοδόχρως Ελένη, Theocr. xviii. 31.

6. The quotation in the foot-note from Alcestis is made by Porson on Hec. 86. Instances of ἡ . . . ἡ followed by a plural are found in Hom. Il. v. 138, Aesch. Suppl. 727. As an instance of Horatian usage, comp. C. III. x. 16, 'curvat.'

— *manet*. See C. II. xiii. 16, and note. (In Lucre. v. 1049 Munro maintains *sciret* against Lachmann's conjecture *scirent*.)

12. Cp. Tibull. i. vi. 14: *livor* (i.e. 'the livid mark') *abiret quem facit impresso mutua dente Venus.* Ov. Am. i. viii. 98. [O.]

15. Catul. xcix. 2: *Saviolum dulci dulcissimam ambrosiam.*

CARM. XIV.

1. These naval metaphors are drawn out to great length in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* Pt. III. Act v. Sc. 4 :

“ What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallowed in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still ” . . .

10. *dī. Scil. natales.* Cp. Ov. Epist. xvi. 112: accipit et pictos
puppis adunca Deos. Cp. also Pers. Sat. vi. 30 :

Jacet ipse in litore, et una
Ingentes de puppe Dei. [O.]

20. Virg. *AEn.* iii. 126:

Sparsasque per sequor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terra.

CARM. XV.

1. *Pastor.* Virg. *AEn.* vii. 363. [O.]

2. *traheret.* “ Frequens de feminis raptis verbum ut ἔλκειν, Tac.
Ann. ii. 13.” [O.]

6. Cp. Ov. Epist. v. 91.

— *Quam*, ‘one whom,’ a harsh construction.

7. *rumpere.* An instance of zeugma; for the construction, comp. Virg.
Geor. i. 280: conjuratos cosulum rescindere fratres.

9. *equis . . . viris*, ‘horse and foot,’ used as proverbial by Cicero:
‘*viris equisque ut dicitur . . . decertandum est*,’ Off. iii. 33.

20. Add Pind. Nem. i. 68.

22. *respicis.* Cf. Virg. *AEn.* viii. 697: Necdum etiam geminos a targe
respicit angues. This usage of ‘*respicio*’ is strikingly poetic; it accords,
however, with the ordinary Greek usage of *διπλῶν* to denote future time.

27. *Nosceas.* So Hom. Il. σ. 270: εὖ νῦ τις αὐτὸν γράσσεται.

28. Add Hom. Odyss. β. 277: πάντοις δέ τε πατρὸς ἀρελούς.

29. *cervus . . . lupum.* Hom. Il. π. 352.

CARM. XVI.

3. *flamma . . . mari.* Cp. Tibull. I. ix. 49. [O.]

8. Cp. Lucret. ii. 619, 637. [O.]

14. Cp. πλάσματα πηλοῦ, Arist. Av. 686. So Call. Fragm. 133.

18. Eur. Arch. fr. 36: πολλοὺς δέ θυμὸς δέ μέγας ἀλεσεν βροτῶν.

20. *imprimeret.* Cp. ‘*presait arato*,’ Prop. III. vii. 41.

22. Soph. Antig. 718: ἀλλ' εἰκὲ θυμῷ καὶ μετάστασιν δίδου.

— *me quoque*, etc. Archiloch. Fr. 68: Ήμέθλακον καὶ πού τιν' ἄλλον
ἡδὸνη κιχήσατο. [M.]

CARM. XVII.

9. *Martiales*. Sacred to Mars. Cp. Virg. *Aen.* ix. 566.
 10. *fistulā*. Sc. Fauni.
 18. *Tela*, 'on an Anacreontic string,' i. e. in a love song. Ἀνακρέων δέ Τήλος, Aristoph. *Thesm.* 161; *Lyrici Tela* musa senia, Ov. *Trist.* ii. 364. So Sappho *Fragm.* 30 (in P. Gr. p. 134).
 21. See Virg. *Geor.* ii. 90.
 26—7. Allusions to violence of this kind are seen above in C. i. xiii. 9; Propert. ii. v. 21; Ov. *Am.* i. vii. 3; Tibull. i. x. 55—61. [O.]

CARM. XVIII.

3. *Siccis*. 'Abstemious,' cp. Pera. v. 16. 'Sicci' and 'violent' are contrasted in Cic. *contra Rullum*, 1, and *Acad.* ii. 27.
 — neque . . . aliter. Οὐδέ τέστ' ἄλλο φάρμακον πάνει, Eur. *Bacch.* 283. [M.]
 7. Cp. (Dr. Badham's reading of) Eur. *Bacch.* 860:
 Διόνυσος δέ πέφυκεν, ἐν τέλει θεὸς
 δεινότατος, εὐνοοῦσι δέ ἡπιότατος.
 10. *libidinum* is by some connected primarily with 'avid'; it perhaps depends on both 'fine' and 'avid.'
 12. *quatiam*. This verb would literally be used of the instruments of the Bacchantes, the thyrsi, or tympana, as in Catull. *lxiv.* 257; Ov. *Ibis*, 458, or images, as the scholiast says: here it is transferred to the god himself.
 12. *obsita fr.* Cp. Eur. *Hel.* 1360.

CARM. XIX.

2. *Semeles*. "Codicum consensu faveat formæ *Semeles*." [O.]
 4. Alcman *Fragm.* 20. [O.]
 6. Cp. *marmoreā* cervice, Virg. *G.* iv. 523; Ov. *F.* iv. 135.
 8. v. *lubrīus*. This is explained as 'a face one look on which *makes* me *glide* into love;' in Art of Latin Poetry, Cambr. Chatterton translated this line, by 'the softness of each frequent smile,' as though 'lubrīus' could mean the changeful lively play of features. [M.] inclines to this interpretation, quoting 'oculos lubricos et mobiles' from Cie. N. D. ii. 51. Martial has borrowed the word from Horace, "dum vultus lubricus," *ix. lvii.* 11, probably in the sense of 'smooth.'
 9. *tota ruens*. Similar constr. Sat. i. vii. 28, and Virg.: magnumque fluentem Nilam, *G.* iii. 28.
 10. *Cyprum*. Aleman Fr. 10.
 11. Virg. *G.* iii. 31 (comp. the descr. of Camilla, *Aen.* xi. 654); Ov. *Fast.* v. 591; A. *Am.* i. 210.
 14. *Verbenas*. Virg. *Ecl.* viii. 65.

CARM. XX.

1. **Vile Sabinum.** Vinum Tiberi devectum, Juv. vii. 121 (where see Mayer's note).

2. **Cantharis.** Virg. Ecl. vi. 17.

5. **paterni**, 'ancestral,' alluding to Mæcenas' Etruscan origin. *Tuscius* is the epithet of the Tiber in C. II. vii. 28, and Virg. G. i. 499.

7. **Vaticano.** The second syllable of this adj. is long (and rightly so) in Juv. vi. 344; Mart. i. 19. Horace has shortened it, "non, ut inepte dicit Orellius, quod id a *vaticinis* repeteret, sed quia vulgo ita dicebant," Lachm. on *Lucr.* i. 360.

CARM. XXI.

3. **Δηρὼ . . . Δίος κυδρήν παρδοκτήν**, Hom. Od. λ. 579; η Δίος δάμαρ Δηρώ, Eur. Iph. l. 385. Add Call. in Delum, 57.

7. Hom. Odyss. ζ. 103. [O.]

10. **Δῆλον Ἀπόλλωνος κουροτρόφον**, Call. in Delum, ii. 276.

13. **lacrimosum.** δακρυδεντα, Hom. Il. ε. 737; πολύδακρυν, Il. θ. 515; lacrimabile, Virg. AEn. vii. 804. [O.]

14. **et principe.** "Scaliger delendum censuit et . . . sed Codicum lectio teneriorem præbet sensum quia Cæsar ita cum pop. Romano artissime conjungitur." [O.]

CARM. XXII.

1. Comp. the constr. in Tacit. Ann. xiv. 40: 'nec morum spernendus.'

6. Virg. AEn. iv. 366: cautibus horrens Caucasus.

17—24. Thus paraphrased by Cowper in Table Talk:

"Place me where winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing if Liberty be there;
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat."

Ovid has described the zones, Met. i. 45.

CARM. XXIII.

4. Virg. AEn. ii. 728; Gray's Ode on Eton College, 39.

5. **inhorruit.**

"Τύικομον παρὰ τάνδε καθίζεο φωνήσσαν
φρίσσουσαν πυκνοῖς κάνον ώπδ ζεφύροις.

Plato, Epigr. (P. G. p. 163). [O.]

9. Ov. Met. i. 504.

10. **frangere persequor.** Cp. Virg. AEn. iii. 31: lentum convellere vimen Insequor.

CARM. XXIV.

5. *ατέρμονα πήγερον θνον*, Mosch. in Bion. 112. Gray ("Each in his narrow cell for ever laid") has been blamed for adopting the classical phrase without qualification.

6. *Just. soror.* Cp. Cic. Partit. 41: *justitia . . . creditis in rebus fides . . . nominatur*, Off. i. 7: *Fundamentum autem est justitiae fides.* With the whole passage compare Ov. Am. I. iii. 13.

11. *non ita cr.* 'Entrusted to them not so (i.e. not with any expectation of such bereavement), but with the confident hope that they would protect him,' cp. below, L. xxxvi. 3. Others take it, 'lent to you by them not so (i.e. not as if their claim to dispose of him was surrendered), but as loan to be resumed.' With the latter int. we might compare the metaphor in Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 39: *usuram vite nullâ præstitutâ die. Quid est quod querare si repetit cum vult?* The first int. has some analogy to Virg. Æn. ii. 51: *nil jam caelestibus ullis Debentem, i.e. owing them nothing, as no longer dependent on their care; having, as we say, 'paid the debt of Nature.'*

13. Cp. Eur. Iph. Aul. 1211. [M.]

15. Æsch. Agam. 1019; Eum. 647; Eur. Suppl. 776. The sentiment, clothed in another metaphor, is in Shakesp. Othello, Act v. Sc. 2: "once put out thine," &c.

16—18. Pind. Ol. ix. 33:

*βρότεα σώμασθε κατάγεις
κολαν τρόπος ἀγνών θνασκόντων.* [O.]

18. *compuerit.* This verb is specially used in reference to flocks, as in Virg. Ecl. ii. 30,* and vii. 2. So in prose, *pecora atque homines . . . compellebat*, Cæs. B. G. v. 19; the dative (gregi) follows it as naturally as it might follow *conjunxerit* or *addiderit*. 'Whom Mercury has once driven among, or with, his flock.' But [O.] explains 'gregi' as == ad, in *umbrarum gregem*, and compares Sat. II. v. 49 as if it were a dative of place.

19. Cp. Hdt. i. 35.

CARM. XXV.

1. See Becker's Sallus, Exc. I. Sc. ii. Cp. Theocr. ii. 127. (P. Gr.)
7. *Me tuo.* Cp. Ov. Ep. v. 4: *Laesa queror de te, si sinis ipse, meo.*

* *Viridi compellers hibisco.* For the proof that *hibisco* is a dative, I should rest on the epithet *viridi*, which marks the plant as edible; just as, when its pliancy or fitness for weaving is the prominent idea, the adjective *gracili* is chosen, Ecl. x. 71.

CARM. XXVI.

1. *amicus.* Used passively, as in the Gr. *Μοίσας φίλος.* Cp. C. iii. iv. 25.

2. *Tradam . . . portare.* Comp. (for the constr.) Virg. *Æn.* i. 319: *dederatque comam diffundere ventis;* (for meaning) Eur. *Troad.* 419; *ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι παραδίδωμι.*

11. *sacrare.* We may transl. 'immortalise.' But the figure is founded really on the idea of poetry being the work of the Muses, and divine. So [M.] compares Pindar, *Isthm.* vii. 60: *Ὕμνοις θεῶν διδόμεν.* Cicero has 'literis consecrata' in *Tusc Qu.* v. 4 (11). Comp. 'consecrat' in C. iv. viii. 27, where the verb, however, *may* mean 'represent under a sacred character.'

CARM. XXVII.

12. *Vulnere.* Virg. *Æn.* iv. 2: *vulnus alit venis.* [O.]

15. *Οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' αἰκελίῳ παθὶ δαμεῖς ἔφαντς,* *Theogn.* 1844.

19. *Anaxilas apud Athen.* xiii. p. 558:

τίς γὰρ η δράκαιων ἄμικτος η χίμαιρα πυρκύνος
η χάρυβδις η τρίκρανος Σκύλλα ποντία κίνη
Σφίγξ, 'Τύρα, λέων', 'Εχιδνα, πτηνά δ' Ἀρτιμῶν γέρνη
εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἀφίκεται τοῦ καταπιέστον γένους; [O.]

19. *laborabas.* To these references add from Homer, Il. η. 31: *φίλος* *ἔπλετο;* θ. 163: *γυναικὸς ἀρ' ἄντι τέτρυξ* ('You are, *I see*, no better than a woman'); φ. 281: *έμαρτο*, 'Now *I find* I am destined,' &c. (Compare Badham, note on Eur. *Iph.* T. 342.)

24. Cp. Eur. *Ion.* 202.

CARM. XXVIII.

1—4. *Pulveris . . . munera.* Geaner supposes this to mean "the withholding of a little dust" (i.e. the want of burial) "restrains you from passing the Styx," alluding to the ancient notion of the disabilities imposed upon the unburied. But the mariner either supposes Archytas to have had the rites of burial, or else he overlooks the consideration of them: what he pities is the fact of death. With 'cohibent,' as a proper term to express the effect of death, compare C. II. xx. 8, and III. iv. 80; and 'coerct,' C. II. xviii. 38; and the Homeric *γῆμα κατέσχε*, Od. λ. 548; and *γῆ φυσίζος θῆτε κατὰ πρατερόν περ ἐρύκει*, Il. φ. 63.

5. Ov. *Fast.* i. 298; Cic. *de Fin.* ii. 34: 'omne caelum . . . mente complexum.'

6. Add to the quot. from Homer, Il. ο. 129; *Lucret.* iii. 1038—58; Virg. *Æn.* x. 470.

8. Eur. *Troad.* 855; Homer, *Hym. in Ven.* 161; Mimmern. (P. G. p. 48); Propert. II. xviii. 7.

14. Cp. *Hdt.* iv. 95: 'Ελλήνων οὐ τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ σοφιστῇ Πυθαγόρῃ.

17. Cp. Simonides, Amorg. Fr. i. 12 (P. Gr. p. 145):

τοὺς δὲ δύστηνοι νόσοι
φθείρουσι θνητῶν, τοὺς δὲ "Ἄρει δεδμημένους
πέμπει μελαίνης 'Αιδης διπλὸς χθονός."
οἱ δὲ ἐν θαλασσῇ στρηματαὶ

20. *nullum caput* is perhaps merely = *neminem*. Or it may contain allusion to the offering due to Proserpine mentioned in Virg. *Aen.* iv. 798.

— *fugit*, used like a Gr. aorist, as in C. xxxiv. 16.

21. *Orionis*. Theocr. vii. 54. [O.]

25. *quodc. minabitur*. See A. P. 350. There, however, [O.] explains the construction as elliptical, with *ferire* understood. Here 'quodcunque' must be taken with the intransitive 'minabitur,' according to the ordinary use of neuter pronouns.

28. *tibi defluat*. ἐστὲ καταρρέει, Theocr. i. 5. [D.]

28. *Ab Jove*. Jupiter is invoked as the giver of wealth by Callim. H. ad Jov. xci. 94.

29. *Tarenti*. Neptune was the tutelar god of Tarentum, being reputed the father of its mythical founder, Taras.

30. *immeritis nocitaram*. Cp. Solon, xii. 31:

... αὐτις ἀνατίσοι (where Bergk reads καὶ ἀντίτα) ἔργα τίνονται
ἢ παιδεῖς τούτους ἢ γένος ἔξωται.

Cp. also Hom. Od. λ. 72; Eur. Phoen. 934; Hippol. 831; and *Aesch.* Suppl. 433. [M.] Add Juv. xiii. 206.

CARM. XXIX.

7. *Puer ex aulā*. Cp. Liv. xlv. 6: *pueri regii . . . principum liberi ad ministerium regis electi*. Juv. ix. 46: *puerum . . . dignum cyatho* [O.]. Add Juv. v. 56: *Flos Asiae ante ipsum*, etc.

8. *Ad cyathum*. So Juv. xiii. 44: *ad cyathoa*. So 'servus ad manum' = *manuensis* in Cic. Or. iii. 60. By later writers the prep. *α* is used to denote *office*, as *α μάντης*, *α epistolit* (a *secretary*), *α rationēs* (an *accountant*).

11. Cp. 'Your mountains shall bend and your streams ascend,' in W. Scott's Lay, i. 18.

14. *Panestī*. See Cic. Ac. Qu. ii. 2 (5), and ii. 33 (98).

CARM. XXX.

Aleman Fr. 10. [O.]

5. *solutis sonis*. I.e. discincte ludentes; unrestrained, sportive, and free. Commentatores quote Seneca de Benef. i. 3.

7. *Juventas*. Ἡβη, who is reckoned as an attendant on Venus, in Hom. Il. ad Apoll. 195. [O.]

8. *Mercurius*. "Quod Amor disertos faciat; seu quia per disertam orationem solet amor conciliari." Unde Ov. A. A. ii. 123 :

"Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses,
Et tamen aequoreas torat amore Deas." [D.]

So in the cestus of Venus, Hom. Il. §. 216, among the θελκτήρια τάρτα this is mentioned :

δε δ' δαριστὺς πάρφασις ήτ' ἔκλεψε νόον. [M.]

CARM. XXXI.

This Ode was composed upon the dedication or opening of the new public library on the Palatine in B.C. 28. See note on E. I. iii. 17.

3. *Non*, etc. Ov. Am. I. xv. 35 :

Vilia miretur vulgus, mihi flavius Apollo
Pocula Castaliæ plena ministret aquæ.

6. *ebur Ind.* Ovid Medic. Fac. 10. [M.]

8. *Mordet* . . . *taciturnus*. τοῖχον ὑποτρόχων ἡσύχιος ποταμός,
Call. Ep. xlvi. 4.

15. Cp. Alcman Fragn. 17; Eur. Fr. Inc. 111. [O.]

16. *malva*. Cp. Hesiod 'Erg. ημ. 40 (in praise of contentment):

οὐδὲ ισασιν δύο πλέον ήμισυ παττός,
οὐδὲ δύον ἐν μαλάχῳ τε καὶ ἀσφαδέῳ μέγ' δυειαρ.

Mallows are mentioned as a last resource in S. S. Job, xxx. 4.

18. *Letoë*, from the Gr. form Ληγέος. So in Ov. Met. vii. 384.
Letoës; viii. 15, proles Letoës. [O.]

20. Cp. μὴ φέντο μετ' ἀμοντας, Eur. H. Fur. 676.

Μήποτέ μοι μελέδημα νεύτερον ἄλλο φανεῖν
'Αγτ' ἀρετῆς σοφίης τ', ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰὲν ἔχων
Τερπομηνή φόρμιγγι καὶ δρχηθμῷ καὶ ἀοιδῇ
Καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐσθλὸν ἔχοιμι νόον.

Theogn. 789. [O.]

CARM. XXXII.

1. *Poscimur*. So 'Poscimur, Aonides,' Ov. Met. v. 333; and

.... Palilia poscor;

Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales,

Fast. iv. 721. (Quoted by Bentley, who reads, however, 'Poscimus.')

2. *Lusimus*. Cp. also 'ludicra,' Virg. E. i. 10; Geor. iv. 565; and Ov. Trist. iv. x. 1: tenerorum lusor amorum. [M.] compares Pind. Ol. i. 16: οὐα παῖδομεν.

13. Cp. Pind. Nem. v. 24; and φόρμιγξ διατὸς ἐταιρη, Hom. Il. Merc. 31. [M.]

CARM. XXXIII.

1. *Ne doleas*, a dependent construction, 'that you may not grieve, observe the instances of Lycoris Cyrus, etc.' See Madvig, L. Gr. § 886;

who points out the extreme rarity or the archaic character of *ne* used prohibitively with the second sing. *praesubj. act.* He quotes as the only instances *ne conferas*, from Ter. *Eun.* II. iii. 97; *ne sis*, Hor. *S.* II. iii. 88; the deponent *ne pigrere*, Cic. *Att.* xiv. 1. (It may be so used in hypothetical sentences, as *quoniam absit ne regnus*, Cic. *Senect.* 33.) The correct idiomatic usage is the futurum exactum, as in Cic. *Div.* II. 127 (61): *Hoc facito, hoc ne feceris.* The poets, however, admit the imperative, see note on C. I. xi. 1. This rule does not apply to the third person; e.g. *ne careat*, C. I. xxxvi. 10; *ne pudeat*, Virg. *G.* I. 80; *ne traxieris liberum*; *ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinia*, *Liv.* xxi. 44; nor to the particles *nece*, *neu*, *nihil*, Cp. C. II. xi. 4: *nece trepides*; *Ov. Ep.* I. 2; *ne nihil describas.*

CARM. XXXIV.

5. *Diespiter*—Jupiter. The two names are akin and in real meaning the same. The Latin *Jus* and *Jovi*, the Gr. *Zebs*, the Sanskrit *Dyaus* or *Dyu* (meaning both *sky* and *day*) point to a common root signifying *bright*. These derivatives, then, form a natural first term to express the idea of God—the *author of light, the Lord of heaven*. (See the history of this name and its forms in Max Müller's Tenth Lecture on Language, 2nd Series.) In the Vedas the combination *Dyauspiter* (=Sky Father) is as frequent as Jupiter in Latin.

6. *Igni*. Such is the constant form of this ablative. Cp. C. I. iv. 3; Sat. I. v. 72; Virg. *G.* I. 234; and Wagner's note and references.

7. *per purum*. For the phrase, cp. Virg. *G.* II. 364; for the idea, Hdt. III. 86: *ἀστραπὴ δὲ αἰθρίη καὶ βρούση*.

13. *Constitutur*. *Lucret.* vi. 358.

13. Cp. Hom. *Od.* π. 211; Hesiod 'Εργ. πμ. 5; Eur. *Fragm. Andr.* 23. [M.]

14. *Obscura*. Neut. for masc. see E. I. ix. 4, and note; cp. Virg. *AEn.* vi. 170.

15. Cp. δένδι λεληκέδι, Hom. II. x. 141.

CARM. XXXV.

1. *gratum*. “*Sc. tibi ut C. I. xxx. 2, dilectam Cypron.*” [O.] Those who construe it ‘pleasant’ quote Cic. *Att.* iv. 8; Antio nihil quietius, nihil alius, nihil amoenius.

2. *Τύχη γὰρ δρθοῖ καὶ Τύχη καταρρέει;*
τὸν εἴτενχούντα τὸν τε δυστυχούντα’ *άει.*

Soph. *Ant.* 1158, and cp. Virg. *AEn.* xi. 426.

4. *funer. triumphos*. Compare in *Livy.* xlv. 41 the speech of *CEm.* Paulus, “*spectaculo vobis nunc triumphus meus nunc funera liberorum meorum fuerint triumphus meus velut ad ludibrium casum humanorum duobus funeribus liberorum meorum est interpositus.*” [Ch.]

5. Cp. Eur. Suppl. 552 :

τρυφῆ δὲ δαίμων, πρὸς τε γὰρ τοῦ δυστυχοῦ
δεῖ εὐτυχῆσθε τίμιος γεράρεται,
δέ τ' ὅλβιός νυν πνεῦμα δειμαίνων λεπεῖν
ὑψηλὸν αἴρει.

9. Cp. Liv. ix. 16 : 'Fortuna per omnia humana maxime in res bellicas potens.'

13. μὴ . . . ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ ὅλβον, *Aesch.* Pers. 165.

14. column. This has been supposed to refer to Dolabella's overthrow of J. Caesar's column : 'eversio illius execratae columnæ,' *Cic. Phil.* i. 2. Cp. ad Attic. xiv. 15: 'columnam tollere.'

15. Cp. Ov. Met. xi. 377; xii. 241 [O.]. [M.] quotes Bacchylides, Fr. 34, very appositely.

— frequens. So 'frequentioris populi,' in *Cic. pro Sest.* 59. [B.]

18. trabales. *Virg. Aen.* xii. 294. 'Cl. tr.' is used as a proverb, *Cic. Verr.* v. 21: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, *clava trabali* figeret.

22. abnegat. *Ov.* has the same construction. Siqua repugnārat nimium, comitemque negārat, *A. Am.* i. 127. [M.] quotes *Val. Flacc.* iii. 695: an *esse comitem* tam tristibus actis *abneget*.

25. Pind. Nem. x. 78. (So *Theogn.* 79. M.)

28. jugum. *Theocr.* xii. 15. [O.]

'Quid agam, si proxima quaeque relinquunt?

Subtrahis effracto tu quoque colla jugo?'

Ov. Trist. v. ii. 39 [M.]

39. diffingas. 'Recoquunt patios fornacibus enes,' *Virg. Aen.* vii. 636. [O.] προχαλκεῖαι δὲ Άισα φασγανουργός, *Aesch.* Choep. 647. [M.]

— retusum. So, *Virg. G.* ii. 301; *Ov. Am.* ii. 9. [B.]

CARM. XXXVI.

10. Cr. notā. This custom is ascribed to the Thracians in *Plin.* vii.

40. Comp. *Catull.* lxix. and cxviii.; also *Mart.* xii. 34 sqq., and ix. 52. [B.]

14. Threic. . . . am. *Call. Fr.* 109.

16. apium. *Virg. Ecl.* vi. 68. [O.]

17. putres oculos. Cp. *Theocr.* i. 38: οἱ δὲ ὅπερες Δηθὰ κυλοῦ-διδοῦται.

20. Eur. Hec. 398: δηνῶνα κισσὸς δρυὸς δηνῶν τῆσδε οἴομαι. So *Catull.* lxi. 34.

CARM. XXXVII.

3. pulvinar, used sometimes for the ceremony itself; as by C. Nepos, in Timotheo 2: 'ei Dese (sc. Paci) *pulvinar* sit institutum.' Cp. 'pulvi-
naribus altis Dignior' (i.e. worthy of divine honours), *Ov. Met.* xiv. 827.

7. *dementes* = “dementer cogitatas; fere ut, Virg. *AEn.* ii. 576, *sceleratas . . . penas.*” [O.]

17. *accipiter velut.* Hom. Il. φ. 493, χ. 139; *Æsch.* P. V. 857; Virg. *AEn.* xi. 721; Ov. *Met.* v. 606; Eur. *Andr.* 1141.

22. *nec muliebriter.* Cp. Ov. ‘animi matrona virilia,’ F. ii. 847.

24. Perhaps the simplest and best construing will be, ‘nor did she provide herself a *fresh* retreat,’ *latentes oras* = *latebras*.

— *reparo* in C. l. xxxi. 12 is to *gain* in *exchange*; here, to gain anew. The propriety of the perfect tense expressing the simple fact may be noted. Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, vol. III. ch. xxviii. p. 332, says: “She had undertaken . . . to sail far away to some secure regions beyond the reach of the conqueror, whose pursuit she dreaded.” Had the *impf.* (*nec reparabat*) been used, it would have meant she did not purpose or attempt to fly; which would have been untrue.

26. The mode of Cleopatra’s death was never ascertained. The tradition is discussed in Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, ch. xxviii. pp. 343, 344.

32. ‘T. Livius refert illam (sc. Cleopatram) . . . identidem dicere solitam *οὐθηματεῖσθομαί*.—Schol. Porphy.

CARM. XXXVIII.

2. *philyra.* Ov. *Fast.* v. 337.

4. *rosa sera.* Cp. Martial: *hibernæ . . . rosæ*, IV. xxix. 4; VI. lxxx.

2. [M.]

5. *allabores curo.* *Curo* has the same construction (a subj. without *at*) again in S. II. vi. 38.

CARMINUM LIBER II.

CARM. I.

1. Q. Cecilius Metellus Celer was consul with Lucius Afranius in B.C. 60. For an account of Pollio see Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 442.

2. Cicero (de Cl. Orat. xvi. 829) speaks of ‘belli civilis causes in privatorum cupiditatibus inclusas;’ and in Ep. Fam. iv. 7: ‘neque te consilium civilis bellii ita gerendi neque copias Cn. Pompeii nec genus exercitus probare.’ (This second passage rather favours the first-mentioned interpretation of the verse.)

6. Cp. Eur. *Rhea*, 446: *βίττεις κυβεῖσσι τὸν πόδα Ἀργείον* “Αρη.” And Ib. 183: *δὲ κύβοισι.* See Elmali, on *κίνδυνον βίττειν*, Eur. *Heracl.* 149.

7. *per ignes.* Suidas, *ἐν πυρὶ βέβηκας.* [O.] Add from Suidas also, *ἀπόρας: βαίνειν ἐχθρικήν δηλοῖ βλάβην.* Homer expresses extrication from imminent danger by *καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο νοστήσαμεν,* Il. x. 246.

12. Cp. 'cothurnato vase,' Ov. Am. ii. xviii. 18. (For a full description of the *κέθορος* or cothurnus, see Donaldson, in Theatre of Gr. Ed. vii. pp. 245—8.)

13. *praesidium.* Cp. . . . 'Cotta . . . Pieridum lumen praesidiumque fori,' Ov. Pont. iv. xvi. 42. [M.]

18. [O.] says: *Perstringere de auribus acuto vel terribili sono percussis* (i.e. to deafen); *Perstringere de oculis subito splendore vel fulmine prope cecatis* " (i.e. to dazzle). The distinction is, no doubt, true; *per* denoting what penetrates to the remoter or inward sense, the hearing or the mental faculty; *praes* action upon what is forward or in front, as the eyesight. Yet the words have been constantly confounded, as may be seen in Geaner's note on Quintilian, *l. c.* See also Cic. Divinatio, 14: 'praestringat aciem ingenii.'

22. 'Arctoi formosus pulvere belli,' Mart. viii. lxv. 3. [M.]

26. *cesserat.* Cp. Virg. AEn. ii. 351.

29. *pinguior.* Virg. G. i. 492; Ovid, Ep. i. 54. So, Aesch. Pers. 806, φλογερός οὐασματερός χθονί, and S. C. Theb. 587. [O.]

37. *ne* may be taken as dependent on 'quare modos.' See on l. xxxiii. 1.

58. As instances of the force of *re*, observe Virg. AEn. iii. 383: 'reddita' cessit. Engl. reverted to (there is no idea there of restoration). AEn. vi. 819: *fasces 'recepitos,' gained over to the cause of freedom, or, simply, transferred.* Georg. iv. 424: 'resistit,' removes or stands aloof. AEn. viii. 503: 'resedit' is == *consedit* with the idea of a check or repulse.

58. *namnisi.* Cp. Quintil. x. i. 64: Simonidis' poeta temerrimi precepit in commovendā miseratione virtus. Cp. Catull. xxxvi. 8. [O.] And so Wordsworth, "one precious tender-hearted scroll of pure Simonides."

40. Cp. 'Cecini plectro graviora Gigantas . . . Nunc opus est leviore lyra,' Ov. Met. x. 150. [O.]

CARM. II.

The sentiment of this Ode corresponds to, and is, perhaps, taken from Theocr. xvi. 22 sq. It is a question whether it contains more of irony or counsel, or praise. The subject of it (C. Salustius, great nephew of the historian) is once mentioned elsewhere (Sat. x. ii. 48 sqq.) as an extravagant profligate. In the period intervening between that poem and this (about sixteen years), he may have grown wiser; perhaps 'modeste munificus.' We learn from Tacitus (Ann. iii. 30) that he was fond of, or at least affected, luxury and elegance (the means for which he had in the wealth left him by his great uncle, who had died B.C. 34); but that he was really a man of energy as well as influence. During the lifetime of Maecenas he ranked next to him, after his death he succeeded him in his place in the counsels of Augustus. He died A.D. 20.

2. **Abdito terris.** Sallust had valuable copper mines among the Centrones (in Centronum alpino tractu, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 2), to which some have thought allusion is here made.

8. Cp. Virgil's 'Famam extendere factis,' *Mn.* x. 468.

9. **regnes.** This potential mood expresses less a fact, than a wish or possibility. For the sentiment cp. Milton, *Par. Reg.* ii. 466.

13. **hydropsy.** This comparison, of covetousness to dropsy occurs in Polyb. *Hist.* xiii. 2. [M.]

— *indulgens sibi.* *Juv.* xiv. 139: *crescit amor nummi quantum, etc.*

21. **diadema,** the ensign of royalty, 'trabeam et diadema Quirini,' *Juv.* viii. 259; it was a linen fillet ('fascia candida,' *Suet. J. Cæs.* 79), not to be confounded with 'corona,' a garland, or conqueror's wreath. (See Trench's *Synonyms*, p. 91.)

23. **irretorū spectat.** The wise man can look steadily at, can face them, 'cogitare cum Socrate *quam multa non desidero*' [G.]. Ovid, *Met.* x. 696, uses 'retorserunt oculos' for, turned away their eyes; 'nec vultum avertit,' *lb.* vi. 642, expresses firm resolution. Consult Bentley on *rectis oculis* (*δρθοῖς δημαρτ.*, Soph. [Ed. T. 1885], C. i. iii. 18. Cicero, *ad Brutum*, Ep. 18, has this metaphor: 'splendore falsi honoris objecto aciem boni ingenii præstringi posse confident.' Orelli (quoting φεύγε ἀκεραστρεπτή, from Plato, *Legg.* ix. 854, C.) gives a different explanation: 'sapiens adeo contemnit thesauros, sequo et tranquillo animo eos præteriens et videns, ut ne retorquere quidem oculos ad illos . . . dignetur.' So Dillenb., who refers to *Cic. Cat.* ii. i. 2. [M.] adduces passages bearing on each interpretation; the most decisive is in favour of the first: 'ut non magis auri fulgor quam gladii præstringat oculos meos; ut ingenti constantiā, quod omnes optant, calcem,' *Seneca*, Ep. 48. To the second interpretation, it may be objected that no direct parallel has been produced to support the peculiar construction it involves, and that it seems to overlook the emphatic meaning of *spectat* as if it were a mere synonym for *videt*.

CARM. III.

1. **Equam mentem.** Cp. Archiloch. *Fr.* 60; *Lucret.* v. 1116. [O.] Sq *Eur. Fr. Inc.* 170. Ovid borrows the phrase, *A. A.* ii. 438.

4. **moriture.** Cp. οἱ θανόμενοι βροτῶν, *Eur. Heracl.* 594.

7. **bearis.** Cp. 'hilarane convivia Baccho,' *Virg. Ecl.* v. 69.

9. Cp. 'opportuna suā blanditur populus umbrā,' *Ov. Met.* x. 555.

10. Cp. Milton:

" . . . To lodge
Under the spreading favour of these pines . . .
To bring me berries or such cooling fruit
As the kind hospitable woods provide."

Comus, 184—7. See also *Parad. Reg.* ii. 262.

So Shelley:

" The woods to frame a bower
With interlaced branches mix and meet."
Revolt of Islam, *Dedication*.

15. *res et setas.* 'Quia res, setas, usus, semper aliquid apportet novi,'
Ter. Ad. v. iv. 2. [O.]

16. *Fila astra.* Mart. iv. lxxiii. 3:

'Ultima volentes orabat pensa sorores
Ut traherent parvâ *stamina pulla* morâ.'

Comp. Juv. iii. 27. [O.]

21. Pind. Nem. vii. 19:

ἀφνέος πενιχρός τε θάνατον παρὰ
θαμὰ (= θάμα) νέονται.

Cp. Isthm. vi. 42. [M.]

24. *nil miserantia.* *ηγεές ήτορ έχων*, Hea. Theog. 456; Hom. Il. i.
158. [O.]

25. Ov. Met. x. 33.

28. *symbea.* Eur. Alc. 252:

ὅρῳ δίκαιον ὅρῳ σκάφος γεκίων δὲ πορθμεύς
έχων χρ' ἐπὶ κόντρη Χάρων μὲν δῆ καλεῖ. [O.]

Add. *Æsch.* S. C. Theb. 858: τὰν διστονού μελάγκροκον ταύτατον
θεωρίδα.

CARM. IV.

1. *ancillæ, transl. a captive* ('fingit amicum veluti heroicis temporibus amare captivam,' O.). Cp. Hom. Il. i. 842:

ἔσις καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν (sc. Briseida)
ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον δουρικτητὴν περ δούσαν.

Ov. Am. II. viii. 11: 'Thessalus ancillæ facie Briseidos arsit.'

2. *insolentem.* Cp. A. P. 122 [O.], but is it not used in its proper sense here, 'not *wont* to be moved?' *insolenti* *lætitia*, above, iii. 3, is unwonted, i.e. extravagant; in C. III. xxix. 50, *delighting in change*; in Ep. xvii. 75 *insolentia* is paraphrased in Orelli's note 'insolitis artibus.'

10. *ademptus Hector.* Add to the instances of this construction, C. IV. viii. 16, Virg. Æn. xii. 280, post Eruta Pergama; Ov. F. i. 453, *defensa Capitolia*. In the passage of Thuc. referred to (iii. 36), I perceive that Dr. Donaldson has received into his text (Ed. Cantab. Deighton, 1859) the plural *προσκυνεβάλοντο*. In Livy, ix. 5, the edd. place a stop after 'lictores abire iussi paludamentaque detracta; but the verb, 'miserationem fecit,' must be referred to that clause for its nom. case.

11. Cp. Hom. Il. ο. 243; Virg. Æn. ix. 155.

— *leviora.* Hom. Il. χ. 287 (Hector ad Achill.): καὶ κεν ἐλαφρό-
τερος πόλεμος Τρώεσσι γένοιτο σείο καταφθιμένοιο.

24. *Claudere*, i.e. to close. 'Cladere dicit non *condere* *lustrum* censoriæ formulâ consulto abstinentia.' [O.] The one phrase may remind us of the other, but could not, perhaps, be substituted for it. *Condere lustrum* (as we may infer from Livy, i. 44) meant seemingly 'to offer a lustration by way of completing, or in accompaniment of, the census,' and then, becoming a recognised term for 'facere' or 'instituere lustrum,' would naturally be restrained to that sense.

CARM. V.

— ferre jugum. Catull. 68: 'indomitam ferre jugum docuit;' Plautus Circul. i. i. 50: 'jamne ea fert jugum?' Cp. the Gr. epithets ἄγιος, ἀδυάντος, as in Eur. Bacch. 694; Soph. El. 1239. [M.]

— comparis, 'yoked together;' *metop.* 'a consort' Cp. Gr. σύζυγος, σύζυγος, as in Eur. Alc. 342.

5. Eur. Bacch. 866: ἡς νεβρὸς χλοερᾶς ἐνταίχουσα λεύκανος ἡδονᾶς; Theocr. xi. 2: μόσχως γαυροτέρα. [M.]

6. juvenes. Soph. Trach. 539:

ἄνδρα μαρτρὸς ἄφαρ βέβακεν
ὅστε πόρτις ἔρημα. [O.]

7. Solantia. 'Propriè solantia animum; tum dolorem, tum mala et malorum causes: h. e. solando ministras,' Heyne ad V. *AEn.* i. 238.

10. Imm. πυρε = γλαυκῆς διάρρεας (i. e. the uncoloured grape), Soph. Trach. 703.

11. Autumnus. Pindar, Isthm. ii. 4, describes youth as 'Αφροδίτες εὐθρόνον μαρστειραν (i. e. wooing, inviting) ἀδίσταν διάρραν.

12. Imitated by Ov. Met. iii. 484, and Prop. iv. ii. 13. Cp. Hesiod. Sext. Herc. 899: θέρει . . . δι' σμύκας αἰδλλονται. [M.]

CARM. VI.

1. Compare Catull. xi. 1—14. [M.]

10. Virg. G. ii. 197:

Sin armenta magis . . .

Saltus et saturi petitio longinqua Tarenti.

— Galsei. Virg. G. iv. 126 (where compare also 'ΟΕβαλίε τυρρίbus' with 'regnata Laconi arva'), Martial, VIII. xxviii. 4. [M.]

14. Hymetto; Venafro. Sc. melli Hymetto; bacca Venafraæ. Cp. C. II. xiv. 28: *coenæ* = *coenarum mero*. So C. III. vi. 46: *avis* = *avorum æstate*. So C. IV. x. 5, and I. i. 23. So S. II. IV. 3. So Cic. de Orat. i. 4 (15): *ingenia . . . nostrorum hominum multum cæteris hominibus . . . præstiterunt*. Ib. i. 6 (23): *eorum . . . auctoritatem Grecia anteponam*. Tusc. Qu. i. 2: *neque cum Greciæ, etc.*; and, *virtus . . . cum majoribus nostris comparanda*. So in Greek, Hom. Il. p. 51. (See Hensänger's note on Cic. De Off. i. 22).

17. Cp. Virg. G. ii. 149: 'Hic ver assiduum,' etc.

23. debitæ lacrimæ. [M.] Cp. Liv. xxv. 26: *lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequerentur mortuos* (not, however, as an *exact* parallel).

CARM. VII.

1. Tempus ult. Catull. lxiv. 151, 169. [M. O.]

3. redonavit. An amnesty is recorded (Vell. Pat. ii. 77; Dio. xlvi. 36) as proclaimed in the year B.C. 39, peace having been made with

Sext. Pompey. All the proscribed, except Cæsar's assassins, had liberty to return to Rome. This Ode is mostly referred to that occasion, but [O.] places it after Actium.

8. *Malobathro* may be translated 'with Syrian cinnamon;' Gr. μαλαβάθρος, "perhaps the betel or areca nut," Lid. and Sc. Lex. (But the *betel* is a creeper, with a succulent aromatic leaf, used, as in Ceylon, for chewing.) [O.] explains it to be the oil of 'Laurus cassia,' i. e. *cinnamon*; adding, that the form of the word is a corruption of the Indian *Tamalapatram*.

10. *relictā parvula*. Archilochus, Anacreon, and Alcaeus were all remarked as πανδοκεῖς. See Archil. Fr. 5 (quoted in Aristoph. Pac. 1298); Anacr. Fr. 27; Alca. Fr. 32. The story of the last is related in Herod. v. 95. [O.]

11. *minaces*. Virg. AEn. x. 817.

12. [O.] objects to the common interpretation, "nec *turpe* per se significare potest 'cruore pollutum,' nec *mentum* poni pro *ore*. Idcirco ad alteram expl. redeo propositum jam ab Acrone: *Turpe solus* quo turpiter prostrati precarentur nam ut antea post aciem Pharsalicam teste Cæsare: B. C. iii. 98, Pompeiani *passis palmis projecti ad terram flentes ab eo salutem petierunt, sic etiam post Philippensem multi victoris clementiam supplices implorarunt."*

13. Eur. Hel. 243:

τὸν ἀκέπτουν ἔπειρης Μαλαδος γύρον
δις με . . . ἀναρπίσας δι' αἰθέρα . . . θερα.

14, 15. Cp. Eur. Heracl. 427—430:

οἵτινες

χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῆ ἐντήψαν εἴτα χερσόθεν
πνοαῖσιν ἡλάθησαν ἐς πάντον τὸδια. [M.]

resorbens. Cp. Virg. AEn. xi. 627. [M.]

17. *obligatam*, 'bound on you,' i. e. imposed on you as a debt. The partic. occurs again in Epop. xvii. 67.

19. *Depone*. Virg. AEn. vii. 107. [M.]

— *laura*. In C. ill. iv. 19, 'lauro.' See Forbiger on Virg. Ecl. vii. 83.

21. *oblivioso*. οἶον λαθικάδεα, Alca. 41. [M.]

25. *Venus*, 'the highest throw on the dice;' the lowest was 'canis,' Propert. iv. viii. 45; Ov. A. A. ii. 205. Or *vulturinus*: jacit vulturius quatuor (*he throws four aces*), Plaut. Curc. ii. iii. 78. (See note on C. ill. xxiv. 58.)

CARM. VIII.

10, 11. Cp. Virg. AEn. ix. 429: *coelum hoc et conscientia sidera testor.* [M.]

13. *Ridet hoc*. Tibull. ill. vi. 49.

24. *Aura*, a metaphor for *influence*. Critics compare Propert. ii. xxvii. 15. [O.] connects the term with the metaph. 'juvencis' (v. 21), and

interprets it according to the usage in Virg. G. iii. 251 : *notas odor attulit aurae*. The latitude with which the poets used the word is evident from Virg. AEn. vi. 204, where it is applied to *sight*, ‘*aure per ramos aura refulsa*’.

CARM. IX.

Ad Valgium. ‘*Valgius, aeterno propior non alter Homero*,’ Tibull. iv. i. 180. He was consul *suffectus* B.C. 12.

1. Cp. Ov. Fast. i. 495; Eur. Herc. Fur. 102.

2. Why this mention of the Caspian, and Armenia, rather than of the Adriatic and Thrace, with which Horace most familiarly associates his ideas of storms and cold? Probably at this time Rome was full of the *nova tropaea* (v. 18) and descriptions of the East. The date usually assigned to the Ode is B.C. 20.

10. Vespéro. Milton, P. L. v. 166 :

‘Fairest of stars last in the train of night
If better thou belong not to the dawn,
Sure pledge of day —’

So Spenser, F. Q. II. xii. 65 :

‘That faire starre, the messenger of morne.’

‘*Stella Veneris quæ φέσφορος Græce, Lucifer Latine dicitur* cum antereditur solem; cum subsequitur autem Hesperos,’ Cic. N. D. ii. 20.

12. rapidum. ‘*Solitum apud poetas Solis ἐνίθετον . . . propter celerrimum cursum.*’ [O.]

So in Ovid : Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum
Ne detur celeri victima tarda Deo.

But it is also used of his *unchecked* *scorching* heat, as in Virg. G. i. 92. Cp. *rapidus ignis*, Virg. G. iv. 425, and Ecl. ii. 10, with Conington’s note.

— fugiente. Eur. Ion, 84 :

ἴστρα δὲ φεύγει πυρὶ τῷδ' αἴθέρος
εἰς νύχθ' λεπδύ.

16. Troilum. Cp. Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 39: ‘*Multo saepius lacrimasse Priamum quam Troilum.*’

17. Desine governa an acc. c. in Virg. Ecl. v. 19, and viii. 61. So in Ov. Met. vi. 215 : ‘*desine . . . querelas.*’

20. Niphaten, erroneously spoken of as a river by the later poets, Lucan. iii. 245; Silius, xiii. 765; Juvenal, vi. 409. [O.]

22. vertices. ‘*Hanc formam non vortices videtur prætulisse etiam Virgilius.*’ Cf. Wagner, ad G. i. 481. [O.] So Conington, *ib.*

CARM. X.

See Cowper's translation of this Ode and reflections. Cp. Eurip. Antioch. Fr. 36 :

οὕτε ναύτιλον φίλω
τολμῶντα λίαν οὕτε προστάτην χθονός.

Cp. Gray, Ode for Music, stanza 8.

2. urgendo, nearly == *sequendo*, as above *urges flos. modia*.

5. *Auream*. Cp. Lucian, Nectyom. 4 (Scr. Gr. p. 227, l. 2).

— mediocritatem. 'Quae est inter nimum et parum, Cic. Off. i. 25,' [O.] Cp. Eurip. Med. 125—30: *τῶν γὰρ μετρίων, κ. τ. λ.*

6. *obsolete* *sord*. 'Simili verborum compositione Cic. pro Sestio, 28; *virtus . . . neque alienis unquam sordilus obsolescit*.' [O.]

10. Cp. Lucian, Charon, 14 (Scr. Gr. p. 256, 10); Eurip. Fr. 181; Juv. x. 107; and Hannibal's Speech in Liv. xxx. 30: 'quanto altius elatus erat' (sc. A. Regulus) 'eo fædus corruit.'

13. Cp. Soph. Trach. 297: *ταρβεῖν τὸν εὖ πράσσοντα μὴ σφαλῆ ποτέ*. So Eur. Ino, Fr. 21. Also *φόβος συμπαρομάρτων*, Xen. Cyrop. viii. vii. 7 (Scr. Gr. p. 119, 12).

14. *Alteram*. 'Similiter apud Gr. ἄτερος δαίμονα. Pind. Pyth. iii. 34; Call. Fr. 91.' [O.] Add Eur. H. F. 1238, and Livy, ix. 16: 'nondum alteram fortunam expertus' (i. e. *a reverse of fortune*).

15. 'Jupiter omnis tempestatis arbiter, C. l. xii. 15; adde Arist. Av. 1502.' [M.]

18. Cp. Ov. ex Ponto, iv. 8.

19. *Suscitat*. Cp. Pind. Ol. ix. 47: *ἔγειρ' ἐπεάν σφιν οἴμον λιγύν*. Isthm. vii. 1; Lucr. ii. 412. [O.]

21. Cp. Soph. Elect. 916:

ἀλλ', δὲ φίλη, θάρσουν· τοῖς αὐτοῖσι τοι
οὐχ αὐτὸς δει δαιμόνων παραστατεῖ.

23. Ov. Trist. iii. iv. 43.

CARM. XI.

3. *objecto*. Cp. Virg. G. iv. 503.

9. Cp. Ov. A. A. ii. 115. See Wordsworth; Poems on the Affections, xii.:

"Look at the fate of summer flowers,
Which blow at daybreak, droop ere evensong," &c.

13. *platano*. Ministrantem platanum potentibus umbras, Virg. G. iv. 146. [M.]

21. *devium*. "Apud Ov. Trist. iii. vii. 30, *devia femina de mere-trice*." [D.]

— *scortum . . . cum lyra*. Comp. Ter. Ad. Act v. Sc. ix. 7: *cum fide scortum adducere*. (Where consult by all means W. B. Marriott's note, 964.)

23. Bentley reads *incomptam . . . comam religata nodo*, and so Doering.

CARM. XII.

2. *dirum*. On the propriety of this epithet Orelli quotes Quintil. viii. ii. 9. Bentley reads 'durum,' for the sake of the antithesis to 'mollibus' (as in C. iv. i. 7), with the support of many good MSS., but their authority is outweighed by Quintilian's.

12. Cp. *Consolatio ad Liviam*, 278, [O.] *Propert.* ii. i. 33; *Ov. Triat.* iv. ii. 45. [M.]

15. *bene*. [O.], connecting this adv. with *modus*, quotes *Cic. ad Att.* xiv. 7: *litera bene longa*. *Tusc.* ii. 19: *dolor bene plane magnus*.

19. This mention of a sacred ceremony and Licymnia's part in it is adduced by Orelli as internal evidence that she was a Roman lady (*matrona non libertina*). Cp. *A. P.* 232, and *C. iv.* vi. 31.

21. *Eur. Herc.* F. 643. [M.]

26. *Ov. A. A.* iii. 579. [D.]

CARM. XIII.

1. Cp. *Ov. Am.* i. xii. 15 sqq.

6. *Fregisse*. So used in *Sallust*, *Cat.* 55; *Cic. Ver.* v. 42. [M.]

16. *timet*. So above, *C. II.* vi. 14, *ridēt*; and i. iii. 36, *perrupit*; *S. II.* ii. 47, *erāt*. See also *C. I.* xiii. 6. These are by some considered to be not so much instances of the power of cæsura as of archaism, and the retention of the ancient quantity. See Key's Grammar, § 412, and note; and his fuller exposition in the *Journal of Education*, vol. ix. p. 40. He refers there to Ritschl's *Plautus*, *Prolegom.* p. 82, for statements and authorities. Lachmann discusses the question in his notes on *Lucr.* i. 11, and ii. 27. He allows that the final *t* was common in Ennius. In this passage of Horace he reads 'timetve.'

17. *sagittas*. "Vere sublimi imagine eundem Israelitarum timorem a pharetratis Assyria expressit Jeremias v. 16. 'Η φαρέτρα αὐτῶν ἡ τάρφος ἀνεργυμένος.'" [O.]

21. *furvæ*, an old word used esp. as an epithet of the regions of death, cp. *Ov. Met.* v. 541; said to be akin to 'fucus' and 'uro,' and, therefore to signify *burnt brown, dusky*. But Lidd. and Scott's Lex. seems to connect it with *δρόφιδς* and *δρέφω*.

26. Cp. *Ov. Ep.* xv. 30; *A. A.* i. 206.

27. *aureo plectro*. Pind. *Nem.* v. 24; *Eur. Herc.* F. 351, [O.] Quintilian assigns rather a fanciful emphasis to the adjective, *Lib.* x. i. 63.

28. *d. fugæ mala*. *Virg. Æn.* iii. 160: *longumque fugæ ne linque laborem.*

25. *Sappho* and *Alceæus* (see the Biogr. Dict.) were the two great leaders of the *Æolian* school of lyric poetry. *Sappho* calls her house *μουσάτολον οἰκίαν*; it is conjectured that she was the centre of a literary society, in which she may have had rivals. *Gorgo* and *Andromeda* are mentioned as *ἀντίτρεχον*. The imputations brought against her by the

comic poets (cp. Ov. Ep. 15), and sometimes implied in the explanations of this passage, are refuted by Welcker; and see Muller's Literature of Greece.

30. *tyrannos*. These are probably the leaders of the popular party, as Myrsilus (see note on C. i. xxxvii. 1), Megalagyrus and the Cleonacids, by whom Alceus, who was on the side of the nobles, was exiled. Pittacus also, when invested with supreme power (a.c. 589—579), was attacked by the poet in his odes. Melanchinus, however, a former tyrant of Lebos, is praised by him in Fragm. 21. (On the origin and age of the word *τύραννος*, see the Greek argument to the *Oedipus Tyrannus*.)

33. Virg. Geor. iv. 471; Ov. Met. x. 41 sqq.

34. *centiceps*. Αἴθεος κύρια χαλκεόφωνος πεντυκόπτακτερον. Hesiod. Theog. 312. Αἴθον τρίκρανος σκόλακα. Soph. Trach. 1098.

36. *int. angues*. Aesch. Cho. 1049; Virg. G. iv. 482; Catull. lxiv. 193. [M.]

40. *lynkas*. Virg. G. iii. 264.

CARM. XIV.

2. *Labuntur*. Ov. Met. xv. 179; Fast. vi. 771. [M.]

— *neē Piestas*, etc. Ov. Am. III. ix. 37. Cp. Solon, xv. 9:
οὐδὲ ἡ ἀποινα διδοὺς θάνατον φέγοι οὐδὲ βαρεῖα
νούσους οὐδὲ κακὸν γῆρας ἐπερχόμενον.

So Mimmermus, Frag. v. 6. [M.]

4. *indomites*. Αἴθην τοι ἀμελίχος ἡδὸν ἀδάμαστος, Hom. Il. i. 158.

So Aesch. Niobe, Fragm. 147. [M.]

5. *trecentis*. '300 bulls (three hecatombs) *every day*.' [O.] compares the vow mentioned in Livy, xxii. 10: 'bubus Jovi trecentia.' Lucian (in his apparent reference to this passage, θεῶν ἐκκλ. 13; Scr. Gr. p. 349, 10) seems to have understood it thus. There is some question whether the line does not mean *one victim offered every day all the year round*, 300 being put as a round number for 365. (Mr. Conington in his translation quotes, and approvingly, Ritter as suggesting this.) But the adoption of the *distributive* 'trecentis' is against it.

— *quotq. e. d.* Compare the Homeric phrase for δομηέραι, Odyss. §. 93.

7. *ter amplum*. Lucret. v. 28: *tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai*.

9. *compescit*. = *coerct* in Virg. G. iv. 480. Comp. C. II. xx. 8, and xviii. 38.

— *omnibus*. Αἴθα παγκοίνου λίμυρας, Soph. Elect. 188. [M.]

14. *fractis fluctibus*. Virg. Aen. i. 165; x. 292.

16. *Cocytus*. Virg. Aen. vi. 132; Geor. iv. 478:

"Cocytus named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream."

Milton, P. L. ii. 579.

27. Cic. Philipp. ii. 41: 'natabant pavimenta vino.' [O.]

28. *Pont. osmissi*. Martial. XII. xlviii. 12. [M.]

CARM. XV.

1. In illustration of the extravagance and extent of Roman villas at this time Cicero is quoted, *Pro Milone*, 20 and 31: *substructionum insanis molibus*. *Ep. ad Quint. III. i. 5*: *villarum insaniam*. Sallust, *Cat. B. 13*, illustrates also the concluding reflections of this Ode: *operæ pretium est cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas visere temp' Deorum, quæ nostri majores religiosissimi mortales fecere.* [M.] quotes also *Plin. Ep. ii. 17*, but his later date must be remembered. [O.] quotes *Tac. Ann. iii. 53*. On the luxury of the age, and the *piscines* of such men as Lucullus and Hortensius, see *Merivale's Rome*, vol. I. c. ii. p. 89. (His anecdote from *Velleius Pat.* is in *Scr. Rom.* p. 261: sect. 'Lucullus.')

5. *platanus*. *Pliny. xii. 1.* [D.]

6. *Myrtus*, nom. plural; declined acc. to the 4th declension. "Numerò multitudinis ut *Virg. Georg. ii. 64*, *Paphiæ . . . myrtus.*" [O.] See *Forbiger*, note on *Virg. Ecl. vii. 6*.

— *narium*. This word is common in Satiric, *but not in other*, poetry as applied to persons. Used of animals it occurs frequently in the *Georgica*. In construction the genitive is *objective*.

7, 8. *Quintil. VIII. iii. 8.* [M.]

10. *ictus*. *ἡλίου βολαί*, *Eur. Bacch.* 458; *θέρμι' ἡλίου τοξεύματα*, *Incert. ap. Stob. Flor. Grot.* 393; *ictus, verbera solis*, *Lucret. v. 486, 612, etc.* [M.]

11. *intonsi*. *Cp. C. I. xii. 41.* "Anno demum u. c. 454 (= B.C. 300) tonores e Siciliâ Romam venerunt. *Plin. H. N. vii. 59.*" [O.]

16. *Porticus*. *Juv. vii. 178—183*, and *Ov. A. A. i. 67*. The *public* porticos were numerous at Rome. See *E. I. i. 71*, and *vi. 26*.

17. *Ov. F. i. 203.* [O.]

CARM. XVI.

3. *certa sidera*. *Tibull. I. ix. 19.* [M.]

9. I.e. neither wealth nor power can calm disquietude.

14. *Pera* iii. 25. [O.]

17. *jaculari*. 'Plane ut Gr. *τοξεύειν*, *Eur. Hec. 603; Suppl. 745.*' [M.] *Soph. Ed. Tyr. 1196.* [O.]

20. *Lucret. iii. 1081.* [D.]

27. *nihil . . . beatum*. *Cp. Eur. Steneb. Fr. 1: οὐκ ἔστιν δότις πάτερ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ.* [M.] *Bacchylides, Fr. 1.* [O.]

35. *equa*. 'Equabus in primis, non equis, utebantur in certaminibus, *Virg. G. i. 59.*' [O.]

37. *Cp. Bacchyl. Fragn. 28.* [M.]

39. *non mendax*. 'Sure; unfailing in the fulfilment of their decrees.'

Cp. 'veraces,' C. Secul. 25, and Persius, v. 48: *Parca tenax veri.* So Orelli.

Genius is represented as the gift of Fate in Pind. Ol. ix. 26—28; also in Nem. iv. 41—43, where the poet infers from it his own eventual triumph over detraction; as Horace may be said to do here.

CARM. XVII.

1. *exanimas.* Cic. Pro Milone, 34 (93): *Me quidem exanimant et interemunt hæ voces Milonis.*

3. *mearum rerum.* 'My prosperity,' or more simply = *mei*, as in Gr. $\tauὰ \epsilon\mu\alpha = \epsilon\gamma\alpha$. But cp. E. L i. 103, and Juv. vii. 22.

9. *Duoet r. Ruinam . . . trahit,* Virg. Aen. ii. 465. [M.]

11. *supremum e. iter.* $\tauὰ \nu\acute{e}d\acute{a}r\acute{a}v \delta\delta\delta\acute{a}v \sigma\acute{e}\chi\acute{u}o\acute{a}v$, Soph. Antig. 807. [M.]

17. *Libra . . . Scorpious . . . Capricornus.* For mention of these as Zodiacal signs, see Virg. G. i. 208, and i. 33; and Cicero's transl. of Aratus in Nat. D. ii. 44. For their astrological character, cp. Manil. Astron. iv. 548 (as quoted by O.), where the description under Libra may probably be a reference to Augustus. (See Heyne on Virg. G. i. 33.)

17. *adspicit,* i. e. as the star of my horoscope: an ellipse to be supplied from the following clause.

20. *Hesperia.* The influence of Capricorn is placed by the poets in the West, Manil. iv. 794; Propert. iv. i. 86. [D.] But 'the western wave' here, as in i. xxviii. 26, simply means the seas round Italy.

22. *Jovis . . . Tutela.* Cp. 'prosperus et salutaris fulgor qui dicitur *Jovis*,' Cic. in Somn. Scip. 4.

28. Add to the instances of this construction given in the foot note, Virg. Aen. viii. 522, xi. 112 and 115. The usage which first attracts attention in such passages as these, viz., the adoption of an indicative for a potential mood, is common in Greek and English also. (See the note on Scr. Gr. p. 5, li.; Hdt. i. 39.) See on Sat. II. i. 7. But the idiom of 'nisi' is to be remarked. Here it is an equivalent for—'But *Faukus* *intercepted the blow.*' In Aen. viii. 522, the sense is, 'they were thinking over . . . or beginning to do so. . . . But *Venus* gave a sign to cheer them.' The *imperfect* or *incomplete* idea is more marked in Virgil's 'putabant,' but it exists here in 'sustulerat.' (So esp. in Tac. Ann. iii. 14, quoted by O.) In Cic. Ep. ad Fam. iv. 5: 'Malum; nisi hoc pejus sit,' means, *It is painful; yet this would be more so.* Compare the frequent 'nisi forte,' as in Cic. Parad. 4: *yet you thought perhaps, is 'nisi forte . . . arbitrabare; or perhaps he can, is 'nisi forte . . . potest,'* This last usage takes an indicative.

CARM. XVIII.

1. *ebur*. Baccyl. Fr. 27: *χρυσῷ δ' ἀλεφαντὶ τε μαρμαρίσιον οἴκοι*. Cic. Parad. I: *Marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus*. [M.] 'Ebur' is int. as == *eburneum* by the Schol.; if so, we may compare 'aurum' for *carrus aureus* in Virg. *Aen.* v. 817.

2. *remidet*. Lucret. ii. 27. [M.]

3. *trabes*. 'The architraves' (Epistylia, see Dict. of Antiqq.). Cp. Senec. Thyest. 646: *auratas trabes Variis columnæ nobiles maculis ferunt*. Cp. Beck. Gallus. [O.]

— *Hymettias*. L. Crassus orator (see the Life in the Biogr. Dict.) *primus peregrini marmoris columnas habuit in eodem palatio Hymettias*. Plin. xxxvi. 5; Ib. 6; M. Lepidus *primus omnium limina e Numidico marmore in domo posuit magnâ reprehensione*. [D.]

4. *recessas*. Is this compound used simply for *excisas*, 'hewn out,' or in its more exact sense (as M. explains it), *rounded off, shaped, polished*?

7. Baccyl. Fr. 28 (an invitation to the Dioscuri):

οὐ βούν πάρεστι σώματ' οὔτε χρυσός, οὔτε πορφύρεος τάπητες,
ἀλλὰ θυμὸς εὐμενῆς,
Μοῦσα τε γλυκεῖα καὶ Βοωτίουσιν δὲ σκύφοισιν εἶνος ἡδύς. [M.]

9. Cp. Ov. Am. i. iii. 7—11.

11. *Me petit*. Cic. ad Fam. xiii. i. 1. [O.]

19. Cowley:

"Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
Thou who art underground to lie?
Thou sowest and plantest but no fruit must see,
For Death himself is reaping thee."

21. *Cærules mole fugantur aquæ*, Ov. A. A. iii. 126.

22. *continentē*, i. e. the main land, or continent.

23. *usque* marks the *continual* encroachment.

24. Cp. Goldsmith's Traveller:

"Opulence, her grandeur to maintain,
Lead stern depopulation in her train, &c."

And the Deserted Village:

"The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied."

— *Revellis*. This passage is quoted and adapted by Quintil. Decl. xiii. 2: *Lex Numæ extat, 'Qui terminum exarassit ipsius (? ipsus) et boves sacri sunt.'* [M.]

25. This crime was denounced by the Twelve Tables: 'Patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.' Yet that it was not uncommon, see Sal. Jugurtha, 41. [O.]

30. Mr. Conington's note gives a lucid and convincing paraphrase of this: 'The rich man . . . makes contracts which he may never see

executed (v. 17); meantime Death, more punctual than any contractor, more greedy than any encroaching proprietor, has planned with his measuring line a mansion of a different kind, which will infallibly be ready when the day arrives.'

34. *satalles*. Sc. οὗτοι κάπηρ ψυχοπομπός . . . Χάρων, Eur. Alc. 361 and 440. [M.]

36. *hic*. "Oreus," non "Sat. Or." Charon. [O.]

CARM. XIX.

1. Cp. Pratinas, Hypoth. 1:

ἔμδος ἔμδος ὁ Βρόμος,
δμὸς δεῖ κελαδεῖν, ἔμδος παταγεῖν
δμὸς δρεα σύμενον μετὰ Ναυδῶν.

For a description of the exploits of Bacchus, compare Ov. Met. iv. 11 sqq.; Trist. v. 3. [O.]

5. Soph. Trach. 216 sq.:

δαιρομ', οὐδὲ διπέσσομαι
τὸν αὐλὸν . . .
ἴδοι μ' ἀνταράσσει
εἴδοι μ' ὁ κισσός δρει βακχίαν
δικοστρέφων ἄμιλλαν.

7. *Fas vidisse fuit, fas sit mihi visa referre*, Ov. Her. xvi. 63. [O.]

23. See Eurip. Ion. 216.

28. "Ἀρεάς τε μοίραν μεταλαβάν τοιει τινά, Eur. Bacch. 302. [M.]

— *medius*. 'Cum gen,' a Gk. construction == in the midst of, i.e. involved in, taking part in, surrounded by. The phrase is represented in Spenser, F. Q. II. ix. 4.

CARM. XX.

2. Cp. Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 30 (59): 'cycni . . . Apollini dicati,' and the allusion in Call. Apoll. v. So Theogn. 231: σοὶ μὲν δύο πτέρ' θεοκα κ.τ.λ. So Pind. Pyth. v. 107: ποτανός. [M.]

4. *inv. major*. Cp. G. Withers (Shepherd's Hunting):

'So . . . shall it be
With Detraction's breath and thee;
It shall never rise so high,
As to stain thy poesy.'

18. *oclor Icaro*. Bentley finds fault both with the metre and the meaning, and proposes *tutior*. Comparing Ov. Trist. iii. 4:

Quid fuit ut *tadas* agitárit Dedalus alas,
Icarus Icarias nomine signet aquas.

Lachmann (on Lucr. iii. 374) approves the conjecture in these words: "Sententia unice postulat Bentleianum *tutior*."

14. *gementis*. Gemententque repleti Amnes, Virg. AEn. v. 806. [O.]

22. *turpes*. Cp. deformis, Ep. xiii. 18. [O.] quotes Ov. A. A. i. 534: Nec facta est lacrimis turpior.

CARMINUM LIBER. III.

CARM. I.

2. Arist. Ran. 353: εὐφημεῖν χρὴ κάξιστασθαι κ.τ.λ. [O.]

3. **sacerdos.** Cp. Virg. *AEn.* vi. 645, and Ov. *Am.* iii. viii. 23. [D.]
So Virg. *G.* ii. 476.

7. Cp. Call. *H.* in *Jov.* 3: πηλογύνων ἀλατῆρα.

9. **Est ut, etc.** Eur. *Med.* 1229.

— **ordinet.** Virg. *G.* ii. 277.

11. **descendat.** This is the exact verb to express a contest: *to descend into the arena.* So in E. 1. ix. 11. (In *Liv.* xxvi. 18, the phrase is used of the citizens attending: "civitas . . . in campum descendit.") Cp. *Aesch.* *Choep.* 455: καθῆκεν. Soph. *Trach.* 504: κατέβατ. *Thucyd.* vi. 16.

18. Compare *Lucret.* iv. 1127.

27. **Arcturi . . . Haedi,** mentioned together in Virg. *G.* i. 204. [D.]
— **sev. Impetus.** Cp. στυγυδὸς ἐν' Ἀρκτούρῳ ναύταις πλόος, *Epigr.* *Alcæi.* [M.] quoted *Plaut.* *Rud.* 70:

'Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum,
Vehemens sum exoriens, cum occido vehementior.'

28. **Haedi.** Cp. *Theocr.* *Id.* vii. 53. [O.] Add Call. *Ep.* 19.

37. **Sed Timor, etc.** Cp. 'Metus hominum curæque sequaces,' *Lucret.* ii. 47—51. [O.]

45. **novo ritu.** See Paley's note on *Ov. Fast.* i. 135.

CARM. II.

1. Virg. *AEn.* ix. 607. Cp. Eurip. *Fr. Alex.* 15:

κακόν τι βούλευμ' ήν ἄρ' εἰς εὐανδρίαν
δὲ πλούτος ἀνθράκων αἱ τ' ἄγαν τρυφαί·
πενία δὲ δύστρην μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως τρέφει
μοχθούντ' ἀμείνων τέκνα καὶ δραστήρια. [M.]

Where note the correspondence with Shakespeare's
'Sweet are the uses of adversity.'

Cp. also *Fr. Inc.* 50, ending with: εἰ γάρ πόνοι τίκτουσι τὴν εὐανδρίαν.

7. Virg. *AEn.* xi. 475, 877.

13. **decorum.** 'Pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis,' Virg. *AEn.* ii. 317. Cp. *Ib. ix.* 401.

17. Cp. Cic. *ad Fam.* i. 5: nec siquid non obtinuerimus repulsi esse videamur. *Tuas sapientiae magnitudinique animi est, omnem amplitudinem et dignitatem tuam in virtute . . . positam existimare.*

18. Cic. *pro Sest.* 28: lucet (sc. *Virtus*) in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit. [M.]

19. Cic. de Off. I. xix. 12: *Qui ex errore imperite multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus.*

20. pop. aures. Cp. Liv. xxx. 45: *militaris favor an popularis aura;* and xxii. 26: *auram favoris popularia.* So Cic. de Harusp. 20: *longius quam voluit popularis aura proximit.*

25. fidelis. Virg. Aen. iii. 112. [O.]

27. sub iud. tr. etc. Call. H. in Cer. 118: *εἴη, μηδὲ διάτοιχος.* Xen. Cyrop. VIII. i. 25: *πλεῖν . . . μετὰ τῶν εὐτεβῶν.* [O.]

31. Cp. ὀντερόπονον . . . Ερινύ, Aesch. Ag. 58; ὀντερόφορος, Soph. Antig. 1074. [M.] So Eurip. Hec. 1194.

32. Deseruit. Deserere, *to lag behind*, is opposed to præcurrere, *to outstrip*, in Cic. Off. I. xxix. 2.

CARM. III.

1—8. “Octo hos versus inter ecclae tormenta recitavit magnus ille Batavus Cornelius de Witte.” [O.]

1. Cp. Cic. Off. I. xxxi. 7.

3. Op. Juv. viii. 81: *Phalaris licet imperet ut sis Falsus, etc.* [M.] Compare the story of Theodorus, in Cic. Tusc. i. 43.

4. Monte . . . solidā. All the commentators quote Simonides here. He describes in ἐπίνυξ. 8 (a passage famous among the ancients, see Plato, Protag. lxxii. p. 339, and Heindorf's note), the perfect man as:

χερσὶ τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόφ τερπάγενον;
a metaphor, like Tennyson's for the Duke of Wellington:

“A tower

That stood foursquare to all the winds that blew.”

Cp. Virg. Aen. vii. 586: ‘Ille velut pelagi rupe immota, etc.’

7. Theognis, 869. [M.]

8. ferient. *Feriant* would give a more regular construction. Cp. Wagner's note on Virg. Aen. i. 372—4. But the rule (that in these conditional sentences, as e.g. below in v. 65, the tenses should correspond) is not necessarily, nor always observed. See Forbiger's note, *ibid.* (cp. Ep. xi. 18). A mixed construction of the reverse kind, in Aen. xii. 40, 42, is commented on in Madvig's Opusc. vol. ii. p. 99.

9. Soph. Phil. 726 (de Hercule): *δὲ χάλκαστος ἀνὴρ θεοῦς πλάθει πᾶσιν, θεῖφ πυρὶ παμφάης.*

10. igneas. Cic. de N. D. i. 37 (103); Ov. Met. i. 26. Cp. Milton's phrase, ‘The empyrean.’

12. Purpureo ore, sc. labris. Simonid. Fr. 72; Virg. Aen. ii. 593. [O.]

16. “Simile est deorum consilium apud Eur. Hel. 878.” [O.] Compare generally Juno's speech in Virg. Aen. xii. 820—8.

25. Lacesēas ad. [M.] and others take this for a *dative case*, [O.] more simply as a genitive.

28. Cp. Virg. Aen. xi. 289; ix. 155.

30. *recedit*. Cp. ‘*recedes viro, animo*,’ Virg. *AEn.* vi. 814, vii. 693.
 44. *dare jura*. Virg. *G.* iv. 562.
 48. *Nilus*. The Nile is used proverbially for the most distant part of the world in Eur. *Androm.* 650.
 51. *hum. in usus*. Is this accusative to be joined with ‘*cogere*’ or with ‘*rapiente?*’ [O.] takes it with the latter for the sake of the opposition, “*inter humanos usus et sacrae quod cum deorum sit exemptum est usui humano.*” In that case ‘*humanus*’ (which is properly the opposite of ‘*divinus*’ or ‘*celestis*’) will be put for ‘*profanus*; thus creating a difficulty, slight, perhaps, yet requiring some examples or explanation to be adduced. I think that to punctuate after *usus* (as Geaner does) suits the order of words better, also that ‘*rapere*’ is more properly constructed by itself. The whole verse (52) is simply == *sacrilegā manu*, as in C. II. xiii. 2. [O.] quoted Plant. *Trin.* iv. 36: *rapere properant qua sacram qua publicum*; which is a good example of the independent force of this verb and phrase.
 53. Cp. Virg. *AEn.* i. 278.
 66. *Anot. Phasbo*. Pind. *Ol.* viii. 31; Virg. *G.* iii. 36. [O.] See Ovid, as quoted on C. IV. vi. 25.

CARM. IV.

2. *longum m.* may be translated ‘*a sustained melody*,’ but it is enough to understand it (with O.) as a mode of saying: ‘*Come and leave me not hastily or soon.*’ Does it express *τολυμελὲς δουδᾶς μέλος*, Alcm. Fr. 1? Alcm. Fr. 29 is always quoted as corr. to this stanza?

3. *Seu . . . seu*, i.e. ‘*vel tibiā vel assā voce vel denique lyra*.’ [O.] Mr. Conington “believes, with Ritter, that the alternative is between the pipe as accompanying the *vox acuta*, and the lyre as accompanying the *vox gravis*. Horace has specified the *vox acuta*, and left the *vox gravis* to be inferred.”

10. *Altricis*. Homericē *κουρότροφος*.
 14. *nidum*. “*Imitatus est Ciceronem (sc. de Orat. i. 44) qui Ithacam aspermissim locis tanquam nidulum affixam dicit*,” Landinus, ap. Gean.
 19. *Lauro*. On this form, and *lawn* as in C. II. vii. 19, see Forbiger on Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 83.

20. “*Sleep as sound as careless infancy*,” Shakesp. *Merry Wives*, Act v. Sc. 5.

21. *Vester*. “*Under your protection*.”
 22. *Tollor*. Used of mounting a height in Ov. *Met.* vii. 779. [O.]
 28. *Palinurus*. It is something more than a plausible conjecture that the danger here spoken of was incurred in the Sicilian expedition against S. Pompeius in B.C. 36, when the fleet of Octavian was caught in a heavy storm. (See Class. Museum, vol. ii. p. 206, *Essay* by T. Dyer.)
 30. *Insanientem*. ‘*Insani . . . fluctus*,’ Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 43. [O.] See below, C. vii. 6.
 44. *caduoo*. *καταβάτης κεραυνός*, *Aesch.* P. V. 389.

45. inertam. Cp. *terris et inerti sede*, Ov. *Met.* xv. 148.

48. *πατερ*, i. e. *as a monarch*. *ἄρχμενος*, Hom. Il. a. 106; *θεῶν πατέρων* *ἄλλων*, Il. e. 753. Comp. *Æsch. Suppl.* 592—7. Compare also the remarkable distinction in Xen. *Mem.* iv. iii. 13: 'Ο τὸν δλον κόσμον συντάττον τε καὶ συνέχων.'

56. See Eurip. *Ion*, 209.

57. *εργία*. Ibid. 996: *ἢν αγίδ' ὀνειδίους*: *Παλλάδος στολὴν*;

— *sonantem*. Observe the force of this, and cp. Virg. *Æn.* x. 568: *streperet clipeis*. So *Æn.* xii. 712.

58. *avidus*. *λαλαίουντος πολέμου*. Il. u. 36, "Ηφαιστος . . . σθένεις βλεμεσίνων." [O.] Yet the epithet may be chosen also as distinctive of the god of fire.

63. *silvam*. 'In Cyntho, Deli monta.' [O.] Observe the correspondence of the epithets and the descriptions—*Patarus* answering to *Lycise d.*, *Delius* to *nat. silvam*.

66. *Vim temperatam*. Cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 67: 'ea (sc. arma) consilio temperanda.'

67. *odere*. Eur. *Hel.* 903: *μισεῖ γὰρ δὲ τὸν βιδύν*. [O.]

74. *partus*. Virg. *G.* i. 278.

78. *additus*. [O.] quotes from Lucilius, xiv. 6: *si mihi non prætor siet additus, atque agitat me*; and, in the same sense, *appositus*, Suet. Tib. 22: *tribunus militum custos appositus*. [M.] refers to Drakenborch on Silius, ii. 595; and to Tacit. *Ann.* iv. 67.

CARM. V.

1, 2. Cp. Ov. *Fast.* ii. 181; *Trist.* iv. iv. 19. [M.]

3. Cp. Ovid, *A. A.* i. 177:

Ecce parat Cæsar domito quod defuit orbi

Addere; nunc, Oriens ultime, noster eris:

Parthe, dabis poenas; Crassi gaudete sepulti. [M.]

Add especially *Fast.* v. 580—590.

5. *coniuge b. t. m.* Cp. E. II. ii. 72, and note; also E. I. xv. 12. See Wagner on Virg. *Æn.* iv. 517: "Ablativus in his indicat habitum quendam vel modum nec statuenda, ut fieri solet, ellipsis præpositionis *cum*." [O.] takes the abl. simply to depend on 'maritus,' as in Ov. *Her.* iv. 134: *fratre marita soror*.

8. *socerorum*. Cp. *Soceros*, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 457, x. 79.

10. Imitated by Florus, iv. 11: *Qui (i. e. M. Antony) patrise, nominis, togæ, fascium oblitus, totus in Cleopatram ut mente ita animo cultuque desciverat.* [M.]

— *togæ*. Virg. *Æn.* i. 282.

11. *Vestes*. Virg. *G.* i. 498.

12. *Inc. Jove* = *salvo Capitolio*, Sch. [O.]

17. *periret*. On the lengthening of the last syllable see note at C. II. xiii. 16: 'perirent' has been suggested as a correction, but seems to be

(see Orelli) against the genius of the language; unless, as Bentley further suggests, we also read 'immiserabiles' as a plur. n. with 'pubes' in apposition: 'perirea' is proposed by Lachmann on *Lucre. i. 11.*

19. **Affixa.** θεοῖς λάφυρα . . . ἔπαιστάλευσαν, *Aesch. Ag. 578*; illustrated by Stanley 587, or Blomf. 561. [M.]

22. Cp. *Ov. Am. i. ii. 31.* [O.]

26. **Flag. damnum.** *Eur. Rhea. 102.* [M.]

30. I. e. 'cannot be restored to cowards; *lit.* those who have deteriorated.'

37. **sumeret.** This may stand for *sumers deberet*, but need not. It may be taken simply, as 'from whence, or what, he took his life,' i. e. on what he depended for life and safety.

41. **conjugia.** Sc. *Marcia.*

42. Cp. *Liv. xxii. 60.* [M.]

45. **labantes.** Cp. 'labantia corda,' *Virg. Aen. xii. 223.*

CARM. VI.

1. **Delicta**, properly 'neglects,' 'things left undone,' used in *S. l. iii. 79, 141*; *A. P. 442*. 'Deliquit,' *S. i. iii. 84*. With the sentiment comp. *Eurip. Fr. Alcm. 17*: τὰ τῶν τεκόντων ὡς μετέρχεται θεός μίσοςτ'. [M.] [O.] quotes as from *Eur. Fr. Inc. 138* (a verse which I cannot find): τὰ τῶν τεκόντων σφάλματ' εἰς τοὺς ἔκγυνους οἱ θεοὶ τρέπονται.

2. **templa ref.** The care of Augustus for these works is mentioned by *Suetonius, Aug. 30*: Εἵδε sacras vetustate collapsas aut incendio absumptas refecit, etc. *Ovid* affirms the same, *Fast. ii. 59—63.* [M.] No doubt, by his frequent recurrence to this subject, as well as to the other reforms attempted at this period, Horace designed not to please or compliment Augustus so much as to influence public opinion in support of his administration, and of the measures which promised any hope of recovering the country from its demoralisation, or infusing a generous and patriotic spirit among the ruling classes.

5. [O.] quoted *Cic. Nat. D. iii. 2*: 'que (sc. civitas) nunquam profecto sine summa placatione Deorum imm. tanta esse potuisse;' and, de *Harusp. resp. 9.* [M.] quotes from *Camillus's speech, Liv. v. 51*; and from *Appius's, vi. 41.*

6. **Hinc, huc.** Respectively used in connection with words of *beginning* and *ending*. (See a note in our extracts, *Scr. Gr. p. 200 l. 8.*)

10. **Non auspicatos.** *Livy. vi. 41* (referred to on v. 5) expresses the Roman estimate of 'auspicio': "auspiciis hanc urbem conditam, auspiciis bello ac pace domi militieque omnia geri quis est qui ignoret?" *Esp. Cic. Divin. i. 18*: *Nihil . . . nisi auspicato: . . . M. Crasso quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta.* [D.]

21. **Ionicos.** The Ionians were looked on as effeminate even in Greece. (See *Grote's Hist. vol. iv. ch. 35.*) Ιωνικῶς is == ἄβρως in *Arist. Theasm. 163.* So in *Propert. i. vi. 31*: *mollis Ionia*; and, perhaps, in *Ov. Ep. ix. 73*, 'Ioniacas pueras' involves the same allusion. In

Aristoph. l. c. (see Toup's note) the verb διεκλώντο gives at least some reason for reading here 'frangitur artubus.'

21. **Motus.** Virg. G. i. 350: *det motus incompositos.* With the sentiment compare that implied in Sallust, B. Catil. 25: *psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est probæ.*

24. *de t. ungui.* It is objected that this, as usually construed, is inconsistent with *matura*, v. 22; and Unger (in Orelli) plausibly interprets the phrase as = penitus, ex imis medullis. So it is in Plaut. Stich. v. v. 20: *usque ex unguiculis.* And so it may very well be in Cic. Fam. i. vi. 2: *presta te eum qui mihi a teneris, ut Graci dicunt, unguiculis es cognitus.* (There seems no doubt that the Greek term might be used in either sense.)

37. Cp. Virg. G. ii. 167: *Hac genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam, etc.; and AEn. ix. 603 sqq. [M.]*

43. Ov. F. v. 497: *Tempus erat quo versa jugo referuntur aratra. Apoll. Rh. iv. 1629: ήμος δ' ἡλίος μὲν ἔδυ, ἀνά δ' ἥλιος δοτήρ αἴλιος (cp. Milton's Comus) δι' τ' ἀπέκαυσεν δίζυρος ἀροτῆρας.* [M.]

46. *avis* = avorum aetate. C. ii. vi. 14, note.

46. Cp. Hom. Od. β. 276. [M.] A constant decay and degeneracy of the world was an Epicurean doctrine; Lucre. ii. ad finem. See Conington on Georg. i. 497, and the curious patristic passages cited in Hakewell's Apology, lib. i. pp. 56—60, and 64.

CARM. VII.

1. **cand. Favonii.** These winds are mentioned not as favourable to a voyager from Bithynia, but as indicating open weather. (In C. iv. xii. 1, the N. winds are spoken of under the same character.) So Meleager, cx. 9, in his description of Spring :

ἡδη δὲ πλάνουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
πνοιῇ ἀπημάντῳ Ζεφύρου λίνα κολπάσαντες. [M.]

Cp. Plautus, Merc. v. ii. 35:

*Hic Favonius serenus' st, istic Auster imbricus,
Hic facit tranquillitatem, iste omnes fluctus concit.*

Cp. Plin. ii. 47: *ver aperit navigantibus maria, cuius in principio Favonii hibernum molliunt cœlum.* [D.]

3. **Thynæ.** See Plin. v. 32: *Thyni ex Europæ transiere, a quibus appellantur Bithyni. . . . Tenent oram omnem Thyni, interiorem Bithyni.* [D.]

6. **Capræ.** Ov. F. v. 113: *Oleniæ (i. e. CÆtolian) signum pluviale Capellæ.*

13. Cp. Ov. Trist. ii. 397; Juv. x. 328. [M.]

17. This story is related in Pind. Nem. v. 26 sqq. [M.]

18. *dum fugit*, a present depending on the past tense *datum*. See on l. x. 11.

— *abstinens.* Contr. *incontinens*, C. iii. iv. 77.

21. **Icarī.** "Genit. v. *Icarium*, non v. *Icarus*." [O.] This would imply

that *Icarism* may be looked on and declined altogether as a substantive. (It is used like a subst. in Ov. F. iv. 283.) Lachmann, however, (on *Lucr.* v. 1006) ridicules the contracted form as simply a solecism.

25. *fleetere.* 'Ov. Ep. iv. 80, A. A. 384: in gyros ire coactus equua.' [O.] Cp. *Virg.* G. iii. 115.

28. *Tuscoo.* *Virg.* G. i. 499.

31. I. e. 'though he reproach you for harshness remain inaccessible.'

CARM. VIII.

1. *acerra.* *Virg.* AEn. v. 745, and Forbiger's note.

5. *Cp. et linguis edidicisse duas,* Ov. A. A. ii. 123; and, *utrisque literia,* Cic. Fin. i. 11.

10. *Cp. πίθαι ἀτελύτηρα κρατὸς ἀλειφαρ,* Theocr. vii. 147.

11. *fumum.* Ov. F. v. 518: *promit fumoso condita vina cada.* [O.]

13. *cyathos amici,* i.e. in honorem amici. The same construction of the genitive occurs again, C. III. xix. 9.

— *Sospitis,* i.e. having escaped the danger mentioned, v. 8.

— *centum.* *Cp. Ov. Fast.* iii. 531:

annosque precantur

Quot sumunt cyathos, ad numerumque bunt. [B.]

17. *super urbe.* Mæcenas was invested with the supreme civil authority in Rome and Italy, Tac. Ann. vi. 11. (See the nature of his authority discussed and explained in the Dict. Biogr. art. 'Mæcenas'.)

26. *privatus,* i.e. 'cum sis privatus.' *Cp. Velleius,* ii. 88: *Mæcenas non minus Agrippa Cesari carus, sed minus honoratus, quippe vixit angusti clavi fine contentus;* i.e. though in fact a viceroy, he held no regular or recognised magistracy. [O.] Why may it not mean simply 'like a private person,' 'laying aside the statesman for a time?'—*ita latitiae vaca, ut si privatus esesa.*' [D.]

27. *cape.* Al. 'rape,' in confutation of which see Bentley. But comp. Ep. xiii. 3: 'rapiamus.'

CARM. IX.

2. *potior.* *Cp. Plaut. Cas.* i. 24:

Tune illam ducas? hercle, me suspendio;
Quam tu ejus potior fias, satiu'st mortuum. [M.]

6. *Lydia.* The name occurs in the First Book, Odes 8, 13, and 25. If a real person, the distinctive epithet given to Ilia shows that she was not a Roman.

9. *Thressa.* Compare the feminine forms, *Magnessa, Cressa, Phoenissa.*

13. *torret face m.* *Cp. Soph. Fragm.* OEnom. 421:

τοῖαν Πέλοψ ἵνγα θηρατηρίαν
ἔρωτος ἀστρακήν τιν' ὄμμάτους ἔχει,
ἐνθάλπεται μὲν αὐτὸς ἐξοπτῷ δ' ἐμέ. [M.]

15. *Eur. Or.* 1116: *δἰς θανεῖν οὐχ ἀξομαί.* [O.]

20. *patet j.* *Tibull.* I. ii. 9. [M.]

CARM. X.

2. *asp. fores.* So Ov. Am. II. xix. 21:

Et sine me, ante tuos projectum in limine postes,
Longa pruinosâ frigora nocte pati.

Bentl. conj. 'projectum' here.

4. *Plorares.* Plaut. Aul. II. iv. 29: aquam hercle plorat cum lavat profundere. [D.]

8. *Ventis.* Bentl. conj. 'sentis' to avoid the zeugma, by which *glaciēt*, as well as *remugiat*, depends upon *audis*.

— ut *glaciēt*, i. e. 'You see how the clear sky is freezing the lying snow.' [M.] quotes Soph. Fragn. Achill. 162: *πάγου φανέντος αἰθρίου*.

— *numine* Inasmuch as 'Jupiter' is used for 'Æther,' *numen* is drawn into the same metaphor, and becomes a descriptive term.

9. Cp. Eur. Hippol. 6; Tibull. I. viii. 69. [M.]

10. Or. cites Aristid. Panath. p. 118:

πάγα δύστερ κάλον ραγίντος ἔχωρησεν δπίσω.

(*κάλον* is for *κάλω*: Arist. was a rhetor of the 2nd cent. A.D.)

15. *Pieria.* Pierian, i.e. *Macedonian*. The northern Pierians introduced and spread the worship of the Muses in Greece, and accordingly this adj. became their descriptive epithet; but in this place it has its first and proper sense as a geographical term.

17. *Parcas.* This is usually taken as an entreaty, and [O.] explains it thus: 'quoniam *humani* nihil te flectit tamen veluti *dea miserere*,' not quite satisfactorily. Mr. Shilleto, I understand, proposes to make it a dependent verb: "curvat ut parcas," i.e. 'induces you to listen to me,' which makes better sense, if it were preceded by 'quando' instead of 'quamvis.'

CARM. XI.

3. *Sappho*, Fragn. 70: *ἴτε δια χελύνη λέγε, φανᾶσσα δὲ γίνεο.*
[O.]

9—14. *Comp. Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, Act v. Sc. 1:*

"Do but note a wild and wanton herd
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, &c.
.... Therefore the poets
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."

17. This stanza has been condemned as spurious by many great critics, yet it is necessary as an explanation of the indefinite term 'Janitor aulæ.' (Consult Orelli's excursus in defence of it.) 'Ejus' is objected to as unpoetical; and Bentley's conjecture 'exeatque,' supported as it is by Ovid (Trist. IV. iii. 41; v. vi. 20, etc., see his note), is at least plausible.

21. *Quin et* = quinetiam, as in C. I. x. 13; II. xiii. 37. 'Et' in the sense of *both* should not be answered by 'que.' (Yet there are difficult exceptions to this rule in Virg. Aen. XI. 2, 50.)

22. **Risit.** Observe the singular n. So in C. i. xxiv. 8: 'inveniet.' — **paulum** = **paulisper.** C. ii. i. 9; and perhaps so Sat. i. ix. 38.

36. **inane** d. **Shakep. Cymb. Act i. Sc. 7:**

"That tub both filled and running."

See Lucian, *Timon*, 17. (Scr. Gr. p. 276, 3, *and note.*) 'In pertusum ingerimus . . . dolium' is a proverb in *Plautus*, *Pseud.* i. iii. 135. See *Lucret.* iii. 936.

27. **pereuntis.** In *Lucret.* iii. 940, the verse

'Sin ea, quæ fructus cumque es, perire profusa'

may be said to indicate both the first and second senses of this verb. *Quare?* is 'pereundi,' *Livy*, *Pref.* L. 1, (*pereundi perdendique omnia*) transitive or intransitive? If intransitive, then there is an antithesis, but one which is imperfect in itself, and wanting particles to mark it; the simple copula *que* being used instead of *vel*—*vel* or *tum*—*tum* or *aque ac.*

33. **Pind. Nem. x. 6. [M.]**

35. **Sp. mendax.** *Soph. Phil.* 108, 109. [M.] To the instance of *oxy-*
moron in the foot-note add *Ov. Ep.* xii. 129: *pietate nocentes.* *Ov. Met.* viii. 477: *Impiety pia est.* *Ib. iii. 5, and vi. 474.*

49. I. e. 'Fly how and whither you can.' Cp. the Greek phrase & *πόδες δύον*, *Theocr.* xiii. 70, and xiv. 42; and in *Scripture* (*1 Sam. xxiii. 13*), "went whithersoever they could go."

CARM. XII.

1. **amori** d. **lud.** [O.] cites *ψυχὴν διδόντες ἡδονὴν*, *Aesch. Pers.* 841; and *Cic. pro Cæl.* 12; *Plaut. Bacch.* iv. x. 9. Some (but not so well) take the phrase to mean, 'to be the Sport of Love;' as in *III. xxvii. 69*: 'lusit;' and *ἅμαχος ἐμπαλγεὶ θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα*, *Soph. Antig.* 800.

4. **patrua.** See *Jahn* on *Pers.* i. 11.

11, 12. **segni** may be taken with both 'pugno' and 'pede.' The ablative probably signifies the cause, "by reason of slow fist or foot," i. e. inferiority in boxing or racing.

13. **alto** fr. *βαθεῖται ἐκ ξυλόχοιο*, *Hom. Il. λ. 415.* See *Bentley's note*, illustrating both 'alto' and his own reading 'arto.'

CARM. XIII.

2. d. **mero**, i. e. 'worthy of an offering of wine,' etc. Such offerings as these were made to the 'Fontes,' and their festival ('Fontanalia') was celebrated on the 18th October. Cp. *Fonti rex Numa mactat ovem*, *Ov. Fast.* iii. 300; and the mention of a 'Fontis delubrum' in *Cic. N. D.* iii. 37. Sacrifices to rivers are mentioned in *Hom. Il. φ. 131*; *ψ. 147*; and *Herod. vii. 113*: where see *Larcher's note*, and observe the contrast between Horace's 'inficiet tibi rivos,' and the Persian's care not to stain the stream with blood.

15. *loquaces*. Cp. *garrulus* . . . *rivus*, Ov. *Fast.* ii. 316, and Theocr. vii. 137. [M.]

— *log.* “*Cave construas lymphas loquaces tuæ, quod prosam orationem sapit, et in hâc structurâ Poeta dixisset tibi non tuæ.*” [B.]

CARM. XIV.

8. *Supplice vittâ*. Cp. Virg. *AEn.* iv. 637; vii. 237. “*Pontificium harum vocum nomen supplicia servavit, Sallust. Jug. 46.*” [O.]

14. *Eximet*. See note on C. *iv. xv. 18.*

18. *Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus*, Ov. *Am. iii. xv. 10.*

CARM. XV.

There is a free paraphrase of this Ode by Parnell.

13. *Te lance*. Cp. Hom. *Il. ζ.* 480 :

τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε
ιστὸν τῷ ἡλακάτην τε.

11. *fæce tenuis*. Theocr. vii. 70: *κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείσων.* [D.]

CARM. XVI.

1. *Soph. Antig.* 946:

ἔτλα καὶ Δανδας οὐράνιον φῶς
ἄλλαξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις Αὐλαῖς.

“The story of Zeus descending as golden rain into the prison of Danae, was meant for the bright sky delivering the earth from the bonds of winter, and awakening in her a new life by the golden showers of spring.”—M. Müller, *Lect. x.* 2nd. series.

2. *vigilum*. Cp. *Lucr. v.* 862: “*levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda*.”

3. *Tristes*. Cp. Hom. *Il. κ.* 183: *κύνες . . . δυσωρήσονται.*

12. Cp. Ov. *Nux*, 110. “*Fundus fabulae, Hom. Od. λ. 326.*” [O.]

14. Compare the saying of Philip, quoted in *Cic. ad Att. i. 16.* [M.]

18. *Majorum famæ*. Theocr. *xvi. 65*: *πλεύνων Ἱμερος.* [M.]

19. *Late o.* Cp. ‘*late spectabilis*,’ Ov. *Ep. ix. 127.*

23. *castra*. An image already used by Cicero (*Ad Fam. ix. 20*), where see also Grævius’s citation of Seneca, *Ep. 2*: “*Soleo enim et in alia castra transire, non tanquam transfuga.*”

25. Compare Burns (in his *Vision*):

Then never murmur or repine;
Strive in thy humble sphere to shine,
And, trust me, not Potosi’s mine
Nor king’s regard
Can give a bliss o’ermantling thine;
A rustic Bard.

29. Virg. Geor. ii. 467 sq.

31. Cic. Att. vii. 11: unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo
Lucretino tuo sole malim, quam omnia istiusmodi regna.

34. *Leætrygeniæ*. Formiae was popularly identified with the city of
Homer's *Leætrygones*, whose King Lamus, mentioned in the next Ode,
was son of Poseidon. Odys. κ. 82:

ἴβοιμάτρη δ' ικόμεσθα Λάμου αἰών πτολίεθρον
τηλέπιλον Λαιστρυγονίην.

See Cic. Att. ii. 13. [O.] Formiae is satirically called Mamurramur
urbe in Sat. L. v. 37.

35. Cp. 'Gallicæ oves pretiosiores habentur, earumque præcipue Al-
tinates' (=near Venice), Colum. vii. ii. 3 [M.]; and, Mart. xiv. 155:

Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
Nobilis, Altinum tertia landat ovis. [D.]

40. Cic. Parad. vi. 3: 'quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.' [M.]

41. Alyattæ. With the form of this genitive compare Achillei,
Ulixei, Epod. xvii. 14, 16; C. L. xv. 34.

CARM. XVII.

2. *Lamias*. Their nobility is made proverbial in Juvenal, iv. 154;
vi. 385. [O.]

7. Mart. xiii. 83: Liris quem silva Maricæ Protegit. [D.]

10. algæ . . . inutilli. Cp. the proverbial phrases in Sat. II. v. 8;
Virg. Ecl. vii. 42; also the description, Hom. Il. 4. 7.

13. *Annosa*. Cp. Hea. Fr. 106. [O.] Add Ovid, Am. n. vi. 36:
... cornix . . .

Illa quidem seclis vix moritura novem.

14. *Compone*. Not, perhaps, quite the same as 'super foco repone' in
C. L. ix, but 'collect for to-morrow's use.'

16. *op. solutia*. On the subject of holiday exemptions for slaves, cp.
Cic. Legg. ii. 29; Tibull. II. i. 5. [O.]

CARM. XVIII.

6. The proverb in the foot-note is quoted in Ter. Eun. iv. v. 6, and
Cic. Nat. D. ii. 44.

15. Cp. Lucret. v. 1400:

membra moventes

Duriter et duro terram pede pellere matrem. [D.]

16. *Ter pede*. "Quod est *tripudiare*," Sch. ap. [O.] 'Tripudium,'
i. e. a measured and religious dance, derived by Cicero (Div. ii. 34) from
'terripodium,' is perhaps more correctly deduced, with its kindred verb
'tripudio,' from this phrase *ter pede*. Observe that an old collateral form
of the verb is 'tripodo.'

CARM. XIX.

6. aquam temperet, i. e. for the bath. Cic. Fam. ix. xvi. 9. [O.]
 9. Lunas, genitive case. So in Greek, Call. Ep. xxx. 1: *Ἐγχει καὶ πάλιν εἶπε Διοκλέος*. [M.]

15. tres supra, i. e. 'more than three,' according to the choice given in v. 11. (But [O.] understands it as *tres supra norem*, i. e. "duodecim vel quod idem est merum nullā prosrus aquā dilutum," i. e. the poet will choose the nine cyathī, but not exceed them. This seems forced and unsuited to the preceding context.)

20. pendet, i. e. hung up untouched. *πασσάλοφι κρέμασε*, Hom. Od. 6. 67.

26. *similium Vespero*. Diomed is compared to Sirius in Hom. Il. 6. 5; Pallas to Lucifer in Virg. *AEn.* viii. 589. [M.] compares Plato, Ep. 21.

CARM. XX.

14. Odoratis humeros perfusa capillia Mæomis, Ov. Fast. ii. 309. [B.]
 Cp. Theocr. v. 91. [M.]

CARM. XXI.

6. bono die. Ov. Fast. i. 72. [M.]
 9. Soer. sermonibus. A phrase borrowed by Plin. Ep. iii. xii. 1. [O.]
 11. prisoi, i. e. the *elder* Cato. Some explain it as a synonym for *severi*, and suppose Cato Uticensis to be meant; to whom the allusion (if it were anything but a jest) would be more strictly applicable. See authorities in [O.] and [D.].
 24. fugat. Cp. Eur. Ion, 84, *ἴστρα δὲ φεύγει*; and 1158, *ἔως διάκονος' ἴστρα*. So Virg. *AEn.* iii. 521; Ov. Am. 1. xiii. 28.

CARM. XXII.

2. The phrase is borrowed by Ov. Am. ii. xiii. 18. [M.]

CARM. XXIII.

1. supinas manus. *ὑπτίσμασι χερῶν*, *Aesch.* P. V. 1026. [M.]
 4. avida p. Ov. Fast. i. 319. [M.]
 7. Robiginem. Ov. Fast. iv. 911. [O.]
 14. Tentare . . . coronantem, i. e. *tentare* (cp. 'tentare precando,' in Virg. *AEn.* iv. 113) *et coronare*.
 15. marino rore. Ros maria, Ov. A. A. iii. 690.
 17. Cp. Pera. ii. 71 sqq., who bids the worshippers bring the blended offering of justice and faith, holy thoughts and manly truth. E contr.; Non bene caelestes impia dextra colit, Ov. Ep. vii. 130.

CARM. XXIV.

4. *Apulicum*. This word is suspected. The copies have several variations for it. Lachmann (on *Lucr.* i. 360) argues forcibly for reading 'Terrenum omne tuis et mare publicum.' 'Publicum' is the reading of the best MS. (with the addition of *late patens* as a gloss). 'Terrenum,' a generic technical term for *land*, and so used in *Liv.* xxiii. 19, 'Herbidi terreni,' is a conjectural correction, necessary if 'publicum' is read. 'Publicus' was the legal phrase for things ('*naturali jure omnium communia*') free and common to all, and of *no private right*; and would, therefore, be fitly antithetical to 'occupes, you seize or invade aggressively, usurpingly.' While there are these positive arguments in favour of Lachmann's reading, there are the following objections to the old line. The order of words is awkward, so in the addition of the adj. 'omne' (we might expect rather 'Tyrrenumque'). Further, though the two adjectives ('Tyrrenum et Apulicum') taken together in poetic hyperbole stand for *the whole of the coast*, it is obvious to remark that 'Apulia,' whether coast or country, was never a favourite resort ('*inanissima pars Italæ*', *Cic. ad Att.* viii. 3; cp. *H. Epop.* iii. 16; and *Sat. L v.* 78). Nor again does this name ever occur for the 'superum mare.' Lachmann also objects to the form 'Apulicum' that it is never used, and that the *A* cannot be short (on which ground he rejects 'Apulæ', *C. III. iv.* 10). Certainly 'Apulus' is the form constantly found, though the other would as legitimately correspond to 'Apulia' as 'Getulicus' to 'Getulia;' and properly 'Apulus' is the name of the people, but used also generally as 'Colchus' for 'Colchicus,' 'Rætis' for 'Ræticia,' *C. IV. iv.* 17.

6. *Summis verticibus*. 'On the topmost summits.' The sense is, 'Vast as your plans and works may be, there is a Destiny above all, from whose overwhelming power you cannot be secure.' [O.] says: "Ex-plica de verticibus, fastigii, ἀετάμαστις σέδιν . . . Ανάγκη clavos . . . in σέδιν culmine figit dominio velut acclamans Hucusque nec ultra." We may compare *Lucian, Charon*, 17: δ τὴν οἰκίαν σκούδῃ οἰκοδομούμενος . . . δ δὲ ἄρτι ἐπίθετις τὸν δρόφον ἀπίστη τῷ εληρούμενῳ καταλιπών. . . . Somewhat analogous is the description of impending retribution in *Æschylus*, of an avenger whose crushing weight or force no roof can resist, *Suppl. 647*:

πράκτορα . . . δν οβ τις ἀν δόμος ἔχοι ἐν
δρόφων μαίνοντα, βαρὸς δ' ἐφίζει.

Some, however, connect the phrase with the subsequent rather than the previous context, interpreting it of *the heights of pride and prosperity* (as 'Jani' int.), or of *the owner*; as if for *vertice* in the sense of *capite*, with the plural for the singular, perhaps as being more comprehensive, and also avoiding any tautology with *caput* in v. 8. The first-mentioned way seems the safest; but if the last were sufficiently approved, the whole sentence with its peculiar metaphor (*clavos*), and its indefinite equivocal expression (*verticibus*), might take its place beside Shakespeare's allegory (*Rich. II. Act iii. Sc. 2*) of Death, who, seated

"Within the hollow crown . . .
Comes at the last and with a little pin
Bores through his castle walls."

8. laqueis. *Aesch. Ag.* 358:

Ἵτ' ἐπὶ Τροίας πόργοις ήβαλες
στεγανὸν δίκτυον, ὃς μῆτε μέγαν
μῆτρ' οὖν νεαρῶν τιν' ὑπερτελέσαι
μέγα δουλειας
γάγγαμον δῆτης παναλόγου.

Cp. Pr. V. 1078.

9. *melius*—*felicius* rather than *rectius*, as in *Sat. L*. iv. 185. Cp. 'bene esse' in *C. III.* xvi. 43; *Sat. II.* ii. 120; *E. L*. i. 89.

14. Compare Caesar's account of the Suevi, *B. G.* iv. 1, and *Tac. Germ.* 26. [O.]

19. *dotata*, etc. *Plant. Aulul.* III. v. 61; *Asin. L*. i. 74. [D.]

21. Cp. *Plaut. Amphit.* II. ii. 207 sq. [D.]

22. *alterius viri*. ἐπακτὸν ἄνδρα, *Soph. Aj.* 1296.

24. *premium emori*. This reading seems certainly to be preferred (Gesner has a good note in support and explanation of it). The vv. 21—24 form one sentence and sentiment, and *est* is not therefore to be repeated: *e* in 'emori' may be understood emphatically of *utter instant death*, as a privilege and relief under the shame of what is intolerable. If 'est mori' is adopted, there must be a stop after 'castitas,' and a break in the context. Bentley says of the omission of *est*: "Non incommode: quanquam vulgata lectio non est culpanda."

32. *Soph. Ag.* 962:

κ'ει βλέποντα μὴ 'πόθουν θανόντ' ἀν οιμώξειαν.

Cp. *Plaut. Capt.* I. ii. 33 sqq.; and *Shakesp. Much Ado . . . Act iv. Sc. 1.*

"For it so falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost
Why then we rack the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not show us
Whiles it was ours . . ."

— *quærimus*. *Quærere*, ut ζητεῖν, desiderio persequi, *Mart.* v. x.
5. [M.]

— *invidi*. Cp. 'etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat,' *Tac. Ann.* ii. 71. So *Corn. Nepos* in *Dione*, 10.

41. *vineunt*. 'Evincitque fretum,' *Ov. Met.* xv. 706.

43. Cp. 'et facere et pati fortia Romanum est,' *Liv.* ii. 12 (Sc. R. p. 153). *Comp. Liv.* xxiiii. 9 (lb. p. 213).

46. *Ez. gr.* compare *Liv.* iv. 59 (ad fin.) 60.

47. Imitated by *Lucian, Timon* 55; and partly in *Vitarum Auct.* 9.

49. *S.S. I Tim.* vi. 10.

54. *equo hærrere*. This construction may be varied. Cp. 'hærrere in eo,' *Cic. pro Deiot.* 10. [O.] With the reproach expressed compare *C. L*. viii. 5—8. Among Augustus's attempts to revive manly sports (Romana militia, *S. II.* ii. 10) was the institution of a sort of tournament, 'Ludus Trojæ.' See *Virg. Aen.* v. 550—602.

62. properet. Make gain *rapidly*, i. e. dishonestly.

63. Goldsmith's Traveller :

"Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still."

CARM. XXV.

For true lyrical spirit this Ode is unrivalled. We may, perhaps, except the 3rd of Book iv.; but this is bolder and more passionate in character. Its structure is abrupt, consisting of short, rapid, nervous sentences; a thing to be considered in determining the question disputed at v. 12. I have decided on retaining the punctuation of Gesner and the older editors, on poetic as well as grammatical grounds.

2. quæ memora. On the ellipse of 'in' in the first member of the sentence see Blomf. Call. H. in Ap. 8. Bentley quotes Virg. *Æn.* vi. 692.

3. *Velox* answers to 'rapis,' v. 1; so again 'devio' in v. 12.

8. *Non secus*, etc. The sense is: "I am entranced as the Eviæ is entranced, gazing over the wild waters and heights of Hebrus and Rhodope." But it may be doubted whether 'in jugis' expresses place (i. e. of the Bacchanal standing *on the heights*) or object, so as to depend on 'stupet' (as in Sat. i. vi. 17). The former construction seems preferable, as the *objects* are mentioned in v. 10; and it seems confirmed by Ovid's imitation, *Trist.* iv. i. 41:

Utque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus
Dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis:
Sic ubi mota calent viridi mea pectora thyro,
Altior humano spiritus ille malo est.

12. *Ut mihi*, i. e. "how entrapturing is the scene!" Orelli has taken away the stop after 'Rhodopen,' and makes 'ut' dependent upon 'non secus.' Yet the construction, if allowed, is absolutely *ἀναρτητός*; no authority whatever has been adduced for it, and the analogies supposed to authorise it are defective. For instance, the fact that *ut* as well as *as* is found after *perinde* and *pariter* is not sufficient: these words coincide nearly in meaning with *non secus*; but they do not coincide in construction, for they cannot take *quam* after them; nor could *non secus* be substituted for *pariter* in such passages as Virg. *Æn.* i. 714; ii. 729. The proper word to compare with *secus* is *aliter*. Again, Hor. C. l. xvi. 7—9 is quoted as *exque ut*, but the quotation is inexact, for *ut* follows *sic* in v. 8. On the other hand, *non secus* may stand by itself, with the answering clause or particle suppressed; for it does so C. ii. iii. 2.

13. *Ripas*. Bentley 'rivos.' Gesner quotes C. iv. ii. 31, as showing that the authentic reading is equivalent to it in meaning. Others have read 'rupes.' 'Ripas' is more expressive of the poet's wandering.

CARM. XXVI.

5. *marinæ*. Venus *orta mari*, Ov. Ep. xv. 203; cp. Fast. iv. 62. Walckenaer (lib. xii. § 17) affirms that among all the appellations of Venus: "celui de *Marine* servait surtout à la caractériser comme déesse de la volupté."

9. *O quæ.* This Ode contains a sort of satire (as does the 11th. Epode) on lovers' inconsistencies. He exemplifies his own description in Sat. ii. iii. 261: *haret invisis foribus*; and S. ii. vii. 91: *eripe turpi colla jugo*; *Liber liber sum dic age*; *Nou quis; urget enim, etc.*

CARM. XXVII.

1. *parræ.* “‘Parra’ est rendu en italien par ‘parruza’ qui en lombard-vénétien est l’effraie. Voyez le *Opere di Orazio de Fabrini*, Venet. 1669, p. 226.” This is Walckenaer’s note, vol. ii. p. 67.* Vanderburg was the first to maintain this interpretation. His arguments are clear and probable (they may be seen at length in Bothe’s edition). He shows that not only in the Venetian dialect, but in the country language of the Campagna, ‘parra’ has passed into the form ‘parruza,’ and signifies *the common or barn owl*. Pliny mentions the ‘parra’ (N. H. xviii. 69) without describing it; and appears to use ‘cenanthe’ (x. 45) as another name for it, which would probably indicate (see Lidd. and Scott in v. *οἰνδυθην*) its downy feathering. I find it asserted that ‘parra’ in the Linnaean classification stands for *lapwing*; this is erroneous; ‘tringa’ is the *lapwing*, ‘parra’ the *jacana* (a tropical and non-European bird), but in many points of habit and description corresponding to the other, and belonging to the same order, viz. the ‘*Grallæ*’ or Stilt birds, but of a distinct family.

— *recinentis.* *Re* may have here the sense of repetition. As an epithet it makes against the identification of ‘parra’ with ‘*picus*,’ which some incline to.

2. *Ducat.* Accompany.

7. *cui.* Some take this interrogatively; some read ‘*cur*’ with the stop after ‘*auspex*’.

12. *Solis ab ortu.* This is used not of the time of prayer, but of the position of the devotee, who would look to the East for a favourable omen. That was the propitious quarter observed alike in offering prayer or in expecting auguries. See Virg. *AEn.* xii. 172: ‘*ad surgentem conversi lumina solem*.’ Hence with Roman augura, (who, in consulting the aspect of the heavens, turned their faces southward, and consequently had the East on their left) the signs on the left hand were lucky. So in Virg. *AEn.* ii. 693: ‘*intonuit lævum*.’ Ov. *Trist.* i. ix. 49: ‘*tonitruave sinistri*.’ See Cicero upon this subject, *de Div.* ii. 39. But this technicality became the cause of much confusion in Latin usage; since, owing perhaps to natural associations of ideas, but mainly, it is said, to imitation of the Greeks (who in taking omens looked northward, and so had the East to their right), ‘*dexter*’ came to be used in a good sense (Virg. *AEn.* ii. 388; viii. 302), ‘*sinister*’ in a bad one (V. *Ecl.* ix. 15); so ‘*lævus*’ here in v. 15. See note in [D.], and Plaut. *Aulul.* iv. iii. 1, coll. vi. 3, and *Asin.* ii. i. 12.

* I have omitted two words in it, which seem to involve a mistake. The note runs thus: *est l’orfraie ou l’effraie*; but the two birds ought not to be (as, I understand, they often are) confounded. The first is ‘*the osprey*,’ the latter ‘*the owl*.’

15. *picus*, 'the green woodpecker.' "Pici (Fr. *pivert*) Martis cognomine (cp. Ov. F. iii. 37) insignes, et magni in auspiciis," Plin. xviii. 20. [D.]

18. *Ego . . . novi*. This emphatic expression seems to convey the idea of, *I know by experience*. Cp. the probable allusions to a shipwreck in C. II. xvii. 20, and C. III. iv. 28.

25. *Europa*. Cp. Ov. Am. I. iii. 23.

34. *Creten*. "Est Gortynæ in ins. Cretâ juxta fontem platanus, insignis utriusque linguae monumentis et nunquam folia dimittens; statimque ei Græcizæ fabulositas adfuit, Jovem sub eâ cum Europâ consedisse," Plin. xii. 1. [D.]

35. *Filia*. Dative or genitive? It may be taken as the latter, "the name of daughter which I have forfeited;" but it is better to construe it as a dative, and take 'nomen' in apposition with 'Pater,' "a name abandoned by your daughter, i. e. which I have lost the right to use." So Ov. Ep. x. 69 (quoted among other instances by Bentley):

Nam pater, et tellus justo regnata parenti,
Prodita sunt facto *nomina cara* meo.

46. *dedat . . . emitar*. See on C. III. iii. 8.

50. *Orcum moror*. Cp. the opposite phrase, 'vitam moror,' Virg. Aen. xi. 177.

60. *lædere*. Bentley, 'elidere.'

69. *Abst. irarum*. "Homericum est λῆγες χόλοιο." [G.]

74. Compare Eur. Ion. 650: παῖσσαι λόγων τῶνδ', εὐτυχεῖν δ' ἐπίστασο. (The meaning may be disputed. Some refer εὐτυχεῖν to Creusa; in which case the likeness of the passages is merely verbal. I understand it, 'Learn to acquiesce in your good fortune.')

75. *tua nomina*. See Herod. iv. 45.

76. Compare the consolation of Palinurus, Virg. Aen. vi. 383: *gaudet cognomine terrâ*.

CARM. XXVIII.

1. *Die Neptuni*. I. e. decimo Calendas Sextiles, July 23.

3. *strenua*. Compare the Homeric epithet, ὀτρηρῆ ταμίη, Il. ζ. 381; Odys. a. 109.

4. *Inclinare*. "In prosâ orat *se inclinare*, ut Liv. ix. 32, *sol meridie se incolinavit*." [O.] Cp. Virg. Aen. viii. 280: 'devexo . . . Olympo.'

5. *stet*. Tibull. I. iv. 27 (Lachmann's reading, see note, Lucr. iii. 1042):

At si tardueris errabis: transiet setas.

Quam cito non segnis stat remeataque dies.

8. *Bibuli Cons.* Bibulus was Consul, B.C. 59, with J. Cæsar; a consulate characterised by the epigram (Suet. J. C. 20):

'Non Bibulo quidquam nuper sed Cæsare factum est;
Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.'

(A jest of the same kind was passed on his sedileship six years before, Ib. 10.)

16. **Nox.** [O.] refers to Pausan. I. xl. 6, for mention of a Νυκτὸς μαντεῖον at Megara; also to C. III. xix. 10. 'Nox et Venus' are joined together in C. III. xi. 50. Cp. C. I. iv. 5; and Eur. Hippol. 106, νυκτὶ θαυμαστός. (Class. Journ. xxi. p. 252.)

— **nenia.** This word is said by Cicero to be of Greek origin. "Honorum virorum laudes in concione memorent easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem persequantur: cui nomen *nenia* quo vocabulo etiam Græcis cantus lugubres nominantur," De Legg. ii. 24. It is conjectured by Pott to be akin to *νηνέω*; if correctly, we may infer that the proper radical notion of it was not *mourning*, as is commonly represented, but *accumulation* or *repetition*. And this notion is common to all its meanings, however varied or disconnected they seem. For *repetition* forms the character and essence whether of a funeral eulogy (as in Cicero *l. c.*), or of a lament or dirge (as in C. II. xx. 21), or of pathos in poetry (as in C. II. i. 38), or of a soothing evening lullaby (as here, according to [O's] explanation, "cantilenā . . . ad somnum invitante"), or of a proverbial saying or 'old song' (as in E. I. i. 63).

CARM. XXIX.

4. **balanus.** 'Glans Latinis, βάλανος Græcis.' [D.] Persius has an adj. formed from it, 'balanatum gausape' (a well oiled beard), S. iv. 37.

8. Cp. Ov. Fast. iii. 92; iv. 71. [M.]

— **parricidæ.** The cyclic legend related that Telegonus, having set out in search of his father, was thrown upon the coast of Ithaca by storms, and, upon being attacked by Ulysses, slew him without knowing who he was. His spear is said to have been pointed with a fish-spine or prickle (a kind of weapon common at this day in the South Seas).

10. Nero is said by Suetonius (c. 38) to have looked on the burning Rome 'e turri Mæcenatianâ.' [D.]

15. **aulæis.** Virg. Æn. i. 697. [O.]

— **ostro.** Ib. 700. [M.]

16. **expl.** Cp. Exporge frontem, Ter. Ad. v. iii. 53.

17. This argument for *summer* recreation is in Alcæus, Fr. 39. Cp. Theogn. 1039. [O.]

— **Andromedæ.** "Nec stellatus Cepheus cum uxore, genero, filio tradiceretur, nisi cælestium divina cogitatio nomen eorum ad errorem fabulæ traduxisset," Cic. Tusc. Q. v. 8.

18. **ostendit.** Virg. Geor. iv. 232. [M.]

— **Procyon.** "Ante Canem Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur," Cic. Nat. D. ii. 87.

21. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ii. 8—10; Pers. S. iii. 6 [M.]; and Geo. iv. 402: Cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori jam gratior umbra est.

26. Compare Oedipus, saying

ἢ δ' ἐμή
ψυχὴ πόλιν τε κάμε καὶ σ' δμοῦ στένει.—Soph. Oed. T. 62.

32. quod adest componere. Cratinus, Fr. ap. Suidam: ἀνδρας σφρός ἔχην τὸ παρὸν πρᾶγμ' εἰς δύναμιν θέσθαι καλῶς. [M.]

33. Cp. Ov. A. A. iii. 62 sq.

34. medio alveo cum pase delabentis. For *alveo* Orelli reads *aqvore*. It is very difficult to decide which word has the best claim to be admitted into the text. The best MSS. are quoted for *alveo*; several have *aqvore* with *alveo* written over as a V. L., others *alveo* with *aqvore* as a V. L. Orelli prefers *aqvore* as the more difficult reading, involving a rarer usage; and, therefore, as the less likely to have been accidentally introduced, and the more likely to have been explained; and he conceives *alveo* to be a gloss. To this it may be objected that *alveo* is not a natural gloss for *aqvore*; it is not synonymous with it. 'Alveus' is the *channel* or *bed of the river*, not the river itself. I can find but one passage (and that not recognised in any dictionary) where *alveus* exchanges its proper sense of *channel* for that of *stream*, viz. in Q. Curt. v. iii. 2, *clementiore alveo*. Though I allow that in the one other passage where the word occurs in Horace, 'Tusco denatās alveo,' C. III. vii. 28, the two meanings are combined, and *alveo* becomes poetically a substitute for *flumine* or *aqvora*. (We may even add Virg. G. i. 203.) But considering the extreme rarity of this usage, it is as likely that *aqvore* might be added as a gloss to *alveo* (however incorrectly) as the contrary. I say incorrectly, for I conclude that 'med. alveo' here means simply *down the mid channel*, and admits of no such poetic enallage as 'Tusco alveo' does. Another supposition is perhaps admissible, viz. that the poet himself hesitated between the two words (there are two instances of such 'cursus secundus' in Eurip. Medea, 300, and 1314), between *aqvore* as the more poetical, and *alveo* as the more correct phrase. In Virg. Æn. viii. 86 and 96, which Orelli quotes in support of his reading, the context supplies a special ground for the adoption of *aqvore*, which would not apply here. Tiber is there represented as calming his swelling tide, for Æneas' sake, to the stillness of a lake: 'in morem stagni placidæque paludis sterneret sequor aqua,' and the boat glides on 'placido sequore.' No other substantive would so fitly express the waveless level of the stream. 'Æquor' is doubtless a *surface* or *level*, whether of land or water. So 'sequor ponti' and 'campi.' So 'sequore apero' (without the addition of *campi*), Virg. Æn. xii. 333; xi. 599; and 'aperta sequora,' Geor. iii. 195, Æn. vii. 738. So 'scindimus sequor,' the surface of arable land, Geor. i. 50. So 'sequor saxi,' Lucr. iii. 905; 'speculorum sequor' (a mirror), Lucr. iv. 107. But neither by the predecessors nor by the imitators of Horace is the word used of a river. (I infer that it seemed to them to express properly *breadth* and *expanse*.) Bentley reads *alveo*, and quotes in support of it Q. Curt. v. iv. 8: 'annis presso in solum delabitur alveo' (i. e. glides down a deep indented channel); and Ov. Am. ii. xiii. 9: 'Nilus lato delapsus in alveo,' where, however, the reading *dilapsus ab alveo* is perhaps better. 'Medio alveo' occurs in Ov. F. v. 637. 'Alveus' is a word in constant use with Virgil, as Æn. vii. 33, 436; and Ovid, as Met. i. 343, 'plenos capit alveus amnes.' Cp. Ib. viii. 558; Am. iii. vi. 86. Among later editors Dillenburger adheres to the old reading.

35. Etruscum. Cp. the metre in C. iv. i. 35.

36. For descriptions of inundations see Lucr. i. 283 sqq.; and Virg. Æn. ii. 805. [D.] For more references see Heyne's note there.

41. Cp. Cowley, in his *Essay, 'Of Myself.'*
 42. So Eur. *Bach.* 916 :
 τὸ δὲ κατ' ἡμάρ θτῷ βίοτος εὐδαίμον μακαρίων.
 46. So Homer, *Il.* i. 249 :
 οὐδέ τι μῆχος
 δευθέντος κακοῦ ἐστ' ἄκος εὐδεῖγ.

So Cicero, *De Orat.* iii. 4: "hęc jam neque in integrō nobis esse possunt." We may observe here the difference of the secondary meaning in 'retro,' and the Gr. *διώσας*, *διώσω* is used only of *future* time, not of *past* time.

48. *verxit*. This is usually understood as == 'avexit.' Mr. Conington compares Virg. G. i. 461, and translates thus:

‘What once the flying hour has brought.’

50. **Ludum.** Quoties voluit Fortuna jocari, Juv. iii. 40.

53. *celeres pennas*. Comp. τοῦ μὲν (sc. πλούτου) ὥκεια πτέρυξ, Eurip. Fr. Meleag. 12; and Eur. Elect. 944, ἔκπειται οἴκων, where the comparison is between δλος and φύσις in the sense of virtue, or force of moral character. φύσις βέβαιος οὐ τὰ χρήματα η μὲν γὰρ ἀεὶ παραμενοντας αὔρει κέρα. [M.]

58. ad m. p. decurrere. Herod. i. 116: καταβαίνειν εἰς λατάς. Virg. Aen. v. 782. [M.] So Ov. F. iii. 593:

Vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis

Utitur, at votis vix quoque poscit opem.

— miseras. So, *votum miserabile*, *Juv.* iii. 276.

CARM. XXX.

1. *monumentum*. Pindar has the same metaphor for poetry, *Nem.* iv. 81: *στήλαν θέμεν Παρίσον λίθου λευκοτέραν*. [M.]

Compare below, C. iv. ii. 19.

— *sere* = *sereis* *statuis*. (For general resemblance to this exordium compare Prop. iii. 1; Martial, viii. 3; x. 2; and Ov. Am. i. 15 ad fin.)

10. *qua violens*, etc. This clause is not so much dependent on 'dicar' (as if Apulia were the chief scene of his glory) as upon 'deduxisse,' etc. *I shall be said to be the first of that race and country.* [O.] supplies the construction thus: "ibi natus *qua Aufidus obstrepit.*" Might not the clause depend on 'ex humili potens,' *raised to eminence from that rude or narrow vale* —? Bentley would understand 'potens' of Daunus, who obtained the kingdom, "ex homine privato princeps, ex exule tyrannus." But a description of Daunus is inappropriate in a mere reference to the country, nor in such Odes as this should the separate clauses be allowed to diverge needlessly from the main subject. 'Potens' is an epithet of poets in C. iv. viii. 26.

CARMINUM LIBER IV.

CARM. I.

Suetonius (in *Vitâ Horatii*) asserts that the composition of this Fourth Book of Odes was due to the request of Augustus, who desired a poetic celebration of the triumphant career of the young *Nero*. Odes 4 and 14 (each, it may be observed, followed by one in praise of Augustus himself) form the answer to the request and the nucleus of the *whole book*.

2. [M.] quotes Alc. Fr. 55: δέξαι με καιρόδοντα, δέξαι, λίσσομαι σε, λίσσομαι.

6. Cp. Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 33:

Decem lustris omni sine labe peractis
Parte premor vite detiore mæse.

8. *revocant* = alio vocant. See on C. II. i. 38.

11. *Comissabere*. See Donaldson on the *κῶμος*. Theatre of the Greeks, p. 71.

12. *jecur*. Gr. *ήναρ*, used synonymously for the *heart*, but esp. when violences of passion, jealousies, and the like are intended. So in C. I. xiii. 4; I. xxv. 15; Sat. I. ix. 56. So in Juv. I. 45. On the other hand, it may be conjectured that the description of "Ἐρως δραπέτης in Moschus, δὲ σπλαγχνοῖσι καθηταῖ, refers to his power over the softer feelings, according to our saying that 'Pity is akin to love.' In Æsch. Eum. 859, *σωλάγχυνεν* *rēvō* means *young hearts*; and so, *tender, untouched as yet by fierce and evil passions*.

18. *Largi*. This reading is maintained by [O.] and [B.], the latter quotes Cic. de Off. ii. 16.

20. Cp. Virg. Catal. vi. 9:

Marmoreusque tibi, dea, versicoloribus alia,
In morem pictâ stabit Amor pharetrâ. [M.]

22. *Duces*. So Ov. Trist. iv. viii. 25: *peregrinum ducere cælum*.

— *lyræ* . . . *tibiæ*. Bentley, with great reason, follows the oldest MS. in reading *lyræ* . . . *Berecyntiæ* . . . *tibiæ*. [O.], reading 'lyræ,' takes it for the dative, quoting Ep. ix. 5.

30. *credula*. So Milton, P. Reg. ii. 166:

"Draw out with credulous desire."

35. *decoro*. The last syllable is elided as in C. III. xxix. 35. It has been noticed that in this and the 3rd Ode of this book there is a *συνδέσια* not observed in the earlier books; and that the last syllable of the short lines is not common but long. This theory makes the elision more natural. (Lachmann (on *Lucr.* iv. 98) lays it down as a rule, "in quarto Carminum libro vocales longas non elidi." See, however, C. IV. vi. 11.)

CARM. II.

Iulus Antonius, himself an author, is supposed to have called on Horace for a Pindaric Ode in praise of Augustus. The poet excuses himself (as in C. I. vi.); but after characterising the poetry of Pindar, covertly passes on to sketch the eulogy desired.

3. *Nititur.* Ov. Pont. II. vii. 27: 'aves motis nitantur in aera pennia.'

5. *velut amnis.* This metaphor is in Pindar himself, Ol. xi. 9; and is fully drawn out by Gray, as referred to on C. III. xxix. 38.

— *imbris, etc.* Hom. Il. A. 492:

πλήθων πόταμος πεδίονδε κάτεισι
χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὀπαζόμενος Δίος ὄμβρῳ. [M.]

7. Quintil. x. i. 61: 'Novem Lyricorum longe Pindarus princeps, spiritu magnificientia, sententia figuris, beatissimâ rerum verborumque copiâ, et velut quodam Eloquentiâ flumine; propter quae Horatius eum merito creditit nemini imitabilem.' [M.]

10. *dithyrambos.* Pind. Ol. xiii. 18: *Βοηλάτρα . . . Διθυράμβῳ.* (Where the student of this subject may consult Cookealey's note with advantage.)

14. *justâ.* This reading has been changed by some editors into 'justo Marte,' a neat but needless conjecture. (It was so printed in my first edition by oversight, not intentionally.)

23. *aureos,* i. e. his noble character; like Shakespeare's 'Golden opinions,' Macbeth, Act i. Sc. 7.

25. *cycnum.* Cp. Pope's Temple of Fame:

"Four swans sustain a car of silver bright
With heads advanced and pinions stretched for flight;
Here . . . Pindar rode."

59. *duxit.* One MS. has 'traxit,' with which may be compared Ille Numantinâ traxit ab urbe notam, Ov. F. i. 596. *duxit*, "æque si non magis elegans locutio est." So Prop. I. v. 16. So 'duceret . . . colorem,' Virg. Ecl. ix. 49. [B.]

CARM. III.

2. With the poets *the look* implied *the favour* of the divinities. So Pind. Ol. vii. 11, ἐπωπεύει [O.]; where Cookealey quotes Virg. G. i. 96. So Theocr. ix. 35; Call. xxii. 4. [M.]

20. *cycni sonum.* Ov. Ep. vii. 1; Virg. Ecl. ix. 29 and 36.

23. "Respexit hoc Ovid, Trist. IV. x. 50." [B.]

CARM. IV.

13. *caprea,* the roe deer.

17. *Rætis*—*Ræticis,* Bentley's correction for *Ræti.* *Rætia* in its widest sense comprised Vindelicia; *Ræ. Propria* or *Prima* contained the E. of Switzerland and the Tyrol. The war celebrated in this Ode is

related in Merivale, Hist. Rome, ch. xxxv. vol. iv. p. 202. He adds: "It is impossible not to marvel at the extraordinary power of the Roman arms, which could thus, in a single campaign, storm, rifle, and dismantle the great central fortress of modern freedom."

20. *Amaz. securi.* Ov. ex P. III. i. 95:

Non tibi Amazonia est pro me sumenda securia.

The excuse made for this somewhat awkward parenthesis is, "ut loco de Vindelicis aliquantum immoraretur" [O.]; or, that it is a sarcastic allusion to some rival poem. "Quid si mordet D. Marsi poema Amazonida? in quo nimis operosum fuisse auctorem colligas ex Mart. iv. 29." [G.]

22. *nec scire fas e.* "Scaliger comparari jussat Pind. Nem. v. 16." [O.]

33. Eur. Hec. 600; and Cic. Tusc. Qu. ii. 4. [M.]

43. *ceu.* "Hoc uno loco usurpat Hor. Cp. Hand. Tura. xi. p. 47." [O.]

— *flamma.* Cp. Hom. Il. o. 605 :

Μαίνετο δὲ ὁς δέ τις Ἀρης ἐγχέσπαλος ή δλοδν πῦρ
οὐρεσι μαίνηται βαθέται ἐν τάρφεσιν ὑλης.

And again, v. 490. Σο κελαινῇ λαίλαπι Ιος, λ. 747. In §. 396 the *shout* of battle is compared to the *roar* of a forest conflagration.

44. *equitavit*, an instance of the figure *zeugma*; Engl. 'careered.' Cp. Eur. Phoen. 209. [O.]

45. *sec. l.* I. e. with *constant* success.

52. Cp. Vell. Pat. ii. 82.

54. Virg. AEn. iii. 12.

57. *ut illex.* Cp. the Boat-song in Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19:

"Ours is no sapling . . .

Moored in the rifted rock

Proof to the tempest's shock,

Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow."

[M.] compares Liv. vi. 1, *velut ab stirpibus latius feraciusque renatus urbis*; and xix. 3, *maiores semper frequentioresque pro tot caesis exercitibus subolescentem*.

63. *submiser.* Lucr. i. 8. [O.]

65. [O.] in confirmation of his reading *erit* quotes *erit* from Tertullian—a strange author to refer to in such a question. Bentley reads *proicit* and *gerit*. But the change of tense is not harsher than in E. l. x. 40, *vehit* followed by *seruit*; and may probably be accounted for by observing that *merces* expresses a single immediate action, *luctare* a progressive continuous conflict; to the former a present tense answers as a future to the latter. (*Transit* appears to be used by Tibull. l. iv. 27.)

73. Orelli assigns this last stanza to Hannibal, comparing the conclusion of Pind. Ol. 4, and Nem. 1. Ritter (with Mr. Conington's approval) takes it as a recurrence to the original subject, making Hannibal's Speech end at *intermetu*. Surely the first and usual interpretation (Orelli's) is more natural and more true. The prophetic compliment sounds better when put thus historically, and the structure of Lyric poetry and Horatian

usage argue still more for it. The comparison of such elaborate Odes as the 5th and 27th of the Third Book, seem to prove that Horace would not return to his subject after going off upon an illustrative history or example.

CARM. V.

4. "Retinendum concilio; consilio aptum esset prossse orationi. Sic Cic. Catil. i. 4." [O.]

14. Cp. Apoll. R. iii. 994:

μητέρες αὖν ποτ' ἥδη
'Ημέας ἡμένεστιν ἐφεόδμεναι γοδούσι.

15. dea. icta. Ἀesch. Ag. 1204: ἴμέρος πεπληγμένος.

17. The benefits of Augustus's government are similarly described in Vell. Pat. ii. 89. Cp. also Ov. Nux, 143.

23. Catull. lxi. 221. [O.]

24. Cp. Soph. Electr. 1505.

31. alteris. See Virg. Aen. i. 723, and Heyne's note ('libatio ad finem coenæ fiebat').

CARM. VI.

2. Tityos. Call. H. Dian. 110: "Ἄρτεμι παρθενίη Τίτυοκτόνε. [O.] Cp. Pind. Pyth. iv. 90.

3. pr. victor. Virg. Aen. xii. 545: Priami regnorum eversor Achilles.

11. late. So Virg. Aen. xii. 543: oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo.

17. captia. The readings here are various, *captis*, *victor*, *raptor*. In some of the best MSS. the word is omitted: "merito colligas cum Bentleio, antiquitus jam excidisse vocabulum . . . varieque esse suppletum." [O.]

34. Lyncas. Cp. Call. H. Dian. 16. [M.]

38. noctilucam. 'Varro de Ling. L. v. 68: Luna . . . dicta Noctiluca in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum.' [O.]

39. Prosperam fr. Cp., in a general way, Saitus reficit jam roscida Luna, Virg. G. iii. 337.

— celerem v. m. Virg. G. i. 6: Lumina labentem caelo quæ ducitis annum.

41. jam. Gr. ἥδη, i. e. after marriage.

CARM. VII.

2. Meleager, cx. 4: καὶ φύτα θηλήσαντα νέοις ἐκόμησε πετήλοις.

3. mutat t. v. See Lucret. v. 737—747.

5. Cp. Milton, P. L. iv. 267:

"Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves, while universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal spring."

9. Soph. Aj. 670: *νιφοστιβεῖς χειμῶνες ἐκχωροῦσιν ἐδιάρητην θέρει.*

— *proterit.* Cp. Virg. Aen. xii. 330: *agmina curru Proterit* (i.e. tramples down in advancing).

13. *reparant.* Ov. Met. i. 11. [M.]

14. We may add to the passages in the foot-note W. Scott's famous Lament over Pitt and Fox in the Introduction to *Marmion*, beginning:

"To mute and to material things
 New life revolving summer brings," &c.

But the closest comparison with this Ode of Horace will be found in Young's *Night Thoughts*, N. 6 (with this difference between the ancient and the Christian poet, that the latter finds in his subject the proof of man's immortality):

"Look nature through, 'tis revolution all;
 All change, no death; day follows night, and night
 The dying day; stars rise and set and rise.
Earth takes the example. See the Summer, gay
 With her green chaplets and ambrosial flowers,
Droops into pallid Autumn: Winter gray,
 Horrid with frost and turbulent with storm,
Blows Autumn and his golden fruits away,
 Then melts into the Spring: soft Spring, with breath
Favonian, from warm chambers of the South
 Recalls the first. All, to resuscitate, fades;
As in a wheel all sinks to reascend:
 Emblems of man who passes, not expires."

16. *Pulvis . . . umbra.* Soph. El. 1159: *σωδόν τε καὶ σκιὰν ἀνε-*
φελῆ. [M.] Add Ov. Am. iii. ix. 59: *nomen et umbra.*

21. *splendida*, i.e. *august*. The choice of poetic figure, by which to enlarge the simple notion 'quum semel occideris,' was probably suggested by Torquatus's own profession as an advocate (alluded to in Ep. I. v. 8, 9). Then 'splendida' will mark the contrast between *the grand last doom* (as Mr. Conington translates) and the common earthly law-courts and trials.

27. *Theseus . . . Pirithoo.* Hom. Od. λ. 631 [O.]; and Ov. Trist. I. v. 19.

CARM. VIII.

1. *Donarem.* Gifts on particular and marked days, on birthdays, New Year's Day (both 'Old and New style,' for the 1st of March was the *old* New Year's Day, hence the allusion in Tibull. iii. i. 1, sq.), or the Saturnalia, were customary at Rome. And they are to be reckoned (see Paley's Introduction to Ovid's *Fasti*) among the influences exercised upon modern society by Roman usage. The French have even derived their term for New Years' gifts, 'étrencnes' from the Latin 'strense,' for an account of which see the Dict. Antiq. *is voce* (and see Walckn. *Hist. Horace*, xiv. § 8).

6. **Scopas.** He was the artist engaged on the decoration of the Mausoleum, i. e. about 350, B.C.

— protulit. ‘Bene de re novâ et admirandâ.’ [G.] ‘Exquisitum verbum tanquam inventor artis fuerit quam perfecisset. Eodem s. Tibull. x. 1.’ [M. so O.]

10. **deliciarum.** Cicero uses this word in the same sense, Verr. iv. 23; and ‘hinc Seneca, Hipp. 210: *domos delicatas talibus refertas vocat.*’ [M.]

17. **incendia.** This might perhaps, as [M.] suggests, be taken for a metaphor corr. to Virgil's ‘*tanti incendia belli;*’ *AEn.* i. 556.

18. See Liv. xxx. 45: ‘Africanum cognomen militaris prius favor an popularis aura celebraverit, an, sicuti Felicis Sulla Magnique Pompeii patrum memoria, captum ab assentatione familiaris sit, parum compertum habeo. Primus certe hic imperator nomine victor ab se gentis est nobilitatus. Exemplo deinde hujus, nequaquam victoriâ pares, insignes imaginum titulos claraque cognomina familiâ fecere.’ Ovid's list of ‘*agnomina*’ (Fast. i. 593) is worth remembering.

21. Cp. Pind. Ol. xi. 91—94. [M.] So Theocr. xvi. 42 sq.

29. **Sic J. interest.** Cp. Ov. Pont. iv. viii. 55: *Diquoque carminibus, si fas est dicere, fuit.* [D.]

32. Theocr. xxii. 17; Eur. Elect. 990. [M.]

CARM. IX.

1. **Ne . . . credas.** See note on C. i. xxxiii. 1.

8. **Stesichorus.** His proper name is said to have been Tisias. He was of Himera, and his statue there is mentioned by Cicero in Verr. ii. ii. 35. His palinode is alluded to in Ep. xvii. 44. Pliny (x. 29) has a story that ‘in ore St. infantis luscinia cecinit.’ Quintilian (x. i. 62) says of him: ‘Stesichorum quam si ingenio validus materiæ quoque ostendunt, maxima bella et clarissimos canentem duces, atque Epici carminis onera lyrâ sustinentem. Reddit enim personis in agendo simul et loquendo debitam dignitatem (*quo refertur v. graves*, O.): ac si tenuisset modum videtur simulari proximus Homerum potuisse.’ [D.] On the meaning of his name, and the phrase *Ιστρίαι χορός*, see Donaldson in Gk. Theatre, p. 37.

23. Cp. Andromache's Lament over Hector, Il. a. 729:

ἢ γὰρ ὅλωλας ἐπίσκοπος θοτε μιν αἰτήν
ρύσκεν, ἔχει δ' ἀλόχους κεδρὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα.

27. Cp. Theocr. xvi. 48. [O.]

28. **sacro.** Ov. Am. iii. ix. 17: *sacri vates et Divum cura vocamur.* [D.]

29. Pind. Nem. vii. 12:

αἱ μεγάλαι γὰρ ἀλκαὶ
σκότον πολὺν ὄμινων ἔχοντι δεύμεναι. [O.]

39. **consul . . . judex.** Bentley has accumulated instances where ‘*animus*’ is thus personified, e. g. ‘*contemptor animus*,’ Sel. B. Jug. 64. Cp. Virg. *AEn.* ix. 205. ‘*Victorem omnium voluptatum animum*,’ Senec. ad Marc. 23. So ‘*an. liberator*,’ ‘*aestimator*,’ etc.

CARM. X.

1. 'Idem argumentum tractavit Theognis, 1299 sqq.' [O.]
- *Ven. muneribus.* Hom. Il. γ. 54 :

τά τε δέρ' Ἀφροδίτης
ἢ τε κόμη τό τε εἴδος. [M.]

2. Mart. I. xxxii. 5 : 'teneri sordent lanugine vultus.' [M.]
4. puniceo. See Lachm. ad Luer. ii. 829.
5. *Ligurinum*, i. e. 'Ligurini faciem.' Another instance of the idiom noted C. II. vi. 14.
6. alterum. So in Theocr. xx. 20, ἄλλος is used for ἄλλος. 'Ἐξαπίνας με θεολ βροτὸν ἄλλον ἔτευξαν. [M.]
- 8, 9. This is taken from Terence, Hecyrr. I. i. 17 (as quoted by the Scholiast).

CARM. XI.

4. *vis* — *abundance.* So 'vim lacrimarum,' Cic. Somn. Sc.; 'vis auri argenteique,' Tusc. Q. v. 32.
5. *fulges.* 'Enallage Temporis, pro fulgebis.' [G.]
6. *Ridet.* So in Gr. γελάω, Hom. Il. τ. 362 :

γέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθῶν
χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροτήτης.

7. *immolato spargier.* Ov. F. ii. 655 :

'Spargitur et cæso communis Terminus agro.'

11. *rotantes.* Cp. Luer. vi. 202.
16. *Findit.* This word seems to contain an allusion to the origin and meaning of 'Idus,' which is derived from the old Etruscan verb 'iduare' = *dividere.*
21. *occupavit.* 'Occupat qui aliis præripit.' [G.]
22. To these quotations add Eur. Fr. Antiope 18; and Call. Ep. I.
25. *ambustus.* Ap. Rhod. iv. 599 : ἡμιδαῆς φαέθων. [M.]
32. *Finis.* Propert. I. xii. 20. [D.]

CARM. XII.

Ad Virgilium. The general authority of critics is against identifying this Virgil with the poet. Bentley, indeed, in spite of his own chronology for this Book of Odes (which he dates as B.C. 17—15, i. e. three or five years after Virgil's death), seems to take the identification for granted. Mitscherlich and Dillenburger affirm it, and so does the Baron Walckenaer (livr. iii. 26), who argues that v. 25, 'studium lucri,' accords with the character of Virgil as indicated by the property and wealth he left behind him; and that the title 'ad Virgilium negotiatorem,' found in some MSS., might have been a jest upon some speculations in which at the time the poet had engaged. This supposition, however, is open to the objection that a 'negotiator' signifies more properly a *banker*, or *money-lender*.

of business, than one ‘*intérêssé dans quelque entreprise maritime*.’ And upon the whole Gesner, as quoted approvingly by Orelli, is right in saying that there is nothing in the Ode, “*quod magis ad poetam quam ad quemvis alium Horatii sodalem pertineat.*”

1. *quea m. temp.* In Horace’s age no winter voyages were attempted. See C. I. iv. 2, and III. vii. 2.

2. *Thraciae.* Hom. Il. 4. 5: .

Βρόβης καὶ ζέφυρος τάπε θρήκηθεν ἄητον.

5. *Ityn.* Hom. Od. 7. 522: *παῖδ̄ ὀλοφυρομένη Ἰτυλον φίλον.* [M.]

9. [M.] on v. 1, compares Meleager, 110:

*Ἄδη δὲ πλάσουσιν ἐπι εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται
πνοῇ ἀπημάντῳ ζεφύρου λίνα καλπάσαντες.*

So with this line, cp. sq.:

χαίρει καὶ σύργγι νομεύει ἐν δρεσσῃ λεγαίνειν.

11. *E contr.* Theocr. Id. I. 15.

19. *largus*, lit. ‘liberal to give’—when freely drawn, able to give fresh hopes.’

22. *merce.* Gr. *ἔρδυφ.*

26. *ignium, sc. rogi.* ‘*Sic Virg. AEn. xi. 186; Ov. F. ii. 559.*’ [O.]

CARM. XIII.

6. *virantis*, ‘*blooming.*’ Cp. ‘*viridi ab aeo,*’ Ov. Trist. iv. x. 17.

13. *Cose purp.* ‘*Conchylia Coa,*’ Juv. viii. 101.

14. *clari lapides.* Tibull. II. iv. 29:

‘*et Coa puellis*

Vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari.’

(Bentley reads ‘*cari*,’ on which see his or Orelli’s note.)

17. *Quo fugit Venus, color, motus?* With this cp. the elaborate description of Gray, Progress of Poesy, i. 3:

“Where’er she turns the Graces homage pay,
With arms sublime that float upon the air
In gliding state she wins her easy way:
O’er her warm cheek and rising bosom move
The bloom of young Desire and purple light of Love.”

(Which verses, however, are a more direct imitation of Barton Booth, as shown in Mitford’s note.)

21. *nota artium.* [B.] compares ‘*notus animi,*’ C. II. ii. 6.

28. *facem.* Meleag. Ep. 49:

πυραυγῆς

πρίν ποτε, νῦν δὲ θηδη δαλδες Ἀπολλόδοτος. [M.]

— *dilapsam.* Some copies read ‘*delapsam*’ wrongly. “*Dilabitur quod dissipatur, delabitur quod decidit.*” [B.] (See also the note quoted by Orelli.)

CARM. XIV.

2. I. a. ' *muneribus honorum, non plenis honorum.*' [O.]

4. Ov. F. ii. 15 :

At tua prosequimur studioso pectore, Cæsar,
Nomina, per titulos ingredimurque tuae. [M.]5. *qua Sol.* Virg. Æn. vii. 100. [O.]7. *Quem didic. q. posses.* This Græcism is very rare in Latin: it is involved in the constr. of v. 15, ' *Spectandus . . . quantis;*' it occurs in Liv. ii. 12, ' *Semet ipse aperiret quis esset.*'15. *plus simplici.* Cp. the Æschylian line, Agam. 537:

διπλᾶ δὲ ἔτισαν Πραιτίδαι θάμπρια.

18. *Devota.* 'Significare videtur Gallorum Soldurios.' [G.] (On this subject see Cæsar, B. G. iii. 22: ' *devotis quos illi Soldurios appellant,*' and Long's note.)20. *prope.* This qualifying term is impugned as prosaic by Peerlkamp. It might be said in answer that the softening the hyperbole did not weaken it. " *Even as the S. wind* " [O.] quotes, appositely as to terms, not as to poetic usage, Sat. II. iii. 268.23. *frementem equum.* Campbell:"Furious every charger neighed
To join the dreadful revelry."24. *medios per ignes.* The proverbial and figurative use of this phrase may be seen in S. II. iii. 56; E. I. i. 46. Bentley quotes Silius, xiv. 175:Si tibi per medios ignes mediosque per enses
Non dederit mea dextra viam.

And xv. 40:

virtus te seiva jubebit
Per medias volitare acies mediosque per ignea.Also Virg. Æn. vii. 296: *medias acies mediosque per ignes invenere viam*,—where, however, he observes that there is no metaphor, but an allusion to the burning of Troy. He conjectures ' *enses*,' but the verses he quotes in support of it have little in common with this passage, and seem to overlook its lyric character.

25. Cp. Milton's "horned flood," P. L. xi. 831.

31. *metendo.* Cp. *οἱ δὲ δοτρύπες κατάλ.*, Hom. Il. λ. 67; and Catull. lxxv. 354. [M.]32. *sine clade.* Hom. Il. p. 364, *ἀναιματί.* E contr. ' *cum clade,*' Liv. ix. 19.34. *divos.* This is equivalent to ' *auspicio.*' Originally the Roman commander-in-chief received them with his ' *imperium*,' and battles were said to be fought ' *eius ductu et auspicio*' (see Liv. iii. 1, and xxiv. 8); hence, even in victories gained by his lieutenants, as the achievement was ascribed to the ' *auspicio*,' the honour belonged to him. Under Augustus and his successors, the *auspicio* belonged to the emperor. (This subject is touched on in note at C. III. vi. 10.)

40. *arrogavit*. “*Arrogare* antiquo et docto vocabuli usu pro *addere*. Cp. Liv. vii. 25, and Epist. II. i. 35.” [Jani.]

47. *belluosity*. Some take this as corresponding to Juvenal's allusion (S. x. 14):

Quanto delphinis balaena Britannica major.

CARM. XV.

3. *Ne parva*, sq. Cp. Pope's adaptation of this metaphor to poetic fame. *Essay on Man*, iv. 385:

“Say shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph and partake the gale?”

6. *nostro Jovi*, i. e. *Capitolino*.

7. *derepta*. ‘*Direpta*’ is found in many or most MSS.; an evident mistake. (See note and quotations in Fea's Ed.)

8. *Postibus*. For the custom of suspending conquered spoils thus, see Virg. *AEn.* iii. 287, *Postibus adversis figo*; and vii. 183.

10. *evaganti*. Cp. Cic. *Off.* i. 29: *appetitus longius evagantur*. To the list of verbs in the footnote add ‘*Erepo*,’ from Sat. I. v. 79. Observe also that these compounds cannot be used in the passive voice.

12. *veteres artes*. ‘*Vetuste pro antiquos mores, vel virtutes, Græcis ἀπέρας*.’ [G.] Compare Virg. *AEn.* vi. 852:

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Haec tibi erunt artes.

Cp., too, Ov. *F.* ii. 508:

‘Et patrias artes militiamque colant.’

14. *imperi majestas*. Cic. *pro Rab.* 7; *De Orat.* ii. 39; *Quintil.* VII. iii. 35. [O.]

15. *ortus*. Many edd. read ‘*ortum*’ here with some MS. authority, but entirely against the usage of the best Latin authors. For with the exception of the phrase ‘*ab ortu*’ (e. g. in C. III. xxvii. 12), the plural is regularly used as a general term of description where the meaning is not restricted. (We may observe a parallel in the Gr. *ἀντολαι*.) Thus Virg. *AEn.* vi. 255: *sub lumina solis et ortus*. *Geor.* iii. 277: *non, Eure, tuos neque solis ad ortus*. *AEn.* iv. 118: *ubi primos crastinus ortus Extulerit Titan*. Cp. *Geor.* iv. 544. In Ov. *Met.* xiv. 386 the substitution of ‘*ortum*’ for ‘*ortus*’ seems unwarranted (being due, no doubt, as in this passage in Horace, to the desire for a supposed euphony, and to a want of observation of Latin idiom). But where the meaning is not local nor general, but limited,—as in C. IV. ii. 58, *Tertium Lunæ ortum* (—the third *phase* or *quarter* of the moon); or Virg. *G.* i. 432, ‘*ortu quarto*;’ or *G.* i. 441, ‘*nascentem ortum*,’—the singular is, and must be, used.

16. [M.] quotes Tibull. II. v. 57:

Roma, tuum nomen terris fatale regendis

Quaque patent ortus (cp. *preceding note*) et qua fluitantibus undis
Solis anhelantes abluit annis equos.

Add also Ov. *F.* ii. 136:

‘Hoc duce Romanum est solis utrumque latus.’

18. *exiget*. Used in the S. S. as 'exactos.' C. II. xiii. 31. "Eximere (which is the word read here in many MSS.) de re molestâ plerunque dicitur ut *eximere curam, metum, spinas, atque alia ejusmodi*." [B.]

19. *quæ procedunt enses*. Gr. φασγανουργύς, *Hes*ch. Cho. 647.

23. *Seres*. "Nota Serum legatio Augusti amicitiam petere jussa. Vide Propert. III. iv. 5." [M.]

28. Cp. 'ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus,' Virg. *Aen.* ix. 624.

29. *vir. funetos*. Commentators quote Cic. Tusc. I. xiv. 109: 'nemo parum dñi vixit qui virtutis perfectæ functus est munere.'

CARMEN SECULARE.

With this invocation may, in some measure, be compared the odes addressed to the same Deities in *Hes*ch. Suppl. 625 sqq., and Soph. *Œd.* Tyr. 151. Refer also to C. I. xxi., and Catullus, 34.

2. Cp. 'Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos,' Virg. *Aen.* ix. 405. So, too, 'Vos o clarissima mundi Lumina,' sq., *Geor.* i. 5. [M.]

6. *Virgines puerasque*. Twenty-seven in number of each, acc. to Livy, xxvii. 37, and xxxi. 12. [O.]

8. *Dicere*. This rare construction (an infinitive after 'moneo,' when meaning *to bid*, or *recommend*) is found in Virg. *Geor.* i. 457: 'Ire, neque ab terrâ moneat convellere funem.' Where see Forbiger. It is observed (as by M.) that 'moneo' is specially used of oracular or Divine commands, as in Tib. I. vi. 50, and III. iv. 5.

15. *Sive tu, etc.* Cp. Zēs εἰτ' Ἀττῆς δνομαζόμενος στέργεις, Eur. Fr. Inc. 103. Catull. xxxiv. 21:

Sis quounque placet tibi
Sancta nomine.

17. In Hom. Od. τ. 86, Telemachus is said to have been preserved by the will (i. e. favour) of Apollo, Ἀπόλλωνός γε ἔκητι, who is accordingly described by the Schol. as τῶν ἀρρένων κουροτρόφος.

25. *veraces*. Catull. lxiv. 307:

Veridicos Parcae cæperunt edere cantus. [M.]

26. *stabilis terminus*. Cp. Virg. Ecl. iv. 47:

Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.

Lucret. I. 74, 'alte terminus hærena,' and Virg. *Aen.* iv. 614. [O.]

29 sq. *Hes*ch. Suppl. 689.

30. Imitated by Tibull. I. i. 15: 'Flava Ceres tibi sit nostro de rure corona Spicea.' [M.]

49—51. *Quique . . . imperet* is the reading of many MSS. and Edd.; but it is, perhaps, only a mistaken correction of the more difficult reading of the text. It is certainly less significant and forcible, and less suitable to the context. 'Imperet,' however, need not have the emphatic meaning

"dominetur toti t. orbi," it will be simply poetical for 'sit,' "Let him reign (=be) ever victorious." (See on Sat. II. ii. 32.)

52. *Lenis.* Cp. Ov. Trist. v. ii. 36:

Sæpe suo vitor lenis in hoste fuit. [Fea.]

It is to be understood that 'in hostem' is not the same as 'in hoste.' Instances of the latter construction are given at Ep. xi. 4.

54. *secures.* I. e. the civil administration, as distinct from the military power alluded to in the preceding verse.

55. Cp. Suet. Aug. 21: 'Quæ virtutis moderationisque fama Indos etiam et Scythas, auditu modo cognitos, pellexit ad amicitiam suam populique R. ultra per legatos petendam.' [M.] To the same effect [O.] quotes the *Monumentum Ancyranum*.

61. *f. decorus arcu.* Cp. ἀργυρότερος Ἀπόλλων, Hom. Il. 8. 766. On 'fulgente' see Paley's note on Eur. Ion, 285:

Πόθιος δορπαῖα τε Πόθιαι.

65. *arces.* 'Aras' is a V. L. admitted and defended by Gesner and Fea.

67. *Iustum.* In the year preceding these Secular Games, Augustus had received the empire for five years. See Clinton, F. H. (B.C. 18), and the historic passages quoted. Accordingly the critics understand 'lustum' literally *proprie non infinite*. [O.] Fea agrees with Orelli in making 'felix' agree with 'lustum.' But the flow of verse and the position of the word attach it more naturally to 'Latium,' and the combination of *felix* and *alterum* in agreement with one noun is unusual and harsh.

70. *Quindecim virorum.* See 'Dict. of Antiq.' p. 316; Art. 'Decemviri Sacris Faciundis.'

EPODON LIBER.

EPODE I.

It is commonly believed that this Epode was written at the time, and in anticipation, of the projected expedition and contest which culminated in the battle of Actium. But there is nothing to prove this. All that can be gathered from the Epode itself is that an armament was preparing; that *Mæcenas* was to take part in it, and the poet to accompany him. Now the evidence is pretty clear that *Mæcenas* was not at Actium. On the other hand, it is equally clear that he did go on the Sicilian expedition against *Sextus Pompeius* in B.C. 36; and while one author (Appian, v. 99) speaks of the Liburnian galleys engaged in it, Dion speaks of the height and solidity of *Octavian's* ships (a description illustrating 'alta navium propugnacula'). Further, the phrase 'ibis inter' expresses much more naturally accompaniment than attack. Finally, it is at least probable that the verse C. III. iv. 26, contains an allusion to the remarkable storm which overtook the fleet off Cape Palinurus. (See these arguments in detail in Mr. Dyer's Essay in the Classical Museum, vol. ii. p. 199 sqq. See also Merivale's note, vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 272.)

13. *sinum*. Cp. 'Extremi sinus orbis,' Virg. Geor. ii. 123. [O.]

16. Gr. ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις, Hom. Il. B. 201. [M.]

18. Cp. Ovid, Ep. xix. 110 :

Cogit et absentes plura timere locus.

23. *militabitur bellum*. With this construction may be compared that of 'res certabitur' in Sat. II. v. 27 : 'Milito' is properly an intransitive verb, as in C. III. xxvi. 2.

25. Propertius (iv. i. 129) expresses wealth in much the same way : 'tua cum multi versarent rura juvenci.'

EPODE II.

"Ejusdem Alfi ('fenerator Alfinus,' v. 67) meminit Columella, i. vii. 2. . . . Cum vitæ rusticæ descriptione comp. Virg. Geor. ii. 458 sqq.; Mart. i. 56; et e Græcia, Aristoph. Fragm. apud Stob. Flor. 213." [M.] This last passage is numbered in Dindorf, 344 Νήσοι. It affords so close a parallel to the Epode, that it is worth transcribing (I have since found it in Orelli's *Excursus*) :

δῶ μῷρε μῷρε ταῦτα πάντ' ἐν τῷδ' ἔνι,
οἰκεῖν μὲν ἐν ἀγρῷ τοῦτον ἐν τῷ γηδίοις
ἀπαλλαγέστα τῶν κατ' ἀγορὰν πραγμάτων, (cp. v. 1)
κεκτημένον τευγάριον οἰκεῖον βοοῖς, (v. 3, suis)
ἔπειτ' ἀκοεῖν προβατίων βλητημένων, (v. 11)
τρυγός τε φωνὴν εἰς λεκάνην ὀδουμένης,
δύψις δὲ χρῆσθαι στινδόιος τε καὶ κίχλαις, (v. 34)
καὶ μὴ περιμένεις ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἵχθυδια (v. 48)
τριταῖα πολυτίμητα βεβασπισμένα
ἐπ' ἵχθυπλῶν χειρὶ παρανομοτάτη.

5. Cp. Bacchyl. Fr. 9 (P. Gr. p. 153) :

χαλκεῦν δὲ οὐκ ἔστι σαλπίγγων κτύπος,
οὐδὲ συλάται μελίσφρων ὄντος ἀπὸ βλεφάρων.

So Tibull. I. i. 4. [M.]

8. Cp. Mart. v. xx. 5. [M.] The irksome sound of 'officia' (Sat. II. vi. 24; E. I. vii. 8, 'officiosa sedulitas,' and v. 7b, 'Mane cliens') is here intended.

11. This and the next couplet are transposed by some editors; in refutation of whom see Orelli.

17. Cp. Virg. Geor. ii. 521 :

Varios ponit fetus auctumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia axis.

19. *insitiva pira*. Cp. e contr. 'mutatamque insita mala Ferre pirum,' Virg. Geo. ii. 33. Cp. Prop. iv. ii. 18.

21. *Qua*. The reading 'quin' is a needless conjectural correction.

23 sqq. Cp. Milton, Il Penseroso :

"And when the Sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, Goddess, bring

To archèd walks of twilight groves
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves : (cp. v. 22)

There in close covert by some brook
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from Duy's garish eye,
While the bee with honied thigh
That at her flowery work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feathered sleep.

27. Cp. Theocr. i. 1.

28. *quod invitet* — so as to invite sleep. The proper antecedent to 'quod' is involved in, or understood with, the verbs preceding.

29. *annus hibernus*. So in Tibull. l. i. 13. 'Novus annus' is synonymous with 'ver.'

32—48. Compare the description of the Swiss in Goldsmith's Traveller.

39. *in partem juvet*. Cp. Eur. Elect. 71 sq. [M.]

40. Virg. Geo. ii. 523 :

Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
Casta pudicitiam servat domus.

43. Compare Gray's Elegy, st. 6 :

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

58. *Malvas*. These are mentioned as humble or labourer's fare in Ov. Fast. iv. 697.

63. Cp. Virg. Ecl. ii. 66; Ov. F. v. 497. [M.]

70. I. e. when he had called in all his money, being on the point of turning farmer and applying it accordingly, he could not resist the effect of habit, and the temptation of the kalendas : he returned to his *negotia*.

EPODE III.

14. *Siticulossæ*. Cp. Virg. Geor. ii. 353 : 'Hiulca siti findit Canis astifer arva.' [O.] So 'Sitiunt herbae,' and 'Sitientes Indos,' Geor. iv. 402, 425. 'Homerice πολυδιψού' (*scil.* Il. δ. 171). [M.]

EPODE IV.

(On the subject of this poem see Class. Museum, vol. ii. p. 208. Mr. Dyer holds that Menas is the person attacked, and argues from Dio. xlvi. 25 that he did hold military as well as naval commands.)

1. Cp. Ov. Ibis 43. [G.] Add Aristoph. Pax, 1075.

— *sortito obtigit*. This phrase is from Plautus, Merc. i. ii. 25. [M.]

3. Cp. Anacreon, Fr. 19 :

πολλὰ μὲν ἐν δουρὶ τιθεὶς αὐχένα πολλὰ δὲ ἐν τροχῷ,
πολλὰ δὲ νῦτον σκυτίην μάστιγα θωμιχθεὶς,

Νῦν δὲ πιβαίνει σατινέων (cp. v. 14). [M.]

8. In illustration of this the Scholiast quotes Cicero's sarcastic description, 'velis amictos non togis,' Catil. ii. 10, which corresponds to Juvenal's (x. 39) 'aulaea togae.'

9. This may, perhaps, be properly translated thus: "See how a free (i. e. unreserved, undisguised) scorn alters the countenance of all who pass along." All commentators, however, appear to construe 'ora' as 'oculos;' 'vertat' as synonymous with either 'convertat' or 'avertat' (i.e. scorn draws all eyes on you, or turns them away). But no one has adduced any instance of 'vertit,' when uncompounded and without a preposition, bearing this meaning. (With a preposition it occurs in Tac. Ann. xiii. 8: 'Corbulo omnium ora in se verteret.') It may moreover be asked whether 'indignatio' could stand as the nom. c. to 'avertit' or 'convertit ora?' Whether these terms are not always used subjectively, agreeing with the person as their nom. case? as in E. II. i. 196. When Livy, iii. 50, says 'respersus ipse cruento tota in se castra convertit,' would the idiom equally allow 'cruor' to be the nom. with the substitution of 'in illum' for 'in se?' Or can this construction stand for *præ indignatione vertunt ora*?

17. ora navium rostrata. "Sine exemplo dictum videtur." [O.] Bentley ingeniously conjectured 'sera,' but unnecessarily.

EPODE V.

7. Commentators illustrate this from Quintil. Decl. 340: 'Illud sacrum prætextarum, quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus: quo infirmitatem pueritiae sacram facimus ac venerabilem.' So [D.] cites 'custos purpura' from Pers. S. v. 30.

9. neverea. Cp. C. III. xxiv. 18; and Eur. Ion, 1025: φθονεῖν γάρ φασι μητριὰς τέκνοις.

13. Cp. Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt. III. Act i. Sc. 4: "That face of his the hungry cannibals
Would not have touched," &c.

17. caprificos. Cp. Juv. x. 145; Mart. x. ii. 9, quoted by [O.]

19. ova plumamque strigis are to be construed together.

33. bis terque. See note on A. P. 358, 'bis terve.' There is, perhaps, the like difference between 'unus et alter' and 'unus aut alter,' which occur in Plin. Ep. ii. 18.

51, 52. Cp. Shakesp. Henry VI. Pt. II. Act iv. Sc. 4.

61. Cp. Theocr. ii. 15. [M.]

82. atris is understood to denote the thick smoky flame thrown out by bitumen. [M.] cites Ov. Met. xiv. 792, 'fumante bitumine;' and Virg. En. vii. 457, 'atro lumine fumantes tæda.'

85. Cp. Eur. Hel. 630:

πολλούς δὲ μέσῳ λόγους ἔχει
οὐκ οὐδὲ δροῖσιν πρῶτον ἔργομαι τὰ νῦν.

89. agam. So Gr. κακοῖς ἀλανομαι (*I am persecuted*), Eur. Andr. 31.

92—96. Cp. Ov. Ibis, 145—158. [M.]

99. different. So Gr. διαφέρω, and διαφορέω.

102. Effugerit. This future is less positive than the simple future. Cp. Sat. II. vi. 40. Here it may be taken as a quasi-optative.

EPODE VI.

5. **Molossus**, a breed of dogs in Epirus (see Conington on Geo. iii. 405). Cp. Lucret. v. 1062.

— **Lacon.** So Shakesp. Mida. N. Dream, Act iv. Sc. 1:

“ I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in a wood of Crete they bayed the boar
With hounds of Sparta ”

“ My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind.”

9. **voce e.** Lucre. l. c. : ‘ *latrant et vocibus omnia complent.* ’

13. Cp. Ov. Ibis, 53 :

in te mihi liber iambus
Tincta Lycambeo sanguine tela dabit.

EPODE VII.

6. **Romanus.** The sing. n. is poetically used in a plural or collective sense, as in Sat. II. i. 37; Virg. AEn. vi. 851.

9. [M.] cites Hom. Il. a. 255 :

“ *Η κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος*
El σφῶις τάδε πάντα πυθολατρα μαρναμένοιν.

11. Cp. Juv. xv. 159—65; Plin. H. N. 7, Praef. [D.]

19. **Remi.** See the story of his death in Ov. F. iv. 837—52; Liv. i. 7. It is made an instance for argument in Cic. Off. iii. 10.

EPÔDE IX.

7. **Neptunius.** S. Pompey assumed the title of ‘ Son of Neptune.’ ‘ Dio. xlvi. 19.’ [O.]

8. **ustis navibus.** Sc. by Octavian. ‘ Dio. xlii. 10.’ [O.]

16. **conopium.** Cp. Propert. III. xi. 45 :

Feādāque Tarpeio conopia tendere saxo. [M.]

17. **hoc frementes.** Cp. Virg. AEn. xi. 132: *unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant; and Livy, ix. 3: cum pro ingenio quisque fremerent; and ix. 5: hac frementibus hora fatalis ignominiae advenit.*

18. **Galli,** i. e. the Galatian troops of Deiotarus and Amyntas who went over from Antony to Octavian. (See Plutarch’s Life of Antony.)

— **canentes.** [O.] compares Virg. AEn. vii. 698 :

Ibant sequati numero regemque caneabant.

(Where see Forbiger.)

25. **Africanum.** The reading ‘ *Africano* ’ is evidently a corruption.

26. This is a poetical figure to express that the ruins of Carthage are the monument of its conqueror. Cp. Μνῆμα μὲν Ἐλλὰς ἀπᾶν Εὐρωπίδου, Οστέα δὲ τοχεὶ γῆ Μακέδων, Gr. Anth. iii. 25; and Ἀντι τάφου λιτροῖο θὲ: Ἐλλάδα, Ib. iii. 5 (cited by Bentley, but in support of a conjecture).

28. **mutavit.** Lachm, ad Lucre. ii. 829 : ‘ *scribendum est mutabit.* ’

30. *non suis*. Forbiger on Virg. *AEn.* ii. 396, 'hanc numine nostro,' has many quotations to illustrate this use of 'suis,' e.g. *AEn.* v. 832: *ferunt sua flamina classem.* So Ov. *Trist.* v. v. 60: *Impletant venti si mea vela sua.* Cp. 'meus' in Ov. *Ep.* xii. 84:

Sed mihi tam faciles unde ~~me~~osque Deos?

And 'nostrum' in Liv. ix. 19 (quoted by O.): *nunquam nostris locis laboravimus.* Cp. Virg. *AEn.* xii. 187. Cic. de Cl. Or. 1 has 'aliennissimo reip. tempore' closely followed by and contrasted with 'suo magis quam suorum civium tempore.'

34. *Chia*. Chian wines are intended by Virgil's 'vina Ariusia,' *Ecl.* v. 71; and 'rex ipse Phanæua,' *Geo.* ii. 98.

EPODE X.

4. *memento*. Is there any other instance of this verb being followed by *at*, instead of an infinitive?

5. *inverso*. [M.] explains this from Virg. *AEn.* i. 125, 'imis stagna refusa vadis,' and *AEn.* ii. 419, 'imo Nereus cist sequora fundo.'

22. *orrecta*. Bentley conj. 'projecta'; Fea fairly objects that it is a less significant word, being used of those who escape from, as well as those who die by, wreck; quoting *Lucr.* v. 223; Ov. *Pont.* ii. iii. 30.

EPODE XI.

10. *latere*, etc., i. e. 'sighs.' Cp. Shakesp. *As You Like It*, Act ii. Sc. 7: 'The lover sighing like furnace.' And again, *Ib.* Act v. Sc. 2:

"To love.

It is to be all made of sighs and tears."

— *petitus*. Plaut. *Cistell.* l. i 57: 'hoc sis vide: ut petivit suspirium alte!' Call. *Ep.* xiv. 1:

πνεῦμα διὰ στηθάνων, εἰδεῖς, ἀνηγάγετο. [M.]

δεις ἀνηγράψει

15. *inestuat*. This is the reading of some editions, with little MS. authority. It would mean, 'But if this is a free and high-spirited resentment that is boiling in my breast,' &c. But v. 11 implies not that he feels anger, but only threatens it in idle despair.

18. *Desinet*. One would expect 'desinat' to correspond with 'inestuat.' But there is the same constr. in C. iii. iii. 8.

— *summ. pudor*, i. e. *desinam summoto pudore*.

19. *te palam*. Used like 'coram te,' *openly in your presence.* [O.] cites Ov. *Trist.* v. x. 39, 'Meque palam.'

EPODE XII.

4. *sagacius unus*. This usage of 'unus' with a comparative, not a superlative, is very rare. [O.] quotes Wagner on Virg. *AEn.* i. 15.

7. *victia*. The *e* is long; but see Munro on *Lucr.* i. 360.

EPODE XIII.

2. *Jovem.* Cicero in N. D. i. 15, after declaring the Stoic doctrine, 'ipsum mundum Deum esse,' goes on thus: "Idem (sc. Chrysippus) disputat, aethera esse eum quem homines Jovem appellarent," etc. Comp. Acad. ii. 41.

3. *rapiamus.* Most commentators interpret this according to the meaning of C. III. xvii. 9 sqq., 'use the opportunity of this wintry gloom.' [O.] explains it, 'seize the opportunity as hastily as it is offered:' "arripiamus occasionem nos exhilarandi eadem celeritate quam dies hodier nus illam offert; erastino minime confisi," quoting C. III. viii. 27.

11. *Centaurus,* i. e. 'Chiron, Βικαύτας Κενταύρων,' Hom. Il. 832. [O.]

13. *frigida.* For the propriety of this epithet Homer, Il. x. 151, is quoted.

— *Parvi.* This adj., however, is at variance with H. Il. γ. 73, μέγας πόταρος βαθυδίψης. But [O.] shows that the conjectures proposed instead of it are worth little. And see the dissertation in Gladstone's Homer, vol. iii. p. 514, on the difference between the Virgilian and Homeric descriptions of these two rivers.

14. *lubricus,* 'gliding,' 'rapid.' Cp. Ov. Fast. iv. 337.

18. *alloquiis.* Cp. Liv. ix. 6: *vultusque benigni et alloquia.*

EPODE XIV.

7. *olim promissum carmen.* See the inference, a cumulative argument against part of Bentley's Chronology, drawn from this verse, in Class. Museum, vol. ii. p. 209.

13. *Uteris,* 'You are in love,' sc. with Terentia. Cp. the complimentary mention in C. II. xii. 13 sqq. We have no clear information as to the time of Maecenas's marriage. If the dates of the various odes could be established, they might afford a clue. C. II. xii. implies a recent marriage; this Epoede a courtship, and a successful one.

EPODE XV.

3. Cp. Virg. Ecl. viii. 19: 'Divos, quanquam nil testibus illis Profeci.'

4. Cp. Ov. A. A. i. 687: 'Jurabant omnes in laeti verba mariti.' And conversely, 'quod praeceptum est jurant.' Liv. i.

5. Cp. Shakespeare, Mida. Night, Act iv. Sc. 1:

'The female ivy so

Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.'

15. *cedet forma.* [B.] quotes Ov. Am. III. xi. 37: 'fugientem forma reducit.'

16. *certus dolor,* 'a settled resentment.' 'Intrārit,' sc. *me*; others have understood *te*, and interpreted the line as == 'si te pénituerit.' This would give a less proper sense to 'dolor.'

EPODE XVI.

This is one of the most remarkable of all Horace's poems, both in its political and its poetic character. Politically considered, the sentiments of despair and the proposal of abandoning Italy are foreign (as Walckenaer remarks, vol. i. p. 82, livr. ii. 16) to the true Roman temper, and imply an extinction of the old republican spirit. A proposal, indeed, of the kind had found supporters after the defeat at Cannæ; but it was checked at once (Liv. xxii. 53), and punished afterwards by the Censor (Liv. xxiv. 18). These sentiments contrast strongly with those of other odes; e.g. C. iii. iii., in which, after eulogies on an undaunted and constant mind, the poet is thought to be protesting against any translation of the imperial power of Rome; or those in which one ruler and one restorer of law and order is recognised, honoured, and trusted—as in C. i. ii. 25 sqq.; C. iii. iv. 37 sqq.; iii. xxiv. 27. In this Epode the appeal lies to the community and the general opinion (vv. 15, 39). And this view of the poem falls in with the very early date assigned to it: a date when the poet was at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, and saw nothing but despair; or if he had just begun to recover himself and congratulate himself on his personal escape, and his return to Rome, he might shudder at a fresh outbreak of war, and the possible reversal of all hopes of public or private welfare. Walckenaer infers an early date for the poem from the character of the poetry. He finds indications of a youthful unpractised author in the extent of details, the length and luxuriance of description. He allows, however, that "*le grand poëte s'y montre tout entier.*" The metre chosen, a combination of hexameter and pure senarian iambic, has a stately harmony suited to grave, earnest thoughts, and passing no less easily into a flow of happy aspirations. "*Cette ode dut plaisir à ces âmes généreuses et douces qui, dans les maux de leur patrie, ne trouvent de distractions à leur tristesse que dans les rêves de la poésie et dans les fantaisies de l'imagination.*" There is a fine paraphrase and application of the latter part of this Epode in Rev. J. Williams's "Christian Scholar."

1. *Altera aetas*, 'a second generation.' 'Altera jam aetas inde a Sullâ.' [O.]

2. *suis viribus*. This phrase means more than '*sud magnitudine*,' esp. if compared with v. 9; it is equivalent to the line, C. iii. viii. 19, '*infestus sibi luctuosis dissipet armis*' [O.] quotes Manil. i. 910; iv. 43. [M.] quotes Lucan, i. 3:

‘populunque potentem
In sua victrici conversum viscera dextræ.’

And Liv. xxx. 44: 'magna civitas . . . si foris hostem non habet, domi invenit: ut prævalida corpora . . . suis ipsa viribus onerantur.'

5. *Capuae*. Livy (iv. 37) gives 'Vulturnum' as the original name; deriving *Capuae* 'vel ab duce eorum Capye, vel . . . a campestri agro.' Twiss's note makes Vulturnum the Latin equivalent of Capua; *Capys* being Tuscan for *vultr*, and the name being derived from some angury. If so, there is a resemblance to the legend of Rome.

8. *abominatus*. Hom. Il. p. 37: *ἀρητὸν δὲ τοκεῦσι γδον καὶ πένθος θῆκας.* Cp. Virg. Aen. xi. 217.

11. *cineres insistet*. 'Sic et Virg. *AEn.* vi. 563: sceleratum insistere limen.' [G.]

15. This sentence is peculiar and equivocal in construction. [O.] paraphrases thus: 'quid adjumento sit ad carendum laboribus,' and so it is translated in the footnote. There is, perhaps, no other instance of *expedio* taking this usage and syntax; though if we compare *impedio*, its exact opposite (which admits an infinitive, as in Virg. *AEn.* xi. 21), there seems some analogy for it. [G.] explains 'carere' as an infinitive used, as in Greek, substantively; quoting *adimam cantare*, E. II. v. 68. Bentley approves a conjectural reading; 'quod expediat' taken parenthetically. Others have understood it thus: *quæratis c. quid expediat, aut m. p. quæratis carere*. If this were admitted, it would seem better to join the adv. with *expediat*; == 'if you are seeking what may tend to the general welfare, or, hopeless of that, are seeking for the better part a refuge from calamity,' etc. But the first explanation seems the safest, and is approved by the best critica.

33. *ravos*. 'Videtur expressissae Homeric. Od. λ. 611, *χαρων τε λέοντες*.' [O.]

34. *levis*. 'Factus instar piscis cum natura villosum sit.' [O.]

35. *Hæc*, cogn. accus. after 'exsecrata.' Cp. 'hæc ubi deflavit' (when he had thus vented his grief), Virg. *AEn.* xi. 59.

41. Compare the conclusion of Milton's *Comus*:

"To the Ocean now I fly
And those happy climes that lie
Where Day never shuts his eye."

[O.] supposes this mention of the 'arya beata' and this sentiment to be, as it were, taken from what Plutarch relates of Sertorius, § ix.: *ἔπειτα θαυμαστὸν ἔσχεν οἰκῆσαι τὰς (Μακρὰν) νήσους, κ.τ.λ.*

45. *nunq. fallentis*. Cp. Virg. *Geo.* ii. 467: 'ne scia fallere vita' (which probably means *not disappointing*).

— *termes*. 'Dicitur extremus ramus oliva, sicut vitium palmes,' V. Sch. ap. Gesen.

46. *Suam*, 'emphatic.' Cp. 'non sua poma' (said of the grafted tree), Virg. *Geo.* ii. 82.

51. Cp. (as M.) Virg. *Geo.* iii. 537:

Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat.

— *vespertinus*, i. e. *vespere*, as 'nocturnus' in this quotation. There is the same usage in *Sat.* II. iv. 17. Virg. *AEn.* viii. 465: 'Aeneas se matutinus agebat.'

— *ursus*. Cp. *Ov. Met.* vii. 546: 'armentis incurrire fortibus ursi.'

54. *radat*. The same verb is used of the dry cold north wind in *Sat.* II. vi. 25. The general description is modelled on Hom. *Od.* δ. 566:

οὐ νιφέρδε οὐτ' ἀρ χειμῶν πολὺς οὐτε ποτ' ὄμβρος,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ Ζεφύροιο λιγὺ πνεύσντας ἀήτας
ἐκεανὸς ἀνήσυχον ἀνθρώπους. [O.]

63. Cp. Hesiod, *ēryg.* 167 sqq. [O.]

EPODE XVII.

1. *do manus*. This phrase is used in prose also, Caesar, R. G. v. 31. *To give the hand* is a phrase found in the Old Test. E. V., as in Jer. i. 15.

7. The explanation of *retro sole* given in the footnotes, though generally adopted, is somewhat strained and open to suspicion. 'Citum' may as properly be a participle as an adjective. It is so undoubtedly in Ep. ix. 20, and in Lucr. i. 1001, ii. 85. (There is something analogous in the use of 'promptus' as a participle in C. l. xxxvi. 11.) 'Citum retro sole' may be understood as 'cie retro ac solve,' i. e. *whirl it back and let it rest*.

11. *unxere*. Cp. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 219; Ov. F. iv. 853. [B.]

15. *pellibus*. 'Pellis' is the hide of animals, not the human skin, though satirically used for it in v. 22; as in Juvenal's description of old age (x. 192), 'deformem pro cute pellim.'

22. *ossa*. Bentley reads 'ora,' which would suit well with *vere. color*, but not with *pelle amicta*. The sense is identical with that of Plautus (quoted by M.), Capt. l. ii. 25 :

Macesco, consenesco, et tabesco miser,
Ossa atque pellis sum miser macitndine.

And so Theocr. ii. 88 :

καὶ μεν χρὸς μὲν δμοιος ἐγίνετο πόλλακι θάψε,
ἔρβεν δὲ κεφαλᾶς τᾶσαν τρίχες, αὐτὰ δὲ λοιπά
δοτέ· οὐτ' ἔστι καὶ δέρμα.

27. *negatum credam*, *I am forced to believe what I have always denied*. The syntax accords with the rule that 'credo' and the like verbs have a dative of the person, an accusative of the thing (e. g. in Ter. Ad. A. III. S. ii. 330: *Quid jam credas, aut cui credas?*). But it will be hard to find an instance parallel to this one. (The case of pronouns is different.)

29. *Mare nemia*. Ov. A. A. ii. 102; Fast. vi. 142. [O.]

30. Ter. Ad. v. iii. 4. [O.]

32. *Sicana*. Ov. Ibis, 600: 'Plurima qua flamas Sicanis *Ætna* vomit.'

40. Here the poet proposes to deify the sorceress (*stellis inservere*, C. III. xxv. 6). Then he appeals to her by the example of the Dioscuri. Then by ironical recantations he charges her with low birth (v. 46), witchcraft (47), foul cruelty (49), and supposititious birth.

46. *obs. sordibus*. A Ciceronian phrase, Pro Sest. 28. [O.]

47. So Ovid (Ep. vi. 89) describes Medea's sorceries :

Per tumulos errat . . .
Cerquea de trepidis colligit ossa rogiz.

48. Servius, on Virg. *Æn.* v. 64, notes that anciently a dead man 'ad domum suam referebatur, et illic septem erat diebus, octavo incendebatur, nono sepeliebatur.' The number of nine days was held sacred with

regard to the rites of sepulture. So in Virgil, l. c.; and *AEn.* v. 762. So in Ovid, *Fast.* v. 413:

Nona dies aderat, cum tu justissime Chiron
Bis septum stellis corpora cinctus eras.

Cp. vv. 439, 443, 'novies.' So probably in Virg. *Geor.* iv. 544. Cicero mentions (ad Qu. Fr. iii. 5) Novendialibus feriis. The same number is found in other solemn ceremonies, as the expiatory Novendiale sacrum in *Liv.* i. 31. So with the Greeks, τὰ ἑνναρά; and, perhaps, the nine days of the Eleusinian mysteries has a connection with the same idea.

56. ut. 'What? Are you to deride with impunity,' &c.? This elliptical use of 'ut' occurs again, *Sat.* ii. v. 18. So in *Liv.* iv. 2: 'Illine ut impune . . . concitent.' [O.]

62. Cp. Eur. Hipp.:

ταχὺς γάρ δῆης βέστος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχεῖ. [M.]

Cp. Southey, *Kehama*, C. 2:

" And thou shalt seek Death
To relieve thee in vain," &c.

65. infidi. This is explained of Pelops' treachery to his charioteer Myrtilus (*Eur. Or.* 984). Others read 'infidus,' i. e. 'qui prodiderit commissa fide,' who had divulged the secrets of Jupiter. *Eur. Or.* 9: ἀκόλαστον ἔσχε γλώσσαν.

76. cereas im. *Theocr.* ii. 28; *Virg. Ecl.* viii, 80; *Ov. Ep.* vi. 91. [O.]

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